THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1972

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A NOTE ON THE FORMAT OF THE BUDGET

Data relating to the budget for 1972 are published in a group of five documents:

The Budget of the United States Government, 1972, is presented in a compact volume containing the Budget Message of the President and summary information that presents to the Congress the President's budgetary recommendations. This volume contains the facts and figures that most users of the budget would normally need or desire.

The Budget of the United States Government, 1972—Appendix contains the text of appropriation estimates proposed for the consideration of Congress together with specific supporting information on the various appropriations and funds, as well as supplementary schedules required by law.

The Budget of the United States Government, 1972—District of Columbia contains the estimates for the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

The U.S. Budget in Brief, 1972, a pamphlet type of publication, is available for those who wish a more concise and less technical presentation than any of the foregoing three volumes.

The *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, 1972,* contains 19 special analyses that are designed to highlight specified program areas or provide other significant presentations of Federal budget data.

Budget documents for fiscal year 1972 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Paper covers only.)

1. The Budget of the United States Government, 1972 ($2.50).
2. The Budget of the United States Government, 1972—Appendix ($8.50).
3. The Budget of the United States Government, 1972—District of Columbia.
4. The U.S. Budget in Brief, 1972 (40 cents).
5. Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, 1972 ($1.50).

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GENERAL NOTES

1. The estimates in the budget cover requirements under existing legislation and under legislation which is proposed for enactment by Congress.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to years in this volume are to fiscal years ending June 30.
3. Details in the tables and charts may not add to the totals because of rounding.

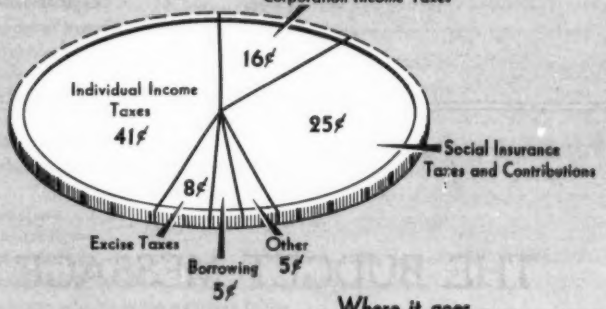
PART I

THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

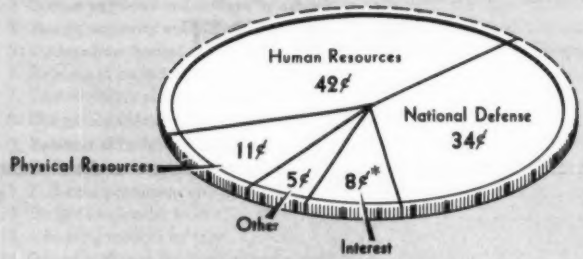
THE BUDGET DOLLAR

Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate

Where it comes from . . .



Where it goes . . .



* Excludes Interest Paid to Trust Funds

BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

In the 1971 budget, America's priorities were quietly but dramatically reordered: For the first time in 20 years, we spent more to meet human needs than we spent on defense.

In 1972, we must increase our spending for defense in order to carry out the Nation's strategy for peace. Even with this increase, defense spending will drop from 36% of total spending in 1971 to 34% in 1972. Outlays for human resources programs, continuing to rise as a share of the total, will be 42% of total spending in 1972.

The 1972 budget has a historic identity of its own.

- *It provides a new balance of responsibility and power in America* by proposing the sharing of Federal revenues with States and communities on a grand scale—and in a way that will both alleviate the paralyzing fiscal crisis of State and local governments and enable citizens to have more of a say in the decisions that directly affect their lives.
- *It introduces a new fairness in American life*, with the development of national strategies to improve the health care of our citizens and to assure, with work incentives and requirements, an income floor for every family in this Nation.
- *It adopts the idea of a "full employment budget,"* in which spending does not exceed the revenues the economy could generate under the existing tax system at a time of full employment. In this way, the budget is used as a tool to promote orderly economic expansion, but the impact of the resulting actual deficit is in sharp contrast to the inflationary pressure created by the deficits of the late sixties, which were the result of excessive spending that went far beyond full employment revenues. *The full employment budget idea is in the nature of a self-fulfilling prophecy: By operating as if we were at full employment, we will help to bring about that full employment.*

The 1972 budget reaffirms the determination of the Federal Government to take an activist role in bringing about the kind of prosperity that has rarely existed in the American economy—a prosperity without war and without runaway inflation. In the 1972 budget, the Government accepts responsibility for creating the climate that will lead to steady economic growth with improving productivity and job stability.

Of course, our objective of prosperity without inflation cannot be achieved by budget policy alone. It also requires:

—the monetary policy adopted by the independent Federal Reserve System to provide fully for the growing needs of the economy; and

—increased restraint in wage and price decisions by labor and business—in their own and the Nation's interest and as a matter of common sense.

Only by working together can the budget, monetary policy, and common sense in the private sector make orderly expansion the order of the day.

The full employment 1972 budget—expansionary but not inflationary—does its full share to provide a defense strong enough to protect our national security, higher standards of income and care for the poor and the sick, a reorganized and responsive Federal structure, and the basis for a sound prosperity in a full generation of peace.

TOWARD A GROWING NONINFLATIONARY ECONOMY

Economic setting.—When I took office 2 years ago, rampant inflation was the Nation's principal economic problem.

This inflation was a direct result of the economic policies of the period 1966 to 1968, when we were mired in war in Vietnam, and when Federal spending rose sharply. Federal outlays were allowed to exceed full-employment revenues by $6 billion in 1966, $10 billion in 1967, and $25 billion in 1968. Expansive monetary policy in the summer of 1968 helped upset the hoped-for stabilizing impact of an income tax surcharge. The effect of these actions was to turn the thermostat up in an economy that was already hot enough.

My administration acted promptly to move us out of that war and cool the superheated economy.

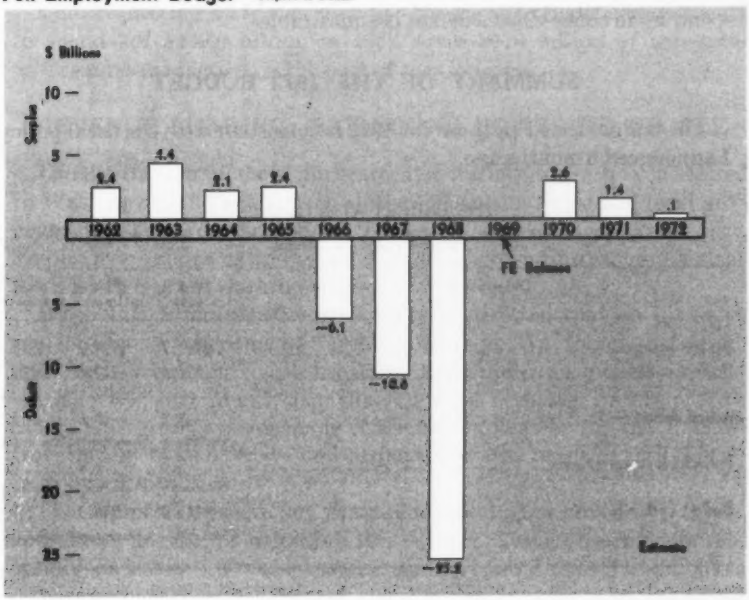
We controlled Federal spending in 1969 and achieved a budget surplus. Spending was restrained again in 1970. Independently, the Federal Reserve System maintained a monetary policy of restraint which increased in severity throughout calendar year 1969 and continued into early 1970.

The forces of inflation have been durable and persistent—and they remain strong. But their momentum was slowed in calendar year 1969 and early 1970. Excessive demand was eliminated as a source of inflationary pressure during this period. The turnaround of this inflationary trend permitted us to enter the second phase of our plan: to follow more expansive economic policies without losing ground in the battle against inflation.

Budget policy.—Last July, I set forth the budget policy of this administration:

"At times the economic situation permits—even calls for—a budget deficit. There is one basic guideline for the budget, however, which we should never violate: except in emergency conditions, expenditures must never be allowed to outrun the revenues that the tax system would produce at reasonably full employment. When the Federal government's spending actions over an extended period push outlays sharply higher, increased tax rates or inflation inevitably follow."

Full Employment Budget —Surplus or Deficit



The principle of holding outlays to revenues at full employment serves three necessary purposes:

- It imposes the discipline of an upper limit on spending, a discipline that is essential because the upward pressures on outlays are relentless.
- It permits Federal tax and spending programs to be planned and conducted in an orderly manner consistent with steady growth in the economy's productive capacity.

- It helps achieve economic stability by automatically imposing restraint during periods of boom and providing stimulus during periods of slack.

The budget policy of this administration is to keep firm control over Federal spending. The outlay total of $229.2 billion in 1972 is the sum of spending for programs that were scrutinized carefully to make certain that they would be managed effectively and efficiently, and that they are essential to carry out present laws or to achieve desirable changes in our national priorities.

If this careful scrutiny were not maintained—if we weaken in our resolve to control spending—we would risk permitting outlays to build up a momentum that will carry them beyond full employment receipts in the longer run, and we would risk losing the ability to restrain spending in times when a deficit is undesirable.

SUMMARY OF THE 1972 BUDGET

The budget that I propose for 1972 is consistent with the fiscal policy I announced 6 months ago.

THE BUDGET AT A GLANCE

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Budget receipts	$193.7	$194.2	$217.6
Budget outlays	196.6	212.8	229.2
Actual deficit (−)	−2.8	−18.6	−11.6
Full-employment surplus	2.6	1.4	0.1
Budget authority	213.0	236.3	249.0

	1969 actual			
Outstanding debt, end of year:				
Gross Federal debt	$367.1	$382.6	$407.0	$429.4
Debt held by the public	279.5	284.9	302.5	313.1
Outstanding Federal and federally assisted credit, end of year:				
Direct loans [1]	46.5	51.1	53.8	56.5
Guaranteed and insured loans [2]	104.0	106.4	119.4	140.3
Direct loans by Government-sponsored agencies	27.0	37.6	45.4	53.2

[1] Including loans in expenditure account.
[2] Excluding loans held by Government or Government-sponsored agencies.

Budget receipts in 1972 are estimated to be $217.6 billion, $23.4 billion more than in 1971, but still below the $229.3 billion of revenue that would be produced if the economy were operating at full employment throughout the year.

The estimates reflect a reduction in revenues of $2.7 billion due to the new tax depreciation rules announced on January 11. These rules are part of our plan to expand the economy and help the Nation achieve full employment without inflation.

Budget outlays in 1972 are expected to be $229.2 billion, an increase of $16.4 billion over the previous year.

The increase in outlays will help move the economy toward higher employment and production. At the same time, outlays are being held to full employment receipts.

I am requesting *budget authority*—the right to make commitments to spend—of $249.0 billion in 1972. Over $170 billion of this total will require new action on the part of the Congress.

REVENUE SHARING: RETURNING POWER TO PEOPLE

During the 1960's, more governmental initiative and power shifted to Washington and away from elected officials in State and local governments. Towards the end of the decade it became apparent that, despite new programs and massive Federal expenditures, government at all levels was not working well.

When this administration took office, I directed that an intensive review of our governmental system be made. We found that State and local governments were breaking down under an incredible fiscal burden. We also found that the red tape involved in the narrow categorical grant system made it almost impossible for the Federal Government to be effective and responsive to the needs of individuals in different localities.

The financial squeeze on State and local governments is acute, and shows no sign of becoming less painful. These governments rely mainly on receipts from consumer and property taxes, which have not grown nearly as fast as the demand for State and local government services. As a result, combined State and local debt has increased by over 600% since 1948.

The Federal Government helped meet some of this demand by increasing its financial aid, largely through grant programs, which now accounts for 18% of State and local revenues.

The results of grant programs have been impressive in some cases. But the grant structure has become a haphazard collection of hundreds of separate programs, each with its own policies, its own requirements and procedures, and its own funding.

Such a complicated method of providing Federal assistance is not only inefficient, but it:

—*restricts the freedom* of State and local governments to spend funds in accordance with their priorities;

—*is unresponsive* to the needs of specific local situations because the funds are distributed and regulated by guidelines that do not—perhaps cannot—sufficiently take account of differences among local communities; and

—*separates resources and responsibility*, because State and local governments have the responsibility for providing services, but, all too often, they do not have the money to provide those services. The Federal Government dominates the field of income taxation, and its redtape restricts the discretion of State and local governments over the services they provide.

Clearly, not enough authority over the use of resources for federally assisted programs is now lodged at the State and local level. More of the power—and the responsibility—for using federally collected funds must be given to elected officials in these governments.

The need for remedying this situation is urgent. The time for reform is now.

Local freedom of action.—I propose a revenue sharing plan to give State and local governments the money they need to deliver the services that can best be performed by government closest to the people.

This is how the new "freedom of action" plan will work:

In the first full year of the plan, $16 billion will be directed to the States and localities, in a way that will enable them to decide as never before how that money will be spent.

Of this amount, $5 billion will be in the form of *general revenue sharing*, without restrictions. This will all be "new" money, without matching requirements and with the decision on how it is to be used exclusively a State and local matter.

The remaining $11 billion will be in the form of *special revenue sharing*, with the discretion on how it will be used within each of six broad subject areas strictly a State and local matter. These areas are:

—Urban community development,
—Rural community development,
—Education,
—Manpower training,
—Law enforcement, and
—Transportation.

The hobbling restrictions now on much of the Federal aid in these areas would be removed, along with matching requirements that presently

force localities to spend their own matching money on low-priority projects for fear of "losing" available Federal aid.

To emphasize the importance of the special revenue sharing funds, the change from the present tightly restrictive categorical grants to special revenue sharing in the six broad areas will be accompanied by an *increase* of $709 million in the amounts budgeted for 1972 for Federal aid to States and localities. But even more important is the fact that these governments would have far greater freedom of action in deciding how money is to be spent within each of the six areas. For example, although the Federal Government would designate the total amount of special revenue sharing for education, the State or local area would decide how much is to be spent on new textbooks, new schools, equipment, or other matters of priority to it in the field of education.

In this way, both general and special revenue sharing will redirect the control of State and local decisions on $16.1 billion to the States and localities affected most by those decisions. This is about half of Federal Government aid, excluding public assistance grants, to States and communities—a historic and massive reversal of the flow of power in America.

BUDGET AUTHORITY PROPOSED FOR REVENUE SHARING PLAN, FIRST FULL YEAR

Description	Billions
General revenue sharing	$5.0
Special revenue sharing:	
Urban community development	2.0
Rural community development	1.0
Education	3.0
Manpower training	2.0
Law enforcement	0.5
Transportation	2.6
Total	16.1

We must make provision at the outset of this freedom of action plan for both growing State and local needs and growing State and local capacity to manage their affairs.

The new funds for general revenue sharing will grow in years to come because they will be tied to the Federal personal income tax base. As that tax base expands, more unrestricted money will flow to States and localities.

To help State and local governments develop greater capacity to plan and manage their own affairs, I will send to the Congress a planning-management assistance plan, which will provide $100 million to help

these governments make their own long-range plans and enhance their capability for the efficient use of their growing revenues.

In essence, this is what revenue sharing will do:

—*for the individual taxpayer*, it will provide a stronger voice in how his tax money is spent locally, new confidence in government that comes from more "citizen control," and the hope that, in some States and localities, taxes may be reduced, or that the rising cost of government can be met without raising taxes;

—*for State and local governments*, it will not only help meet the current financial crisis, but will also wipe out rigidities and delays in Federal aid and permit them to build their capacity to respond to local needs;

—*for our federal system*, it will provide new strength by assigning services to the level of government best equipped to perform them; and

—*for all our people*, it will provide a means of encouraging local diversity and experimentation within the framework of our great national purposes.

Of course, these revenue sharing proposals will not be the vehicle for any retreat from the Federal Government's responsibility to ensure equal treatment and opportunity for all. The proposals I send to the Congress will include the safeguards against discrimination that now accompany all other Federal funds allocated to the States.

This massive revenue sharing proposal is central to my philosophy of giving people the opportunity to become more involved in the decisions that affect their lives. The magnitude of the problem calls for this kind of bold move; by acting decisively and without delay, we will strengthen our federal system and respond better to the needs of our people.

Welfare reform.—One of the first steps in our review of the federal system was to sort out those activities that are appropriate for the Federal Government from those that are best performed at the State and local level or in the private sector. We decided early on one primary Federal responsibility—providing, with a combination of work incentives and work requirements, an income floor for every American family.

We knew beforehand that the existing welfare system was in desperate need of reform. We also knew that the existing system imposes a crushing and growing financial burden on States.

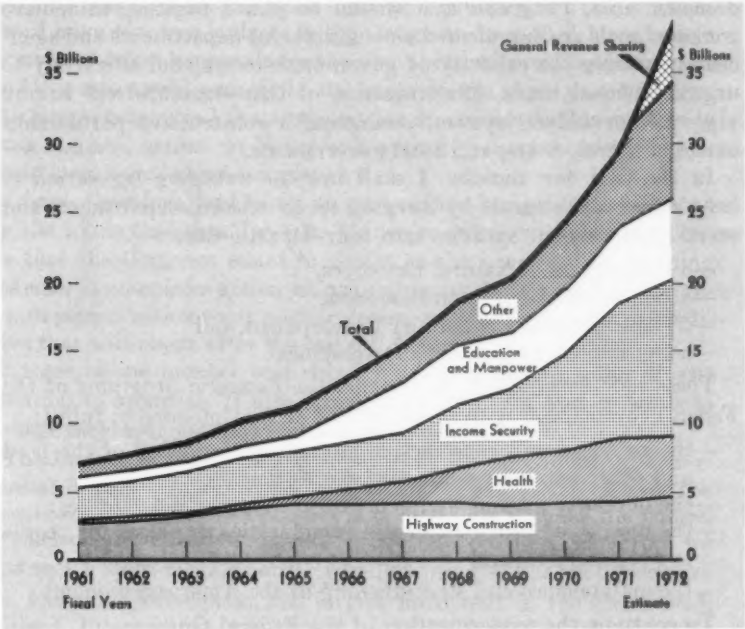
My welfare reform proposals, described later in this message, are an integral part of our effort to give people the ability to make their own decisions, to build the capacity of State and local government, and to encourage more orderly national growth.

By building a floor under the income of every family everywhere in America with Federal funds, we provide each dependent family a new dignity, we help State and local governments finance what is now their fastest growing expenditure, and we remove one magnet that has already drawn too many persons to our congested cities.

In government operations, form should follow function. Just as revenue sharing decentralizes power to meet one need, welfare reform sets a basic national standard to meet a different need. The decision to centralize or decentralize should be based on which method best serves the larger purposes of 206 million Americans.

Revenue sharing and welfare reform are of a piece: the level of government best equipped to respond should respond in a way that raises standards and contributes to the sum of personal freedom and human dignity.

Federal Aid to State and Local Governments



RESTORING CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

In seeking ways to reform the federal system, I have paid particular attention to the ability of the executive branch of the Federal Government to produce the results intended by the Congress and the President.

In 1971, the Federal Government will employ almost 2,900,000 civilians, operate thousands of separate programs, and spend $212.8 billion. Through its tax laws, credit activities, grant programs, and in other ways, the Government affects millions of people and influences the disposition of many more billions of dollars than it controls directly.

Toward the end of the sixties, there was mounting evidence that our Government was so complex, clumsy, and unresponsive, that it was becoming unable to meet the needs and priorities of the people or to use efficiently the funds entrusted to it.

This must not be permitted in America.

We have already taken actions to improve the organization and management of the Federal Government and, thereby, make it more efficient and responsive.

But we must do more. The Federal Government is not organized properly to deal with the Nation's most significant problems in the domestic area. Programs that should be joined together to achieve common goals are fragmented among different departments and agencies, impairing the capacity of government to respond effectively to urgent national needs. Modernization of that structure will restore vigor to our federal system, permitting a constructive partnership among Federal, State, and local governments.

In the next few months, I shall propose sweeping legislation to help achieve these goals by merging seven existing departments and several independent agencies into four departments:

—a Department of Natural Resources,
—a Department of Human Resources,
—a Department of Community Development, and
—a Department of Economic Development.

These new departments will match the domestic programs of the Federal Government with the objectives each is intended to fulfill:

—the balanced and constructive use and conservation of the land and other natural resources of the Nation;
—the development and well-being of individuals and families;
—the quality of urban and rural communities as places for people to work and live; and
—the maintenance and strengthening of the American economy.

To continue the modernization of the Federal Government, I will also ask an extension of the President's reorganization authority. We must seek to expand current efforts to shift operating responsibility for Federal programs out of Washington and closer to the people these programs are designed to serve.

To fulfill its responsibilities, the Federal Government must attract, develop, and retain capable career executives. We must have a more

effective manpower planning and utilization system. I shall propose legislation to establish a Federal Executive Service which will permit:

—more effective career executive search;

—flexibility in the allocation and assignment of available talent; and

—strengthened executive development programs and policies.

By improving the organization and management of government, we will make it more responsive to the needs of the people and the new priorities of the Nation.

REFORMING THE BUDGET PROCESS

Reform of the budget process is long overdue. Fifty years have passed since the Federal budget system currently in use was adopted. The system was a major step forward in 1921. Because of congressional inaction, it has become a travesty a half-century later.

Enactment of appropriations 6 months or more after the start of the fiscal year they are supposed to cover is evidence of a major weakness. I have sent two budgets to the Congress. In each, I have had to formulate budget proposals for the year ahead without knowing what the Congress would provide in its action on the prior year's budget, which was transmitted 11 months earlier. Even now, as this message is being written, action on last year's appropriations request for one department has not been completed.

I have, therefore, had to act on parts of the budget without knowing the totals that would result. This is an intolerable situation, but one that the Congress seems to accept as the normal way of doing business. It completes action on appropriation bills over a 10- to 12-month period without any goal or determination of the total expenditures that will result after the last bill is passed.

Excess in the number and detail of appropriations often diverts attention to minutiae. It also impairs the ability of agency heads to manage their agencies responsibly and economically.

The budget is our principal instrument for coordinated management of Federal programs and finances. Close cooperation between the executive and legislative branches is needed now to make the budget an efficient and effective instrument for this purpose. Therefore we must seek a more rational, orderly budget process. The people deserve one, and our Government, the largest fiscal unit in the free world, requires it.

Furthermore, Federal credit programs which the Congress has placed outside the budget—guaranteed and insured loans, or loans by federally sponsored enterprises—escape regular review by either the executive or the legislative branch. The evaluation of these extra-budgetary programs has not been fully consistent with budget

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items. Their effects on fiscal policy have not been rigorously included in the overall budget process. And their effects on overall debt management are not coordinated well with the overall public debt policy. For these reasons, I will propose legislation to enable these credit programs to be reviewed and coordinated along with other Federal programs.

TOWARD A FULL GENERATION OF PEACE

Our goal is a full generation of peace in which all nations can focus their energies on improving the lives of their citizens.

To achieve this, we must continue to work in close cooperation with our allies, move from confrontation to negotiation with those with whom we differ, and—together with our allies—maintain enough military strength to deter aggression. Sufficient and effective programs of military and economic assistance to help our friends help themselves are an integral part of our program.

National security.—This Nation's strategy for peace will—as it must—be based upon a position of military strength. The purpose of this strength is to prevent war; and, to this end, we will negotiate with those whose vital interests and policies conflict with our own.

We are pursuing negotiations on strategic arms limitations, on Vietnam, on Berlin, and on the Middle East. These negotiations are difficult and often slow, but we have the stamina and commitment necessary to proceed with patience and purpose.

As we carry on negotiations, we couple them with other efforts to achieve the same goal. The Vietnamization program is an example, and we are making good progress. By this spring, our authorized troop strength will have been cut approximately in half since the time I took office, and we will continue to bring American troops home.

Supporting these efforts, the military forces of this Nation and its allies will provide the armed might necessary to deter aggression or to deal with it effectively where necessary. We expect our allies to do more in their own behalf, and, in the spirit of the Nixon doctrine, many are taking steps in that direction. But we must also do our share. The kind of partnership we seek to forge works both ways. We have a vital interest in peace and stability abroad and we plan to maintain the capabilities necessary to protect that interest.

Our withdrawals from Vietnam and the change in our general purpose force planning and strategy permit a smaller force structure than in the past. At the same time, the preoccupation with Vietnam has limited our ability to meet some of our military needs elsewhere, particularly in NATO. We must be certain that our military forces are combat-ready and properly equipped to fulfill their role in our

strategy for peace. In addition, we face formidable Soviet nuclear and conventional forces, including increased naval forces, and a further rise in the costs of our military equipment and personnel.

For these reasons, I am recommending an increase of $6 billion in budget authority for military and military assistance programs. This Nation has the will and the resources to meet its vital national security needs. At a time when we are urging our allies to do more and when our potential adversaries may seek military advantage, I cannot in good conscience recommend less.

We often think of military strength primarily in terms of equipment and massive organizations. While these are important, attracting and holding able citizens in the Armed Forces is the key to an effective and efficient military force. The service of Americans in uniform is worthy of respect, and I am dedicated to the goal of making all such service voluntary. This budget, and subsequent legislation which I will recommend to the Congress, will make significant progress toward ending reliance on the draft.

Foreign assistance.—Our present foreign assistance programs were established for a world that has long since changed. I will propose legislation to adapt them to the conditions of the 1970's.

We must clearly distinguish the varied purposes of foreign aid—the security of the United States and friendly nations, the long-term development of lower income countries, and humanitarian needs—and make possible a realistic assessment of our progress toward each. In 1972, our assistance programs will:

—promote a strong partnership among nations and a vigorous leadership role for multilateral development institutions;

—recognize that other nations have a growing ability and responsibility to determine their own development priorities;

—continue security assistance at a higher level than in recent years in order to help friendly nations meet the responsibility for their own defense; and

—improve coordination of our humanitarian assistance efforts.

These changes will carry out a major theme of U.S. foreign policy—less direct U.S. involvement in the affairs of other nations, less potential for friction and resentment, and a stable world order more conducive to lasting peace.

MEETING HUMAN NEEDS

The proposals that I submit today are a major step forward in the reform of our Nation's efforts to meet the needs of its 206 million citizens. They will introduce a new fairness into American life by providing:

—a basic income floor under every family with children in this Nation;
—health care to help make needed services possible for all of our people when and where such services are required;
—better systems of support for education and manpower training; and
—continued progress in assuring the civil rights of all citizens, and in controlling crime.

Income strategy.—Last year was one of great promise for the long-term income security of American families. Some of that promise reached fruition in the reform of unemployment insurance and food stamp programs:

- Unemployment insurance was extended to 4.8 million additional Americans, including farmworkers and hospital workers, and special extended benefits were established to be triggered automatically by adverse economic conditions.
- Food stamp benefits were improved by establishing national eligibility standards, requiring family allotments large enough to purchase an adequate diet, providing free food stamps to the poorest recipients, and automatically raising benefits with increases in the cost of living.

However, much of that promise was left unrealized. As I have pointed out, in 1972 I will redouble my efforts to make essential and fundamental reforms in income maintenance programs. First, and foremost, I will seek:

- *Basic welfare reform.*—Last year I proposed that our archaic and demeaning welfare system be reformed. A landmark plan that would have accomplished this was approved by the House but did not come to a vote in the Senate.

  The urgency of the need for welfare reform grows with every passing day. I have already stressed the need for early enactment of the Welfare Reform Act of 1971 by the 92d Congress.

  This plan would remove the principal evils of the existing system by:

  —setting national eligibility standards;
  —balancing strong training and work requirements with equally strong training and work incentives;
  —giving financial relief to the States; and
  —establishing a Federal floor under benefit payments for *all* needy families with children, including those with working fathers, for the first time.
- *Social security improvements.*—I will propose a significant reform of the social security system, providing *automatic* adjust-

ments for increases in the cost of living. Such an adjustment now calls for a 6% benefit, effective retroactively to January 1, 1971, to cover the cost of living increase since January 1, 1970. I will also propose increases in widows' pensions.

Beyond these basic reforms, I will seek to harmonize related income maintenance programs with the principles of our income strategy. This will include:

—reform of services provided to welfare recipients to encourage greater accountability and effectiveness in the use of funds, and to establish national standards for foster care, with new incentives for the adoption of handicapped children; and

—proposals to put railroad retirement funds on a financially sound basis.

Improving health care.—During the current session, I will send a message to the Congress that will set out a national health strategy for the seventies and propose significant changes in the Federal role in the Nation's system of health care.

This strategy will seek to expand preventive care, to train more doctors and other health personnel, and to achieve greater equity and efficiency in the delivery of health services. It will include a new health insurance program for all low-income families with children.

The budget reflects in a preliminary way the emphasis that this administration will place on health in 1971, with:

—an increase of $100 million to accelerate greatly the search for a means of preventing and curing cancer;

—a vigorous effort to find a cure for sickle cell anemia;

—a $95 million increase in Federal support for schools that train our Nation's health manpower; and

—a rational policy of using Federal resources to help bring the rapid increase in medical care costs under control.

The budget also provides for:

—a substantial improvement in the quality of medical care provided to veterans with service-connected injuries;

—expansion of services for mothers and children, Indians and Alaska natives, and women who cannot afford family planning services;

—expanded programs to combat drug abuse and alcoholism;

—emphasis on assuring purity of foods and drugs; and

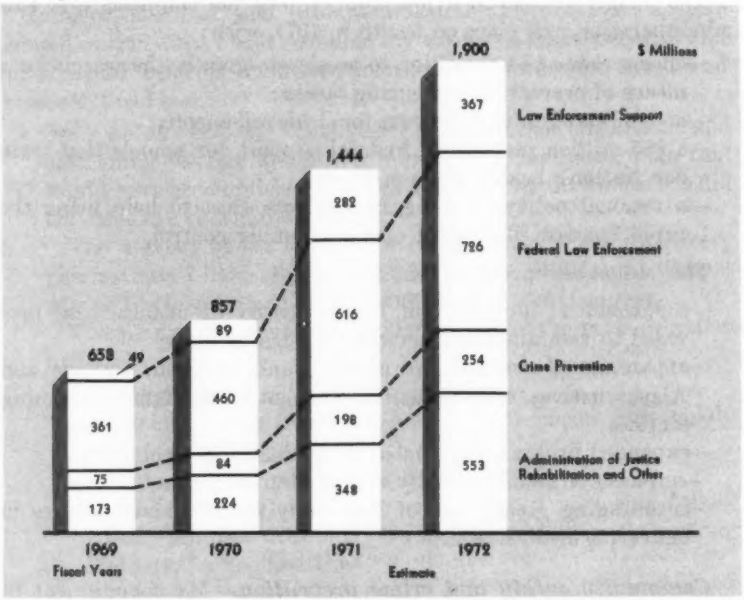
—encouraging greater use of less costly services and facilities in delivering medical care.

Community safety and crime prevention.—My commitment to the reform and revitalization of our system of criminal justice is

supported by this budget. The budget proposes a 32% increase in outlays to improve law enforcement, to make our judicial system fairer and more efficient, and to raise the effectiveness of correction and rehabilitation. In this way, we will:

—step up the war on organized crime and the gambling operations that finance it;
—destroy major criminal systems that import and distribute narcotics and dangerous drugs;
—strengthen local law enforcement through the special revenue sharing fund for this purpose;
—continue the antihijacking campaign to protect the Nation's air travelers;
—expand our correctional improvement programs to develop more innovative correctional institutions, and improve probation, parole, and other community-based services; and
—develop, in cooperation with State and local governments, ways to provide more accurate information on law enforcement activities.

Outlays for Crime Reduction



Guaranteeing civil rights.—The ideals of our Nation require that the civil rights of *all* citizens be respected, regardless of race, sex, religion, or national origin.

My budget for 1972 proposes to strengthen our efforts to eliminate discrimination in private as well as Federal employment, in activities supported by Federal assistance to State and local governments and other recipients, in education, in housing, and in other aspects of society.

We will take these specific steps to improve the lives of all our people:

—increase by more than 50% our efforts to prevent employment discrimination by Federal contractors and other private employers;

—increase nearly threefold the Federal assistance to school districts that are desegregating;

—reorganize the field operations of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to make more effective efforts to halt discrimination in private employment;

—focus the activities of the Civil Service Commission to assure equal Federal employment opportunities for all our citizens, with special emphasis on opportunity for Spanish-surnamed Americans;

—serve 46 localities with conciliation assistance through the Community Relations Service;

—expand administration of the fair housing and equal opportunity laws to increase residential housing choices for all Americans; and

—increase by 15% funds to agencies to assure nondiscrimination by recipients in their use of Federal assistance.

Education and manpower training.—The education and manpower training programs proposed in this budget reflect my determination to find better ways to carry out Federal programs. Special revenue sharing is proposed for both of these vital areas. I will also submit major reform proposals to:

—reform Federal aid programs for higher education to increase their effectiveness;

—direct more funds to students from lower income working families;

—establish a National Institute of Education for research and development; and

—provide additional training opportunities and strong incentives under the Welfare Reform Act of 1971 for employable welfare recipients to undertake suitable employment or job training.

Research and development on social problems.—The Office of Economic Opportunity will emphasize its leadership role in research, development, and evaluation in social programs.

IMPROVING OUR ENVIRONMENT

The improvement and prudent use of our physical resources is vital to our Nation's prosperity and to the goal of helping all Americans enjoy a clean environment, adequate housing, and a better standard of living. In 1972, outlays to achieve these objectives will increase by $2.4 billion to $26.1 billion. The actions that I am proposing will:

—expand my administration's vigorous efforts to protect and enhance the quality of our environment and recreation resources;
—revitalize housing and community development programs; and
—increase Federal research and development efforts.

Environmental quality.—The primary responsibility for protecting and enhancing the environment lies with State and local governments, industry, and the public, but the Federal Government must—and will—provide vigorous leadership.

During the past year, this administration moved forcefully to exercise that leadership:

- Major Federal pollution control and abatement activities were consolidated in a new Environmental Protection Agency;
- The Council on Environmental Quality was given a major role within the Executive Office of the President to advise on environmental problems and on national policies to deal with them;
- New legislation to strengthen national efforts for reducing pollution was proposed to the Congress; and
- Funds for major environmental quality programs were increased significantly.

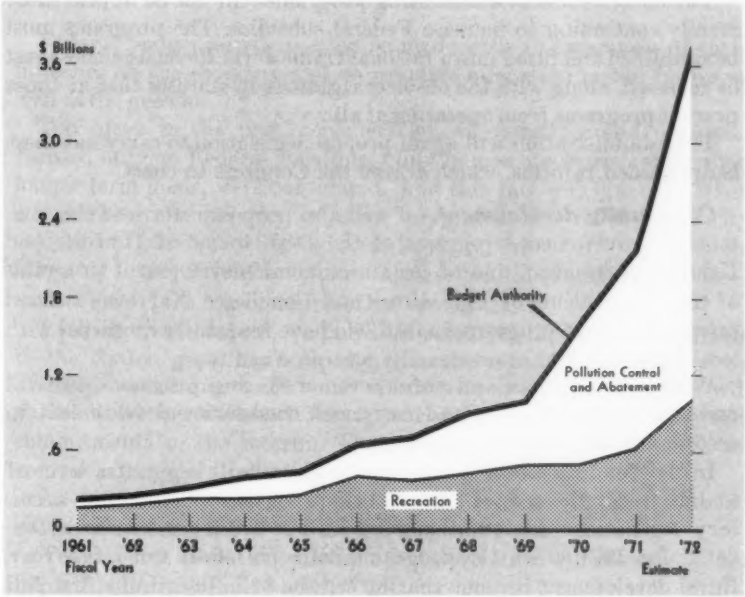
Pollution control and abatement programs will get even greater attention in the 1972 budget. Outlays will be increased by $764 million. Budget authority will rise even more, by $1.3 billion. The higher amounts will provide for:

—doubling grants for municipal waste treatment facilities;
—curbing pollution from Federal facilities;
—expanding EPA pollution control operations, including implementation of new air quality and solid waste legislation; and
—developing new pollution abatement techniques.

Legislation is again proposed to create the Environmental Financing Authority, which will assist communities that have difficulty in borrowing at reasonable rates to meet their share of the cost of water pollution control facilities.

I shall shortly propose, in a special message to the Congress, a series of further measures to control pollution and improve the quality of our environment.

Major Environmental Quality Programs



Recreation.—Greater opportunity for leisure is valued highly in America and, as a result, the demand for recreation facilities is growing. The 1972 budget proposes a substantial increase in grants to help State and local governments provide some of these facilities.

I am recommending that the Land and Water Conservation Fund be fully funded to provide:

—grants of $280 million to help States and localities meet local recreation needs; and

—appropriations of $100 million for Federal acquisition to preserve nationally significant natural and historic areas.

I propose that the urban open space program be more than doubled, to $200 million, to provide more recreational areas in and near our cities.

Cultural activities.—I have again recommended that we double the appropriation for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, so that we can bring the benefits of these great cultural efforts to an increasing number of people throughout the country.

Housing.—The housing industry has already begun to lead our economic expansion. Fiscal and monetary actions taken in the past year have resulted in a significant easing of mortgage interest rates. Federal policy must help this industry meet the pent-up demand for housing.

The effectiveness of our housing programs will not be improved by merely continuing to increase Federal subsidies. The programs must be simplified and fitted into a rational framework. Inconsistencies must be removed, along with the obsolete rigidities in statutes that at times prevent programs from operating at all.

The administration will again propose legislation to carry out these badly needed reforms, which I urge the Congress to enact.

Community development.—I will also propose reform of the community development programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and of certain economic development programs of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Narrowly defined categorical grant programs in this field have frequently conflicted with local priorities and unnecessarily generated red tape.

With special urban and rural revenue sharing programs, we will permit localities to plan and carry out community development in accordance with their own needs.

Initial funding of the new urban program will begin at a level of $1 billion for the second half of 1972, upon enactment of the necessary legislation. An additional $2 billion appropriation is anticipated for 1973, when the program will be in effect for a full year. Rural development revenue sharing will be $1 billion in the first full year.

Science and technology.—Science and technology can make major contributions to the public by developing creative solutions to a wide range of national problems that will help us all enjoy a better life. I am proposing in this budget a substantial expansion in outlays for federally supported research and development.

While a large portion of this increase is needed to strengthen our defense capabilities I am also recommending substantial increases in civilian areas to:

—make greater use of our scientific and engineering capabilities and resources to cope with major national problems such as pollution, crime, health, transportation, and other environmental and social problems;

—strengthen research essential to the advancement of our technology and economic productivity; and

—increase our investment in fundamental science which leads to the long-term progress of our society.

As an example of the concern of this administration for the use of science and technology in the public service, I am recommending

that the budget for the National Science Foundation be increased from $506 million in 1971 to $622 million in 1972. A significant portion of these added funds will be directed to research on pressing national problems.

THE LONGER VIEW

Federal budget decisions must be made with an awareness of their influence on the economy and on resource allocation in the future as well as the present.

Too often in the past, consideration of objectives and priorities focused only on Federal spending. Only immediate issues, rather than longer term goals, were considered. And this fact was ignored: when we increase the priority of some programs, the relative priority assigned to others must be reduced. In short, the sum of the resources allocated to the various functions—such as health, education, defense—cannot exceed the total resources that we command.

Looking to the future, we find that resources likely to be available to the Nation grow more rapidly than the expenditures required by existing commitments. But our freedom to use these resources will shrink as we approach each future year and make financial or program commitments in the interim. Thus, the allocation of each year's resources is largely a reflection of our past priorities.

As we make choices this year, we will be determining the use of our available resources and expenditures in future years.

The resource allocation questions that the Nation will answer—either explicitly or by default—are:

- Shall we increase the available margin by ending some existing commitments?
- Who should use the margin—the Federal Government, State and local governments, or private citizens?
- To what objectives should the available margin be applied?

In answering these questions, the Nation will be setting its priorities for the future.

My preferences are clear. *One great objective of my administration is to increase the role of private citizens and State and local governments in allocating our national resources in accordance with individual and local needs. Another great objective is to set minimum standards to make certain that every American family in every locality is treated with a fairness that reflects the national conscience.*

Ours is not a regimented economy, nor will it be. Yet, we cannot ignore the influence of the budget on the economy and on the use of our national resources in the present and in the future. To do so is to take the chance that government spending will preempt resources that should be left to be used by private citizens or State and local governments.

In the last few decades, the Federal Government, disturbingly, has taken over the determination of how too many of the Nation's resources will be allocated. In spite of the Federal Government's domination, resources have not been appropriately allocated to overall national needs. Instead, they have been allocated by a process in which small additions were usually made in existing programs, and a few new categorical grant programs were created each year. These new grants were generally aimed at alleviating some narrow problem—without reference to the Nation's real need in that general problem area.

I have in this budget proposed the outlines of a new process for allocating funds according to national priorities.

Instead of continuing "more of the same" to more than a hundred narrow categorical grant programs, I have proposed replacing them with six *special* revenue sharing programs designed to deal with major national problems. These are problems that have different characteristics in different parts of the country. With these special revenue sharing funds, State and local governments can set their priorities within the national objective, design a solution fitted to their particular needs, and solve their problems locally.

The *general* revenue sharing program provides unrestricted funds to State and local governments to achieve our Nation's top domestic priority—the creation of a system of government that is effective and responsive to the needs of all of the American people. General revenue sharing will allow State and local governments to overcome their immediate fiscal crises and to come to grips with those problems that concern their citizens most.

The revenue sharing programs which I have proposed result from shared goals, provide federally shared revenues, and involve shared Federal-State-local responsibility for solving America's most important problems. Our system of government must be one of shared goals—shared revenues—shared responsibilities.

CONCLUSION

The 1972 budget befits a strong, free, compassionate, and enlightened Nation.

- It reverses the trend of the past decade toward Federal domination of the Nation's decisions, and begins to make government more responsive to the will of the people.
- It recognizes that a strong defense is vital to all our objectives, most of all to the attainment of peace.
- It provides the resources needed to meet the Nation's commitments at home, with a new standard of fairness to the poor and sick.

- It accepts the principle that budget policy, together with monetary policy and the active cooperation of the private sector, must be used to help achieve full employment in peacetime with relative price stability.

This budget expresses our fiscal program for the New American Revolution—a peaceful revolution in which power will be turned back to the people—in which government at all levels will be refreshed, renewed, and made truly responsive. This can be a revolution as profound, as far-reaching, as exciting, as that first revolution almost 200 years ago.

RICHARD NIXON.

JANUARY 29, 1971.

PART 2

REVENUE SHARING

REVENUE SHARING

The revenue sharing plan being proposed by the President is the cornerstone of his belief that we must revitalize the American system of government. The plan, with its general and special revenue sharing programs, will provide $16.1 billion for State and local governments in a way that will:

- assign both revenues and management discretion to those levels of government closest to the problems;
- alleviate the fiscal problems of State and local governments by providing additional unrestricted revenues through *general* revenue sharing and by eliminating the present matching requirements of the categorical grants being absorbed into *special* revenue sharing; and
- make State and local elected officials responsible for and capable of dealing with their problems. This is good government and good sense.

State and local expenditures have increased faster than their tax revenues. From 1948 to 1969 total State and local expenditures increased from $21 billion to $119 billion. Total revenues rose from $20 billion to $98 billion. The property and consumer taxes on which these governments primarily rely generate revenues that do not grow as fast as the economy. Substantial increases in tax rates have therefore been necessary to raise the required revenues. State and local government debt has also risen rapidly during this period—from $19 billion to $135 billion, an increase of over 600%. In 1971, States and localities face a revenue gap of $10 billion, despite generous Federal grants and more than 450 major tax increases which have been adopted in the past dozen years by State governments alone.

The Federal Government has attempted to respond to the fiscal problems of the State and local governments since the end of World War II. That response was a massive increase in Federal aid from $2 billion in 1948 to $24 billion in 1970, mainly in the form of specifically targeted grants. However, it is now evident that assistance in the form of categorical grants, even of great magnitude, has not removed State and local fiscal problems, and in some cases these problems have been aggravated.

At the same time, this form of assistance has had other profound effects on the nature of government at all levels. One unfortunate result is the proliferation of narrow, overlapping programs. Other results are program delay and uncertainty, restrictions on the authority and responsibility of governors and mayors, and the creation of nearly autonomous functional bureaucracies at each level of government. Some Federal grant programs, although addressed to problems of national interest, actually undermined the ability of State and local governments to deal with problems of local concern by distorting their allocation of funds through matching requirements.

REFORM THROUGH REVENUE SHARING

Revenue sharing is being proposed both as a fiscal aid and as a means of making State and local governments more responsive to the peoples' local needs. The President's revenue sharing proposal will have the following results:

1. *A more rational allocation of governmental responsibilities and functions.* The administration seeks to sort out those program responsibilities that are best handled at the national level and those where State and local governments should bear the major share of responsibility.

2. *State and local governments capable of producing results.* Increased Federal aid with sharply diminished federally imposed restrictions and categories, should enable responsible State and local officials to do a far better job.

3. *State and local governments can be held responsible by their constituents for producing results.* The fiscal crisis many States and local governments are now facing encourages them to "pass the buck." The revenue sharing programs will remove this option should there be any disposition to transfer responsibility to the Federal Government.

4. *A governmental system capable of being responsive to the needs of individuals in different localities.* Ultimately, reform in government comes down to a basic issue—the quality of American life for individual Americans. Nothing less than the ability of government to meet essential needs is at stake.

5. *A restoration of public confidence in our system of government.*

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL

In recognition of the problems and in acceptance of the fundamental responsibilities enumerated above, the President's proposal would provide for:

—sharing a portion of Federal revenues with State and local governments without any program or project restrictions. This

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general revenue sharing would grow each year as the personal income tax base of the Federal Government grows;

—sharing additional Federal revenues for use by State and local governments in special broadly defined areas of national concern. This *special* revenue sharing would have no requirement of matching funds; and

—maintaining only those existing grant programs for which there is a clear, continuing national requirement.

This program recognizes the responsibility of State and local governments to provide public services which generate predominantly local benefits, and increases their capability to provide these services. As a corollary, it also recognizes an increased Federal responsibility to support research on innovative ways to provide local public services, as the benefits of such research are shared by the whole Nation. This budget increases Federal support for the following types of research activities:

- basic research and analysis of regional and local problems;
- experiments and demonstrations of innovative ways to provide local public services; and
- collection and distribution of information.

These research activities will support the revenue sharing plan by increasing our understanding of regional and local problems and by providing responsible State and local governments a richer menu of alternative ways to do their jobs.

At the same time, in order to increase the capacity of State and local governments to manage their own affairs and put the flexible funds provided under revenue sharing to effective use, the President is proposing a substantial reorientation and enlargement of the existing comprehensive planning program. The budget provides for a $100 million planning-management program, making the funds available to State and local government units to upgrade and expand their administrative capabilities.

Of course, revenue sharing cannot be the vehicle for any weakening in governmental responsibilities to insure equal treatment and opportunities for all. The President's revenue sharing proposal will include the same safeguards against discrimination which now accompany all other Federal funds allocated to the States.

It is contemplated that the general, unrestricted, revenue sharing portion of the new plan would become effective on October 1, 1971; the special revenue sharing grants would go into effect by January 1, 1972. On a *first full-year basis*, appropriations and other budget au-

thority totaling $16.1 billion would be devoted to the new revenue sharing system:

—Five billion dollars for *general* revenue sharing, which would be paid in equal quarterly installments to State and local governments starting in the fourth quarter of this calendar year; and

—Eleven billion dollars for *special* revenue sharing grants, which State and local governments would be able to spend in the broad functional area for which they are designated—transportation, education, urban and rural community development, manpower training, and law enforcement.

The general revenue sharing funds will be distributed primarily on the basis of the population of each State, with an equitable pass-through to local governments, while the special revenue sharing program funds will be distributed in various ways, depending upon what is appropriate for each broad program area.

BUDGET AUTHORITY PROPOSED FOR REVENUE SHARING PLAN, FIRST FULL YEAR

Description	Billions
General revenue sharing	$5.0
Special revenue sharing:	
Urban community development	2.0
Rural community development	1.0
Education	3.0
Manpower training	2.0
Law enforcement	0.5
Transportation	2.6
Total	**16.1**

The resources for the new revenue sharing plan would come from revenues generated from the Federal personal income tax base and from the conversion of a set of narrower categorical grants into the new program. For 1972, the budget includes specific proposals totaling $10.4 billion of budget authority (and corresponding outlays of $9.5 billion) for the grants to be converted to special revenue sharing. Thus, an additional $0.7 billion over and above the total raised by conversion of existing categorical grants into special revenue sharing, is being proposed for the first full year's budget authority of the special revenue-sharing grants. The outlay effect of this addition is estimated at $0.5 billion.

Total aid to State and local governments will increase substantially. Since the entire plan is proposed to be in effect by January 1, 1972, its impact on the 1972 budget totals can be summarized as follows:

[In millions]

	Budget authority	Outlays
General revenue sharing:		
First full year	$5,000	$5,000
Fiscal year 1972	3,750	3,750
Special revenue sharing:		
First full year	11,086	10,152
Specific amounts in 1972 budget for grants to be converted	10,377	9,611
Additional amounts to be proposed, full-year basis	709	541
Fiscal year 1972 requirement (approximately 50% of preceding line)	356	269
Allowance in 1972 budget for additional revenue sharing from above:		
General	3,750	3,750
Special	356	269
Total	**4,106**	**4,019**

The total amounts shown at the end of the preceding table are the additional entries included in the various summary tables of the budget to conform the budget details to the total revenue sharing plan.

Descriptions of the individual special revenue sharing programs and the programs recommended for conversion to them are presented below. It is expected that all other grants proposed in the budget and not included in this list will be maintained through 1972. However, as conditions change, and as experience is gained, further changes can and should be considered.

Characteristically, the programs recommended for conversion to special revenue sharing programs deal with top priority national problems which have State and local solutions and benefits. In these areas, State and local governments are in a better position to design and carry out responsive and effective programs. Eliminating Federal administration of these programs will relieve State and local governments of the burden of unnecessary Federal redtape and review. This streamlining should ultimately result in significant reductions in costs at all levels of government. State or local governments, with the knowledge that funds—in an equivalent or, most commonly, a more generous amount—will now be available under the proposed special revenue sharing program, can decide for themselves whether or not specific activities carried on under the categorical grant programs should be continued.

In addition to all of the following special revenue sharing programs, the President's proposal calls for $5 billion to be distributed to the States as general revenue sharing without restrictions.

Urban community development.—The 1972 budget proposes a substantial special revenue sharing program for community development in urban areas. It recognizes the Federal Government's responsibility to provide funds to deal with the problems of our cities in an amount which more than matches that previously made available for this purpose through categorical grants. It also recognizes that the form of these problems varies significantly from city to city, and that local officials familiar with the individual cities are in the best position to frame solutions to them.

The sources of funds for this special revenue sharing program are displayed in the following table. It is further proposed that the support of community action agencies (CAA's) be incorporated in the Urban Community Development program of special revenue sharing on a basis which allows CAA's a needed and appropriate transition period to full local control by January 1, 1973.

[In millions]

Description	Budget authority	Outlays
Items included in budget details for 1972:		
Department of Housing and Urban Development:		
Urban renewal	[1] $800	$1,300
Model Cities grants	[2] 70	450
Community development (special revenue sharing)	1,000	150
Grants for basic water and sewer facilities	[2] 100	170
Rehabilitation loans	[3] 50	36
Total, full-year basis and fiscal year 1972	2,020	2,106

[1] Estimated reservations financed by 1971 budget authority of $200 million and 1972 budget authority of $600 million.
[2] Estimated commitments financed by 1971 budget authority.
[3] Estimated reservations financed by 1972 budget authority and repayments.

Rural community development.—Similarly, a special revenue sharing fund of $1 billion would be available to develop our Nation's rural communities as determined by their responsible State and local governments. This fund would replace a set of present, unnecessarily restrictive, categorical grants and other cost-sharing arrangements directed toward this same general purpose.

There is a high degree of variation among geographic regions of the country in the character of rural migration and the economic and social conditions of rural America. Under this new program, funds will be distributed to States for use in rural areas. The development projects appropriate for each community will be determined by State and local governments according to the needs of that community. Through this combination of special revenue sharing, local initiative, and local decisionmaking, rural areas can strengthen rural enterprise, increase eco-

nomic opportunities for rural residents, and improve rural communities.

The table below shows the existing programs and new money which will make up the rural community special revenue sharing program. Rural community action agencies will be handled in the same way as their urban counterparts.

[In millions]

Description	Budget authority	Outlays
Items included in budget details for 1972:		
Department of Agriculture:		
Extension service	$149	$149
Rural environmental assistance (formerly agricultural conservation) program	140	150
Rural water and waste disposal facilities (grants)	[1] 42	61
Forest Service grants for forestry assistance	21	21
Great Plains conservation program	11	11
Water bank program	10	10
Resource conservation and development program (grants)	4	4
Tree planting assistance	1	1
Department of Commerce:		
Regional development programs (except Indians)	38	21
Economic development assistance (except Indians)	227	214
Appalachian Regional Commission	278	290
Subtotal	921	932
Additional amounts from general revenues:		
Full-year basis	79	43
Fiscal year 1972	(41)	(22)
Total, full-year basis	**1,000**	**975**
Total, fiscal year 1972	**962**	**954**

[1] Estimated obligations financed by 1971 budget authority.

Note.—Because of the special Federal relationship with American Indians, special provisions will be made for them.

Elementary and secondary education.—More than any other Federal activity, the school-aid programs of the Office of Education reflect the excesses of the categorical grant system. The present 75 titles or authorities result in over 100 separate grant programs. The maze of set-asides, special conditions, priorities, plans, and approvals for these grants is bewildering to States and local school districts alike. It leads to a condition in which full-time coordinators must be appointed in order to maintain and obtain information about Federal aid. Federal aid is often provided for needs and purposes which have already been addressed by State legislation, yet the States are unable to transfer or convert the funds to other purposes that are going unserved. While these statutes routinely purport to prohibit Federal "control" of education, they surely impede local control. Bookkeeping requirements

and "grantmanship" distract educators from the content and purpose of their important responsibilities to school children and to the public.

The administration proposes to draw together this wide array of overlapping and contradictory authorizations into a new special revenue sharing program for elementary and secondary education This program will provide support for educational activities in broad areas where the Federal Government has developed strong interests in strengthening school programs over the years. These include vocational education, assistance to schools in areas affected by Federal activities, compensatory education for the disadvantaged, education of children afflicted by handicapping conditions, and general support. At the same time, the States would have discretion as to *how* they would accomplish each of these major purposes.

The table below shows the sources of funds for this program:

[In millions]

Description	Budget authority	Outlays
Items included in budget details for 1972:		
Department of Agriculture:		
School lunch program (excluding assistance for needy children)	$175	$171
Nonfood assistance (cafeteria equipment)	16	16
State administrative expenses	2	1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:		
School assistance in federally affected areas	440	487
Elementary and secondary education:		
Title I—educationally deprived children	1,500	1,440
Title II—library services	80	73
Title III—supplementary services	143	142
Equipment and minor remodeling	----------	39
Strengthening State agencies	33	27
Education for the handicapped	35	34
Vocational education	384	382
Subtotal	2,808	2,812
Additional amounts from general revenues:		
Full-year basis	192	188
Fiscal year 1972	(96)	(92)
Total, full-year basis	**3,000**	**3,000**
Total, fiscal year 1972	**2,904**	**2,904**

Manpower training.—A special revenue sharing program for manpower training expenditures by State and local governments is particularly appropriate. It is consistent with the administration's earlier proposal to reform the structure of Federal programs in this area. This is a service area in which there is a high degree of variation among geographic regions in the character of unemployment problems, in labor market conditions, and in job needs.

Under this program, funds will be distributed to State and local governments on the basis of factors such as the size of the local labor force, the incidence of unemployment, and the proportion of low-income families and individuals. State and local prime sponsors will be responsible for developing new manpower services, drawing upon existing services available from public employment offices, local educational institutions, and welfare programs.

The table below shows the amounts involved in this program:

[In millions]

Description	Budget authority	Outlays
Items included in budget details for 1972:		
Department of Labor: Manpower training services	$1,565	$1,443
Subtotal	1,565	1,443
Additional amounts from general revenues:		
Full-year basis	435	307
Fiscal year 1972	(217)	(153)
Total, full-year basis	2,000	1,750
Total, fiscal year 1972	1,782	1,596

Law enforcement.—The Law Enforcement Assistance Act already provides broadly defined program support to States, with a portion of the allocated funds passed through on a mandatory basis to local government law enforcement agencies. Grants may be used in accordance with determinations of appropriate State agencies for a range of law enforcement and criminal justice improvements (courts, corrections, police, juvenile delinquency prevention and rehabilitation, addict treatment, public education, and statistics on crime). Funding proposed for this program in 1972 will increase over 1971 by $108 million in budget authority and $127 million in outlays.

[In millions]

Description	Budget authority	Outlays
Items included in budget details for 1972:		
Department of Justice: Law enforcement assistance formula grants	$497	$406
Subtotal	497	406
Additional amounts from general revenues:		
Full-year basis	3	3
Fiscal year 1972	(2)	(2)
Total, full-year basis	500	409
Total, fiscal year 1972	499	408

Transportation.—A special revenue sharing fund of $2.6 billion would be available to develop balanced transportation systems serving local urban and rural areas. State and local governments would have the responsibility for determining the allocation of these funds to achieve this objective as appropriate in each area. A pass-through provision in the sharing formula will assure that local governments receive an equitable share of this fund. Federal funding for the Interstate Highway System will be maintained separately until the completion of that program. The present categorical grants for each type of transportation have led to an inefficient combination of systems in many areas. The new transportation fund would contribute to the balanced transportation system we all need.

[In millions]

Description	Budget authority	Outlays
Items included in budget details for 1972:		
Department of Transportation:		
Urban mass transit grants	[1] $525	$260
Airport grants (planning and development)	[2] 220	147
Highway-related safety grants	10	2
State and community highway safety grants	100	61
Federal-aid highways—excluding interstate system	1,645	1,412
Highway beautification	66	30
Total, full-year basis and fiscal year 1972	**2,566**	**1,912**

[1] Estimated obligations financed by budget authority of prior years.
[2] Estimated obligations financed by budget authority of prior years and by $15 million budget authority in 1972.

CONCLUSION

Revenue sharing:

—*for the individual taxpayer*, will provide a stronger voice in how his tax money is spent locally, new confidence in government that comes from more "citizen control," and the hope that in some States and localities taxes may be reduced, or that the rising cost of government can be met without raising taxes;

—*for the State and local government*, will not only meet the current financial crisis, but will wipe out the rigidities and delays in Federal aid and build its capacity to respond to local needs;

—*for our federal system*, will provide new strength by assigning services to the level of government best equipped to perform them; and

—*for all our people*, will provide a means of encouraging local diversity and experimentation within the framework of our great national purposes.

This giant step of revenue sharing is central to the administration's philosophy of involving people more actively in the decisions that affect their lives. The magnitude of the problem calls for this kind of bold move; by acting decisively and without delay, we will strengthen our federal system and fulfill the needs of our people.

PART 3

PERSPECTIVES

BUDGET AUTHORITY

The Congress must provide budget authority, generally in the form of appropriations, before Federal agencies can commit the Government to spend or lend funds. A total of $249 billion of budget authority is requested:

—new obligation authority of $247 billion for spending; and

—lending authority of $2 billion.

Of the total budget authority proposed for 1972, the Congress will have to act on $170 billion. The remaining $79 billion will become available under existing law without additional action by the Congress. Such authority consists mainly of trust fund programs (for which the receipts that finance the programs are generally appropriated automatically under existing law) and interest on the public debt (for which budget authority is automatically provided under a permanent appropriation).

BUDGET AUTHORITY

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Available through current action by the Congress:			
Previously enacted	$141.6	$156.4	--------
Proposed in this budget	--------	--------	$153.0
To be requested separately:			
For supplemental requirements under present law [1]	--------	7.9	3.0
Upon enactment of proposed legislation	--------	0.7	7.7
Allowances:			
Added amounts for revenue sharing	--------	--------	4.1
Pay increases (excluding Department of Defense)	--------	0.5	1.0
Contingencies	--------	0.5	1.2
Subtotal, available through current action by the Congress	141.6	166.0	170.2
Available without current action by the Congress (permanent authorizations):			
Trust funds (existing law)	61.5	65.4	73.6
Interest on the public debt	19.3	20.8	21.2
Other	4.6	2.3	3.1
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−14.0	−18.2	−19.0
Total budget authority	**213.0**	**236.3**	**249.0**

[1] Includes pay increase for the Department of Defense.

Not all of the budget authority provided for 1972 will be fully obligated or spent in that year.

- Budget authority for some major procurement and construction programs covers the estimated full cost of various projects at the

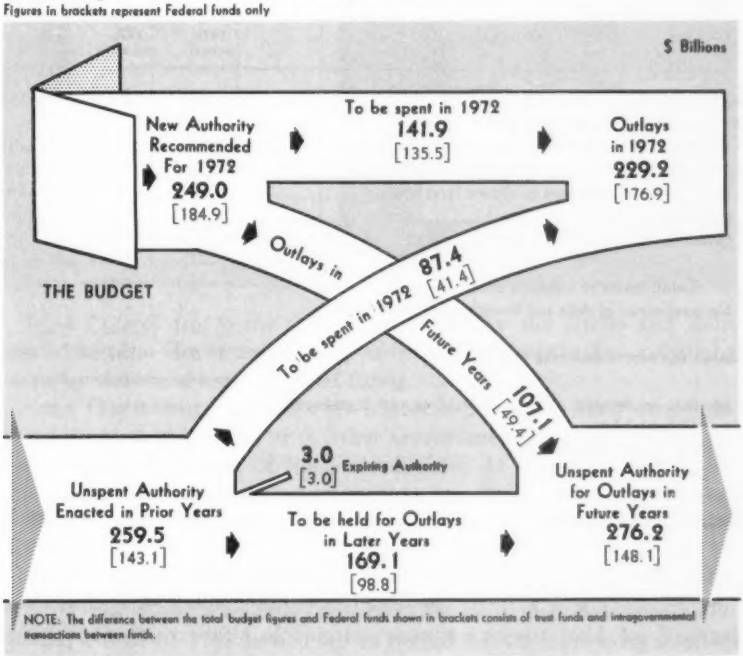
time they are started, even though the outlays take place over a number of years as the programs move toward completion.

- Budget authority for many loan and guarantee or insurance programs also provides financing for a period of years or represents a contingency backup in the event of defaults or other claims.
- Budget authority for trust funds represents mainly receipts collected under special taxes or payments from Federal funds, which are used as needed over a period of years for benefit payments and other outlays specified in the law.

As a result, there is always a substantial carryover of unspent budget authority from previous years, most of which is earmarked for specified purposes, and is not available for new program operations (see Special Analysis G, "Balances of Budget Authority").

1972 Budget – Relation of Budget Authority to Outlays

Figures in brackets represent Federal funds only



As shown in the chart above, $87 billion of outlays in 1972, almost two-fifths of the total, will be made under budget authority enacted for earlier years. Conversely, about two-fifths of 1972 budget authority will not result in outlays until future years.

BUDGET FUNDS AND THE FEDERAL DEBT

The budget covers financial transactions of two principal kinds of funds: Federal funds and trust funds.

Federal funds are derived mainly from taxes and borrowing. Most of these are not dedicated to any specific Government purpose. Trust funds, on the other hand, are collected and used for specified purposes, such as the payment of social security and unemployment insurance benefits.

The budget combines the receipts and outlays for both types of funds, after deducting the transactions that flow between them. For this reason, it has been called the "unified budget". By and large, the budget measures the transactions of the Government with the public. As shown in the following table, the budget surplus or deficit is the principal determinant of the change in Federal debt held by the public.

BUDGET FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT OUTSTANDING, 1970–72

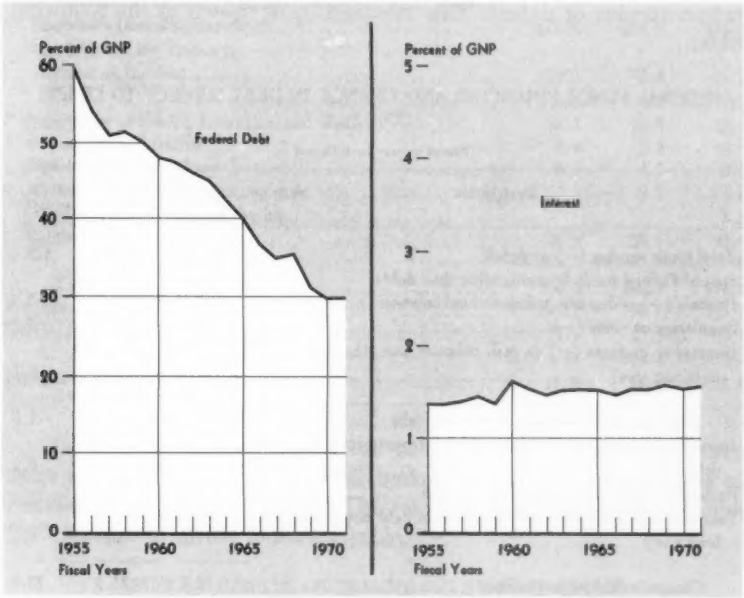
[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Budget surplus (−) or deficit	$2.8	$18.6	$11.6
Means of financing other than debt:			
Increase or decrease (−) in cash and monetary assets	1.6	-------	-------
Increase (−) or decrease in checks outstanding, etc	0.2	−0.1	*
Increase (−) or decrease in deposit fund balances	−0.2	−0.4	−0.4
Seigniorage on coins (−)	−0.3	−0.4	−0.6
Other	−0.4	−0.1	-------
Total, means of financing other than debt	1.0	−1.0	−1.0
Reclassification of debt and investments in enterprises	1.6	-------	-------
Change in Federal debt held by public	5.4	17.6	10.6
Increase or decrease (−) in Federal agency investments in Federal debt:			
Federal funds investments	0.1	0.6	0.2
Trust funds investments	10.0	6.2	11.6
Change in gross Federal debt	15.5	24.4	22.4

*Less than $50 million.

The expected deficit in 1972 will cause *Federal debt held by the public* to grow from $302.5 billion at the end of 1971 to $313.1 billion at the end of 1972. As the following charts show, however, the long-term trend of the ratio of debt held by the public to gross national product is down and the ratio of interest paid on debt held by the public to gross national product will remain relatively stable.

Federal Debt and Interest as a Percent of GNP



Gross Federal debt is the sum of debt held by the public and debt held within the Government, such as the investments in Treasury debt issues by the social security trust funds.

Some Government agencies are authorized to issue their own debt instruments to the public or to other Government agencies and funds. Such borrowing is part of the Federal debt. At the end of 1970, the outstanding debt of such agencies that was held by the public was $10 billion. This amount is expected to decline to $8.1 billion by the end of 1972.

Gross Federal debt will rise from $382.6 billion on June 30, 1970, to an estimated $429.4 billion on June 30, 1972. About $18.6 billion, or approximately 40%, of this increase is in debt held by Federal agencies and trust funds, mainly reflecting the investment of trust fund surplus receipts in Treasury debt.

A general statutory debt limit covers almost all of the gross public debt issues, but most borrowing by Federal agencies other than the Treasury is excluded from the limit.

The concept *Federal debt subject to limitation* is roughly consistent with the administrative budget concept that was used until the 1969 budget. The administrative budget and the Federal funds part of the unified budget are also generally similar in concept. This is why changes in the Federal debt subject to limit are more closely related to the Federal funds surplus or deficit than to the unified budget surplus or deficit. This relationship is shown in the following table:

FEDERAL FUNDS FINANCING AND CHANGE IN DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT, 1970-72

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Federal funds surplus (−) or deficit	$13.1	$25.5	$23.1
Means of Federal funds financing other than debt:			
Increase (−) or decrease in deposit fund balances	−0.2	−0.4	−0.4
Seigniorage on coins (−)	−0.3	−0.4	−0.6
Increase or decrease (−) in cash balances and other means of financing (net)	1.1	−0.9	0.1
Total, means of financing other than debt	0.7	−1.7	−1.0
Increase or decrease (−) in Federal funds investment in Federal debt	0.1	0.6	0.2
Reclassification of investment in enterprises	1.6	.....	.....
Decrease or increase (−) in other Federal debt not subject to limit (net)	1.0	0.5	1.2
Change in debt subject to limit	**16.5**	**24.9**	**23.6**

The Federal funds deficit in 1972 is estimated to be $23.1 million, and the debt subject to limit is estimated to change by $23.6 billion. The difference between the Federal funds deficit and the change in the debt subject to limit is reconciled in the table above.

A substantial part of Federal fund deficits—and, therefore, a substantial part of the growth in debt subject to limit—is associated with transactions between Federal funds and trust funds. These transactions are largely Federal fund payments to social insurance trust funds (such as the Federal Government's matching contribution for supplementary medical insurance, and interest paid on debt securities held by the trust funds). From 1960 through 1970, there was a cumulative Federal fund deficit of $96 billion, more than $50 billion of which was attributable to transactions with trust funds. Indeed, a

FEDERAL FUNDS RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Outlays (by agency):			
Department of Defense (military functions) and military assistance (including pay raise)	$77.7	$74.5	$76.0
Department of the Treasury:			
Interest on the debt	19.3	20.8	21.2
Other	0.3	0.2	0.1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	17.4	21.3	23.9
Veterans Administration	8.4	9.6	10.3
Department of Agriculture	8.3	8.7	9.5
Allowance for civilian agency pay raise	--------	0.5	1.0
Added amounts for revenue sharing	--------	--------	4.0
All other	24.9	29.1	30.9
Total	**156.3**	**164.7**	**176.9**
Receipts	143.2	139.1	153.7
Deficit	13.1	25.5	23.1
Increase in debt subject to limit	**16.5**	**24.9**	**23.6**

significant Federal fund deficit can occur, as one did in 1969, when there are surpluses in the unified budget and in the transactions of Federal funds with the public. The relevant figures for 1970 through 1972 are shown in the following table:

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (−) BY FUND GROUP

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Federal funds:			
Transactions with the public	−$4.5	−$14.6	−$11.7
Transactions with trust funds	−8.6	−10.9	−11.4
Total	−13.1	−25.5	−23.1
Trust funds:			
Transactions with the public	1.7	−4.0	0.1
Transactions with Federal funds	8.6	10.9	11.4
Total	10.3	7.0	11.5
Budget total:			
Federal funds	−13.1	−25.5	−23.1
Trust funds	10.3	7.0	11.5
Total	**−2.8**	**−18.6**	**−11.6**

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SELECTED ECONOMIES AND REFORMS IN THE 1972 BUDGET

The changing pattern of national needs sometimes renders Government programs obsolete. Some Federal programs should never have been started in the first place. All too often, however, *all* Federal activities continue unless vigorous efforts are made to curtail them.

There are other programs which, while not obsolete, have declined in importance relative to the conditions and priorities of today's world. These must be carefully scrutinized and adjusted each year to obtain the most efficient and effective use of Federal resources. Programs designed to attack the problems of the 1950's or 1960's can be expected to lose relevance as we move into the 1970's.

The 1972 budget incorporates the results of a diligent search to uncover inefficient, obsolete, or lower priority programs. Termination, reduction, or reform of such programs are being proposed, with estimated savings in outlays in 1972 of $2.9 billion. On a full-year basis, and taking into account savings of a nonreoccurring nature, these proposals would yield $3.7 billion—i.e., funds that can finance newer programs, or reduce the need for additional borrowing, or additional taxes.

A listing of the various proposals to secure economies are presented on subsequent pages. One major group of proposals requires the enactment or amendment of substantive legislation. If the necessary legislation is enacted, the total 1972 outlay savings would be $1.9 billion. The largest item in this group is the sale of additional stockpile materials no longer required. Reforms in the Medicare and Medicaid programs would also result in significant net savings, as would the conversion of farm operating loans to an insured loan program.

Another group of proposals does not require substantive legislation, but could be accomplished through a combination of administrative and appropriation action. Implementation of these proposals would result in 1972 outlay savings of $1.0 billion. Included are the termination and reduction of certain projects in both the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and elimination of the special milk program of the Department of Agriculture, which is not focused on the needy.

The savings from a number of the proposals in the following listing have not been reflected in the 1972 budget totals. Nonetheless, the administration urges their approval with the same vigor as its other recommendations. Examples include the payment of duplicate burial benefits for deceased veterans and the sale of the Alaska railroad. Some of these actions have been repeatedly recommended to the Congress in earlier years, but without success. An additional $0.4 billion saving in 1972 outlays could be realized from enactment of these proposals.

Other programs, not shown on the following table but discussed in Part 2, Revenue Sharing, will be folded into the new revenue sharing proposals.

SELECTED ECONOMIES AND REFORMS IN THE 1972 BUDGET

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Function, agency, and program	1972 savings		Annual or one-time savings	
	Budget authority	Budget outlays	Budget authority	Budget outlays
PROPOSALS REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION				
National defense:				
General Services Administration: Sell stockpile commodities	635.0	635.0	635.0	635.0
Agriculture and rural development:				
Department of Agriculture:				
Shift farm operating loan program from direct to insured basis	.....	275.0	.....	275.0
Increase Federal Crop Insurance premiums	*	*	12.0	12.0
Subtotal, Department of Agriculture	.....	275.0	12.0	287.0
Commerce and transportation:				
Department of Transportation:				
Sell National Capital Airports	*	*	105.0	105.0
Sell Alaska Railroad	*	*	100.0	100.0
Phase out the Coast Guard Selected Reserve	18.0	18.0	28.0	28.0
Subtotal, Department of Transportation	18.0	18.0	233.0	233.0
Health:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
Medicaid: Reform program to achieve more efficient use of medical resources	444.0	444.0	444.0	444.0
Medicare: Control program costs and encourage use of most efficient providers of service	.....	400.0	.....	450.0
Subtotal, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	444.0	844.0	444.0	894.0
Income security:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
Redirect State action grants for delinquency prevention	5.0	3.8	5.0	3.8
Public assistance grants: Reform service functions and programs, terminating open-ended appropriation [1]	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.0
Subtotal, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	116.0	114.8	116.0	114.8

See footnotes at end of table.

SELECTED ECONOMIES AND REFORMS IN THE 1972 BUDGET—Continued

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Function, agency, and program	1972 savings		Annual or one-time savings	
	Budget authority	Budget outlays	Budget authority	Budget outlays
PROPOSALS REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION—Continued				
Veterans benefits and services:				
Veterans Administration:				
Avoid duplicate burial benefits for individuals also assisted by social security and other Federal programs	*	*	54.0	54.0
Provide special compensation only for active cases of tuberculosis	*	*	46.0	46.0
Require private insurers to reimburse Government for policy holders treated in VA hospitals	*	*	80.0	80.0
Subtotal, Veterans Administration	-------	-------	180.0	180.0
General government:				
General Services Administration:				
Sell Government-owned designs and sites for construction of buildings	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
District of Columbia:				
Federal funds—Finance public works program by local bonds instead of direct Treasury loans	65.0	14.0	128.0	128.0
Total, proposals requiring substantive legislation	1,319.2	1,942.0	1,789.2	2,513.0
PROPOSALS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION				
National defense:				
Atomic Energy Commission:				
Increase nuclear powerplant license fees	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Reduce NERVA nuclear rocket program	53.0	41.0	53.0	41.0
Terminate the nuclear desalting program	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0
Reduce plutonium production	60.0	45.0	73.3	55.0
Reduce reactor program for space applications	6.2	4.7	6.2	4.7
Subtotal, Atomic Energy Commission	130.0	101.2	143.3	111.2
Office of Emergency Preparedness: Sell stockpile commodities under the Defense Production Act	-------	25.0	-------	25.0
General Services Administration: Sell stockpile commodities	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0

See footnotes at end of table.

SELECTED ECONOMIES AND REFORMS IN THE 1972 BUDGET—Continued

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Function, agency, and program	1972 savings		Annual or one-time savings	
	Budget authority	Budget outlays	Budget authority	Budget outlays
PROPOSALS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION—Continued				
Space research and technology:				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:				
Reduce NERVA nuclear rocket program	43.0	30.0	43.0	30.0
Reduce support levels for the tracking and data acquisition network	21.0	15.0	21.0	15.0
Subtotal, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	64.0	45.0	64.0	45.0
Agriculture and rural development:				
Department of Agriculture:				
Shift water and waste disposal loans from direct to insured basis	-------	22.0	-------	74.0
Terminate low priority plant protection programs	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Terminate the special milk program, as it is not directed toward the needy	104.0	84.0	104.0	104.0
Remove wool price supports from the parity index (National Wool Act)	-------	4.0	-------	4.0
Subtotal, Department of Agriculture	105.3	111.3	105.3	183.3
Natural resources:				
Department of the Interior:				
Increase grazing fees	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Increase royalties from Federal regulation of oil and gas production from outer continental shelf leases off Texas and Louisiana coasts	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Terminate plans for a national fisheries center and aquarium	0.5	2.0	15.0	24.0
Terminate helium purchase contracts	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	68.5	70.0	83.0	92.0
Commerce and transportation:				
Commerce Department:				
Increase user charges on current commodity surveys	**	**	**	**
Close the Milan Trade Center	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Terminate unrewarding developmental project on population estimates and projections	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Reduce retail sales surveys	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Subtotal, Commerce Department	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Small Business Administration: Close less efficient field offices	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

SELECTED ECONOMIES AND REFORMS IN THE 1972 BUDGET—Continued

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Function, agency, and program	1972 savings		Annual or one-time savings	
	Budget authority	Budget outlays	Budget authority	Budget outlays
PROPOSALS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION—Continued				
Community development and housing:				
Office of Economic Opportunity: Terminate rural loan program, which has not raised the income level of the poor	5.0	13.0	5.0	10.0
Education and manpower:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Reform aid to higher education by expanding student support and aid for institutional improvement and by restricting narrow purpose aid for:				
(1) land grant institutions	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
(2) college construction grants	43.0	42.0	43.0	43.0
(3) undergraduate instructional equipment	7.0	2.0	7.0	7.0
Subtotal, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	60.0	54.0	60.0	60.0
National Science Foundation:				
Reduce excessive scope of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
Redirect science development grant funds to the support of research	43.0	10.0	43.0	43.0
Redirect science education and terminate programs which have achieved principal objectives	20.0	5.0	22.0	22.0
Reduce excessive support level for science information system development	1.7	0.5	1.7	1.7
Subtotal, National Science Foundation	65.3	15.8	67.3	67.3
Health:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
Reduce categorical program support for psychiatric residency stipends	9.0	7.0	34.0	34.0
Replace formula grants to allied health professions training centers with expanded special project grants	9.8	2.8	9.8	9.8
Phase out health science advancement awards program because goals have been achieved	2.0	-------	4.0	4.0
Provide more efficient and complete services to public health hospital patients through contractual arrangements	18.0	18.0	23.0	23.0
Reform Medicare by eliminating improper payments to extended care facilities and modifying the hospital reimbursement formula	-------	150.0	-------	150.0

See footnotes at end of table

SELECTED ECONOMIES AND REFORMS IN THE 1972 BUDGET—Continued

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Function, agency, and program	1972 savings		Annual or one-time savings	
	Budget authority	Budget outlays	Budget authority	Budget outlays
PROPOSALS NOT REQUIRING SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION—Continued				
Health:				
Reform Medicare by placing a limitation on physician's charges under supplementary medical insurance	-------	60.0	-------	60.0
Subtotal, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	38.8	237.8	70.8	280.8
Income security:				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
Limit research and training to high-priority projects	19.0	11.0	19.0	11.0
Reduce number of hours of work permissible to qualify for welfare benefits under "unemployed fathers" program	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Subtotal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	34.0	26.0	34.0	26.0
Total, proposals not requiring substantive legislation	**833.2**	**961.2**	**895.0**	**1,162.9**
Total, all proposals	**2,152.4**	**2,903.2**	**2,684.2**	**3,675.9**

*Savings would be possible in 1972 if legislation were enacted in time, but no savings have been reflected in the 1972 budget figures.
**Less than $100 thousand.
[1] Includes impact of both substantive changes in law and proposed 10% growth limit in appropriation bill.

CEILINGS ON FEDERAL OUTLAYS

In recent years, the Congress has imposed a limit on overall outlays for each fiscal year. For 1970 and 1971 essentially similar outlay limitations were established:

- A limitation base was fixed in an amount equal to the total outlays estimated in the last previous budget;
- This initial limitation is subsequently increased or decreased in the amount of congressionally approved changes to the outlays shown in the budget; and
- Further revisions in the limitation are made for increases in designated uncontrollable payments up to a specified amount.

Outlay ceiling for 1970.—The outlay ceiling for the 1970 budget was adjusted in the Second Supplemental Appropriation, 1970 (Public Law 91–305). The revised limitation base was established at the February 1970 outlay estimate, $197.9 billion. The Congress approved changes from the February budget estimates which added nearly $1.7 billion to the limitation base, including $1.1 billion for civilian and military pay raises. Changes in uncontrollable outlays added a further $230 million, bringing the total outlay ceiling to $199.8 billion. Actual outlays totaled $196.6 billion or $3.2 billion below the adjusted legal ceiling.

Outlay ceiling for 1971.—Congress also enacted the 1971 outlay ceiling in the Second Supplemental Appropriation, 1970 (Public Law 91–305). The outlay ceiling for the year as a whole is now estimated at $214.5 billion. This is $1.7 billion above the present estimate of actual outlays, $212.8 billion. The relationship between the legislated outlay ceiling and actual outlays is summarized in the following table.

RELATION OF 1971 OUTLAY CEILING TO CURRENT ESTIMATES

[In billions]

Initial congressional ceiling (February 1970 estimate)	$200.8
Net changes in estimates of uncontrollable items for which limitation is adjusted (increase of up to $4.5 billion is allowed by law)	4.0
Effect of congressional action relative to the February estimates:	
Action in 91st Congress, 2d session:	
Appropriation bills	1.7
Laws requiring supplemental appropriations in this session	2.2
Other actions and inaction	1.4
Anticipated additional action in 92d Congress, 1st session	4.4
Current estimate of 1971 outlay ceiling	214.5
Current estimate of actual outlays	212.8
Current estimate of ceiling in excess of outlays	1.7

Adjustments to the initial outlay limitation for 1971 are expected to total $13.7 billion. Over one-half of these adjustments result from: (1) increases of $4.0 billion in payments of social insurance trust funds, interest on the debt and other designated uncontrollable items, and (2) pay increases of $3.2 billion over February 1970 estimates. Because the Congress did not enact postal rate increases proposed in the February 1970 budget, $1.2 billion was added to outlays and to the outlay ceiling. Other significant increases are anticipated during the current congressional session for social security benefits, $1.1 billion, and for public assistance grants, $1.0 billion.

CHANGES IN ESTIMATED OUTLAYS, 1971

[In billions]

	February 1970 estimate	January 1971 estimate	Change	Effect on outlay ceiling
Designated items for which limitation is adjusted (changes under laws existing Feb. 2, 1970):				
Social security, Medicare, and other social insurance trust funds	51.6	53.6	2.0	2.0
National service life insurance trust fund	0.7	0.7	*	*
Interest (net)	17.8	19.3	1.5	1.5
Farm price supports (Commodity Credit Corp.)	3.7	3.2	−0.5	−0.5
Leases of lands on Outer Continental Shelf	−1.0	−1.1	−0.1	−0.1
Sale of financial assets [1]	−3.9	−2.9	1.0	1.0
Total items for which limitation is adjusted	68.8	72.8	4.0	4.0
Congressional action in relation to February 1970 estimates:				
Action in 91st Congress, 2d session:				
Appropriation bills:				
Defense and military construction	47.9	47.1	−0.8	−0.8
Other	44.1	46.6	2.5	2.5
Laws requiring supplemental appropriations in this session:				
Pay increases	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.6
Veterans benefits and public assistance grants	.....	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other legislation (including inaction):				
Postal rate increase	−1.2	.....	1.2	1.2
Revenue sharing and welfare reform	0.8	.....	−0.8	−0.8
Legislation for sales of stockpile commodities, Alaska Railroad and veterans housing loans	−0.5	−0.1	0.4	0.4
Medicaid, veterans, and other reform proposals	−0.4	.....	0.4	0.4
Other	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Subtotal, action in 91st Congress, 2d session	92.3	97.6	5.3	5.3
Anticipated proposals for action in this session:				
Further pay increase	.....	1.7	1.7	1.7
Social security benefits	.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Public assistance grants (and Medicaid)	.....	0.8	0.8	0.8
Veterans benefits	.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
Highways—appropriation to liquidate prior contract authority	.....	0.3	0.3	0.3
Retired pay, Defense	.....	0.2	0.2	0.2
Food stamp program	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	1.0	0.9	−0.1	−0.1
Subtotal, anticipated action this session	1.0	5.4	4.4	4.4
Remainder	**38.6**	**36.9**	**−1.7**	.....
Total	**200.8**	**212.8**	**12.0**	**13.7**

*Less than $50 million.

[1] By Department of Housing and Urban Development, Farmers Home Administration, Veterans Administration, and Export-Import Bank.

THE LONG-RANGE OUTLOOK

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Last year's budget document and Economic Report of the President emphasized the long-range implications of current decisions. The primary conclusion of that investigation was that—over the 1971–75 period—the margin between projected revenues and built-in outlays would not be sufficient to cover the cost of all the initiatives likely to be proposed.

This section develops a more extensive framework for examining our national priorities and the long-range implications of the budget.

Specifically, this section of the budget undertakes to:

- Present projections of Federal revenues and expenditures—under existing and proposed programs—and the estimated budget margin remaining for 1976;
- Review the role of the Federal budget in affecting resource allocation patterns;
- Present projections of total resources and their allocation, and the resource margin remaining for calendar 1975; and
- Outline the implications of alternative uses of the budget margin.

The fiscal outlook.—The budget margin is the potential Federal surplus, assuming current and proposed tax legislation and no new Federal initiatives beyond those contained in this budget.

Last year the margin remaining in 1975 was projected at $22 billion. During the ensuing year, many things have taken place to alter that projection. Additional inflation increased both projected revenues and outlays. Congress has passed some legislation that the President did not request and has not acted on some that he did propose. Additional initiatives are proposed in this budget. All the changes, taken together, reduce the $22 billion margin to $12 billion. The margin projected for 1976 is $30 billion, the difference between projected revenues of $315 billion and projected outlays of $285 billion for existing and proposed programs.

Between 1972 and 1976, gross national product is expected to rise by some $400 billion, to more than $1.5 trillion. Potential output, in real terms, is projected to grow by 4.3% annually. This rate of growth will be exceeded during the early years as the current gap between real and potential GNP is closed. Finally, inflation, even though expected

THE BUDGET MARGIN

[Fiscal years. In billions of current dollars]

Item	Projected increase between—	
	1972 and 1975	1975 and 1976
Full-employment gross national product	290	110
Federal full-employment revenues	57	29
Less:		
Cost of current programs	28	9
Pay and price increases	(15)	(5)
Population growth and other built-in increases	(13)	(4)
Administration program initiatives and reduction	17	2
Equals: margin [1]	12	18

[1] Because the margin is zero in 1972, the projected cumulative margin is $12 billion in 1975 and $30 billion in 1976.

to diminish during the coming year, will also add to the growth rate of nominal (i.e., current dollar) GNP.

The growth of nominal GNP will be associated with substantial increases in wages, other personal income, and corporate profits over the next 5 years. As a result, Federal receipts are estimated to increase by $86 billion between 1972 and 1976 on a full-employment basis.

Budget outlays are expected to increase because of factors beyond governmental control. These factors include population growth and increases in costs, such as pay increases for Government workers. Outlays for programs such as social security, and veterans compensation and pensions are expected to rise because of growing numbers of eligible beneficiaries and changes in the cost of living. Under the assumptions used here, such built-in uncontrollable increases in existing programs will average about $9 billion a year between 1972 and 1976, raising 1976 outlays for these programs by $37 billion over their 1972 level. Termination, modification, and reform of existing programs, as proposed in this budget, will reduce outlays by almost $4 billion a year when fully effective. The outlay projections reflect these reductions.

The $30 billion projected to be available in 1976 must cover the 1976 costs of all initiatives begun in each of the 4 years from 1973 through 1976. Certainly it will be insufficient to cover all demands for further Government programs even without consideration of demands for further tax reduction or reduction of the public debt. This insufficiency becomes clearly evident when the rates of increase in

outlays for new programs are examined. If new programs with a first-year cost of $3 billion were to be started in each of the years 1973 through 1976, then the 1976 margin would disappear. Moreover, relatively slight changes in economic assumptions could substantially affect the size of the potential 1976 surplus. The potential surplus is a slender reserve, and claims upon it will have to be carefully weighed in terms of our national priorities.

In deciding what shall be done with the $30 billion budget margin that now seems possible for 1976, consideration must be given to the allocation of limited resources.

The role of the budget in resource allocation.—Together, the revenue and outlay sides of the budget reflect national priorities for stabilization, allocation, distribution, and efficiency.

- Stabilization policy seeks to create a balance between demand and available productive resources; achievement is measured by full employment and price stability.
- Allocation refers to the broad uses to which the resources are put and can be measured by the shares of GNP devoted to various functions, such as health, education, and business investment, or by the shares devoted to public versus private use.
- Distribution policy is concerned with the distribution of benefits from the use of resources and is measured by the distribution of income or resource use among the various groups within society (such as income or age groups).
- Efficiency refers to the specific manner in which resources are employed and can only be measured by the individual and social benefits or output produced per unit of resources employed (e.g., health output per health resource used or product per worker).

Each year, budget decisions influence the ways in which national resources will be used. The influence may be direct and identifiable. The Federal Government will purchase $74 billion of goods and services for defense in 1972. Since the Government is the only purchaser for most defense goods, it determines the amount spent for this purpose.

Federal purchases for other uses, $28 billion in 1972, also directly command resources. The net effect of these purchases is less certain, however, since Federal purchases may only substitute for private or State and local spending that might otherwise have taken place.

Categorical grants affect the allocation of resources among various functions by influencing the allocative processes of State and local governments. In 1970, State and local purchases of goods and services accounted for 12.4% of GNP; Federal grants constituted 18.4% of State and local government income, and matching requirements absorbed approximately an eighth of the remainder.

State and local governments can, however, use Federal funds as a substitute for their own revenues to provide basic services. That is, if a State or local government's expenditures and revenues are both growing, the grant may fund the expenditure growth for the designated function and the revenue growth may be used for other purposes. For example, State and local governments allocated 18.1% of their own revenues to streets and highways in 1955. By 1959, 3 years after the Federal Highway Act of 1956, they allocated only 13.5% of their own revenues to streets and highways. Thus, the increased Federal spending may have freed some State and local revenues for other purposes.

Federal transfer payments increase the purchasing power of the recipients. Programs such as social security, unemployment insurance, and veterans compensation give the individual recipient complete discretion to use the funds as he sees fit. Even so, resource allocation is affected to the extent that the expenditure patterns of recipients differ from the pattern of the average taxpayer. Federal categorical transfers—such as Medicare—influence private allocation decisions because they effectively lower the out-of-pocket costs to recipients for these services. As in the case of grants, however, it would be incorrect to assume that Federal outlays are identical to net additional purchases of these services. They may only substitute for private purchases that would otherwise have been made. For example, between 1960 and 1965—prior to the enactment of the Medicare and Medicaid programs—individuals steadily increased the percentage of their consumption expenditures allocated to medical care, from 5.9% to 6.5%. By 1969, this percentage (net of Medicare payments) had dropped to 6.2%.

The administration's proposals for revenue sharing and for welfare reform are major steps toward greater decentralization, moving decisionmaking from the Federal Government to State and local units of government and to individuals. Rather than restricting aid to State and local governments to federally specified purposes, or even specific projects, revenue sharing will provide funds to State and local governments that local officials can allocate according to the particular needs of their community. Instead of providing federally determined services to lower income groups, as present programs generally do, welfare reform will increase cash payments to the poor, giving them the freedom to spend the funds in accordance with their individual needs. Further, the elimination of matching-fund requirements in the President's revenue-sharing plan will enable State and local governments to provide necessary public services with less revenues. Thus, revenue sharing, while increasing Federal outlays, need not increase the share of GNP devoted to the public sector.

This analysis ignores the allocation effects of three important—but extremely complex—aspects of budget policy; namely, Federal credit programs, the tax structure, and programs (such as agricultural subsidies) whose effect is predominately on prices.

Projected resource allocation.—The section that follows contains projections of resource allocation patterns for calendar year 1975, in order to illustrate the ways in which budget decisions could affect these patterns. The projections are extrapolations of past trends and commitments and should not be taken as accurate forecasts of the future. They show, in some sense, the claims on resources that are likely to exist in 1975 with the current and proposed tax system and Federal programs. The projected resource margin is somewhat analagous to the projected budget margin presented earlier in this section. The resource margin should not be taken as an indication of resources that will be left unutilized if the budget margin is unspent. Rather, it is a rough approximation of the resources whose use will be influenced by the disposition of the budget margin.

For these purposes, GNP has been divided into eight functions: health, general government (which includes environmental protection, law enforcement, and government administration), housing investment, business investment (and net exports), education (and man-

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES BY FUNCTION AND SECTOR

[Calendar years—current prices]

	Expenditures as a percent of sector								
	Total economy [1]			Private sector [2]			Public sector [3]		
	1955	1969	1975*	1955	1969	1975*	1955	1969	1975*
Health	4.1	6.4	7.4	4.0	5.9	7.1	4.0	8.2	10.0
General government	2.0	3.1	3.7	-----	-----	-----	8.4	10.0	12.5
Housing investment	5.9	3.7	4.6	7.2	4.5	5.5	-----	.7	.9
Business investment	11.6	11.8	12.1	14.0	15.3	15.4	-----	-----	-----
Education	3.7	6.3	6.5	.7	1.3	1.4	13.3	17.7	18.5
Basic necessities	45.7	41.6	40.7	55.3	52.6	50.6	18.5	21.2	26.5
Transportation	10.6	10.0	9.5	10.9	10.4	9.6	7.0	6.5	6.3
All other	16.4	17.1	13.9	8.0	10.1	10.4	43.4	30.8	20.2
Unallocated margin									
GNP (resource margin)	-----	-----	1.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
General revenue sharing	-----	-----	.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.5
Government subsidies and interest payments	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.5	4.9	3.6
Total [4]	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

*Projected.
[1] Final expenditures for each function as percent of total GNP.
[2] Final expenditures less Government purchases for each function as percent of total GNP less total Government purchases.
[3] Federal, State, and local purchases and transfers for each function as percent of total Government expenditures.
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power), basic necessities (which includes food, clothing, actual and imputed rent and household operations), transportation, and an "all other" category (which includes Government spending for defense, space, and international purposes and personal consumption expenditures for recreation, personal care and personal business). The appendix to chapter 3 of the 1971 Economic Report of the President contains a description of the functional classification. The two differences between the functions described there and in this section of the budget is that net exports and inventory investment are included in "business investment" and defense is included in "all other" in this document.

The allocation of GNP among these functions—in calendar years 1955 and 1969, and projected for 1975—is shown in the table above. The calendar years 1955 and 1969 are chosen because they were years of relatively full employment. The allocation of all private expenditures and of the total (consolidated) government budget for each function is also shown. The unallocated portion of GNP projected for calendar year 1975 is not allocated to either the private or public sectors of the economy. That division will ultimately depend, to a great extent, on the disposition of the projected budget margin.

The private, public, and Federal share of the total funds expended for each of the eight functions are shown in the table below. The computed public share of each function includes Government transfers as well as purchases. It should be noted, however, that these payments only absorb resources when the recipient uses them to purchase goods and services. Similarly, the Federal share includes Federal

PRIVATE, PUBLIC, AND FEDERAL EXPENDITURES AS A SHARE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

[Calendar years]

	Percent private [1]			Percent public [2]			Percent Federal [3]		
	1955	1969	1975*	1955	1969	1975*	1955	1969	1975*
Health [4]	76.6	60.1	59.9	23.4	39.9	40.1	6.4	23.4	23.8
General government	-----	-----	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.5	21.2	23.0
Housing investment	99.9	93.7	93.9	.1	6.3	6.1	—.7	6.1	6.1
Business investment	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Education [5]	10.7	13.0	15.0	89.3	87.0	85.0	9.8	11.2	11.3
Basic necessities [6]	90.1	84.2	80.6	9.9	15.8	19.4	7.9	13.2	16.4
Transportation	83.7	79.8	80.1	16.3	20.2	19.9	2.7	6.5	6.4
All other	35.2	43.8	56.5	64.8	56.2	43.5	64.6	55.7	42.1
Total	**76.8**	**70.4**	**71.3**	**23.2**	**29.6**	**28.7**	**15.5**	**18.6**	**17.2**

*Projected.

[1] Total expenditures, less Government purchases and transfers received by individuals, as a percent of GNP for that function.

[2] Federal, State, and local purchases and transfers for each function as percent of GNP for that function.

[3] Federal purchases, grants and transfers for each function as percent of GNP for that function.

[4] Includes Medicare transfer payments

[5] Includes Veterans and Labor transfers for education and manpower.

[6] Includes all other Government domestic transfer payments.

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Projected resource allocation.—The section that follows contains projections of resource allocation patterns for calendar year 1975, in order to illustrate the ways in which budget decisions could affect these patterns. The projections are extrapolations of past trends and commitments and should not be taken as accurate forecasts of the future. They show, in some sense, the claims on resources that are likely to exist in 1975 with the current and proposed tax system and Federal programs. The projected resource margin is somewhat analagous to the projected budget margin presented earlier in this section. The resource margin should not be taken as an indication of resources that will be left unutilized if the budget margin is unspent. Rather, it is a rough approximation of the resources whose use will be influenced by the disposition of the budget margin.

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ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES BY FUNCTION AND SECTOR

[Calendar years—current prices]

	Expenditures as a percent of sector								
	Total economy [1]			Private sector [2]			Public sector [3]		
	1955	1969	1975*	1955	1969	1975*	1955	1969	1975*
Health	4.1	6.4	7.4	4.0	5.9	7.1	4.0	8.2	10.0
General government	2.0	3.1	3.7	-----	-----	-----	8.4	10.0	12.5
Housing investment	5.9	3.7	4.6	7.2	4.5	5.5	-----	.7	.9
Business investment	11.6	11.8	12.1	14.0	15.3	15.4	-----	-----	-----
Education	3.7	6.3	6.5	.7	1.3	1.4	13.3	17.7	18.5
Basic necessities	45.7	41.6	40.7	55.3	52.6	50.6	18.5	21.2	26.5
Transportation	10.6	10.0	9.5	10.9	10.4	9.6	7.0	6.5	6.3
All other	16.4	17.1	13.9	8.0	10.1	10.4	43.4	30.8	20.2
Unallocated margin									
GNP (resource margin)	-----	-----	1.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
General revenue sharing	-----	-----	.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.5
Government subsidies and interest payments	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.5	4.9	3.6
Total [4]	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

*Projected.
[1] Final expenditures for each function as percent of total GNP.
[2] Final expenditures less Government purchases for each function as percent of total GNP less total Government purchases.
[3] Federal, State, and local purchases and transfers for each function as percent of total Government expenditures.
[4] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

power), basic necessities (which includes food, clothing, actual and imputed rent and household operations), transportation, and an "all other" category (which includes Government spending for defense, space, and international purposes and personal consumption expenditures for recreation, personal care and personal business). The appendix to chapter 3 of the 1971 Economic Report of the President contains a description of the functional classification. The two differences between the functions described there and in this section of the budget is that net exports and inventory investment are included in "business investment" and defense is included in "all other" in this document.

The allocation of GNP among these functions—in calendar years 1955 and 1969, and projected for 1975—is shown in the table above. The calendar years 1955 and 1969 are chosen because they were years of relatively full employment. The allocation of all private expenditures and of the total (consolidated) government budget for each function is also shown. The unallocated portion of GNP projected for calendar year 1975 is not allocated to either the private or public sectors of the economy. That division will ultimately depend, to a great extent, on the disposition of the projected budget margin.

The private, public, and Federal share of the total funds expended for each of the eight functions are shown in the table below. The computed public share of each function includes Government transfers as well as purchases. It should be noted, however, that these payments only absorb resources when the recipient uses them to purchase goods and services. Similarly, the Federal share includes Federal

PRIVATE, PUBLIC, AND FEDERAL EXPENDITURES AS A SHARE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

[Calendar years]

	Percent private [1]			Percent public [2]			Percent Federal [3]		
	1955	1969	1975*	1955	1969	1975*	1955	1969	1975*
Health [4]	76.6	60.1	59.9	23.4	39.9	40.1	6.4	23.4	23.8
General government	-----	-----	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.5	21.2	23.0
Housing investment	99.9	93.7	93.9	.1	6.3	6.1	—.7	6.1	6.1
Business investment	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Education [5]	10.7	13.0	15.0	89.3	87.0	85.0	9.8	11.2	11.3
Basic necessities [6]	90.1	84.2	80.6	9.9	15.8	19.4	7.9	13.2	16.4
Transportation	83.7	79.8	80.1	16.3	20.2	19.9	2.7	6.5	6.4
All other	35.2	43.8	56.5	64.8	56.2	43.5	64.6	55.7	42.1
Total	76.8	70.4	71.3	23.2	29.6	28.7	15.5	18.6	17.2

*Projected.
[1] Total expenditures, less Government purchases and transfers received by individuals, as a percent of GNP for that function.
[2] Federal, State, and local purchases and transfers for each function as percent of GNP for that function.
[3] Federal purchases, grants and transfers for each function as percent of GNP for that function.
[4] Includes Medicare transfer payments
[5] Includes Veterans and Labor transfers for education and manpower.
[6] Includes all other Government domestic transfer payments.

grants to State and local governments. (These are netted out in computing the total public shares to eliminate double counting.) In computing the public and Federal shares, all transfer payments, except Medicare and certain education transfers, were allocated to basic necessities and all grants, except general revenue sharing, were allocated to the designated function. The general revenue-sharing funds—unlike the special revenue-sharing funds—have not been allocated among the eight functions in the table although they were included in computing the total public and Federal shares of GNP. The Federal expenditures used for the 1975 projections shown in all the tables are projections of current programs and the initiatives proposed in this budget.

Increasing Federal or public support for any function does not necessarily imply increasing Federal or public control. For example, the increased public share of basic necessities is a result of increases in transfer payments from such programs as social security and welfare reform. Similarly, revenue-sharing expenditures are used to compute the Federal share of GNP even though the allocation decisions will be made at the State and local government level. The allocation of resources between the public and private sectors is shown below. (Note that the indirect public support, i.e., Government transfers, have been included in the public and Federal shares of each function in the table above.)

ALLOCATION OF GNP BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

[Calendar years]

	Expenditures as percent of GNP		
	1955	1969	1975*
Private	81.3	77.2	78.6
Personal consumption expenditures	(63.9)	(62.0)	(62.1)
Investment and net exports	(17.4)	(15.2)	(16.5)
Direct public	18.7	22.8	20.2
Federal purchases	(11.1)	(10.9)	(7.4)
State and local purchases	(7.6)	(11.9)	(12.8)
Resource margin	--------	--------	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indirect public	4.5	6.8	8.5
Federal [1]	(4.4)	(7.8)	(9.8)
State and local [2]	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.5)
Less Federal grants to State and local governments	(−0.8)	(−2.2)	(−2.8)
Total direct and indirect public [3]	**23.2**	**29.6**	**28.7**
Addendum: Government interest and subsidies	1.3	1.5	1.1

*Projected.
[1] Federal transfers and grants.
[2] State and local transfers
[3] Total public purchases and transfers.

The direct Federal role in allocation decisions is expected to diminish sharply. On the other hand, although the ratio of total Federal expenditures to GNP will be reduced slightly, the percent of GNP represented by total public expenditures is likely to be maintained at approximately the 1969 level. Unless Government programs that are no longer required, or which are not worth the resources invested in them, are terminated, the share of total productive activity devoted to Government purposes at all levels will inevitably increase.

The share of GNP allocated to each function is measured in current (i.e., nominal) dollars. The alternative is to use constant dollars—that is, to deflate the current dollar figures by the increase in the implicit functional price deflators from some arbitrarily chosen base year. The use of current dollars means that each year's relative price is used to evaluate the resources used in that year. This is especially important in measuring the public versus private share. Because public goods and services are not evaluated in the market, prices for Government expenditures cannot be determined on the same basis as prices in the private sector. By an accounting convention, all Government pay increases are treated as price increases, implying no productivity growth in the public sector. Therefore, constant dollar figures tend to understate the relative resources used by the public sector.

The share of GNP allocated to health, general government, and investment in housing are expected to increase over the next 5 years.

The dramatic changes in the share of GNP, in relative prices, and in public support for *health* purposes make this function a good example of the concepts discussed in this section. Between 1955 and 1969, health's share of GNP increased by more than half, health-care prices rose more rapidly than overall prices, and the share of health services purchased with Government funds increased by more than two-thirds.

Because health resources (i.e., supply) cannot be quickly created, the rapid increase in demand tended to be translated into increases in prices and not solely into improving health care. Because third parties—Government and private insurers—have paid a large proportion of medical bills, the price increase did not work as it might have to slow the increase in the quantity demanded.

Studies by the National Center for Health Statistics indicate, however, that as the share of health services purchased with Government funds has increased, so has the amount of health services used by the poor. Thus, at this point in time, the primary effect of rapidly rising health expenditures may have been on the distribution of health services among income groups. The trends in relative shares and public support are projected to continue through calendar year 1975.

General government has been one of the growth industries of recent

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years. The growth will continue in the future as emphasis on law enforcement, environmental quality, and State and local government operation leads to increased use of resources and upward adjustments of salary scales in these areas.

The *housing investment* function includes private investment for residential construction and public housing and community development efforts. These are expected to grow rapidly as the full-employment budget is kept in balance and monetary conditions continue to ease. Historically, housing has frequently been the residual sector which has expanded or diminished to accommodate the net change in all the sectors combined.

The share of GNP allocated to *business investment* is assumed to change little over the next 5 years unless this function receives a disproportionate share of the resource margin. This assumption is consistent with the assumed rate of economic growth that underlies all the projections in this long-range section.

The projections of expenditures for the *education* function (which includes manpower training) clearly indicate the influence of the Nation's changing demography. During the next decade, the relatively large number of children born in the early 1950's will be leaving school and entering the labor force. Between calendar years 1955 and 1969, while the proportion of the population in school rose from 22.9% to 29.1%, education's share of GNP increased by more than two-thirds to 6.3%. This was the most rapid increase of any of the eight functions.

Between calendar years 1969 and 1975, however, the changing age distribution of the total population will reverse the previous trend in the proportion going to school. The projection assumes that slackening demand will be felt in both resource use and the percentage increase in teachers' salaries vis-a-vis other State and local government employees. These factors, in conjunction with the new revenue-sharing proposals, should tend to reduce the local funds required for education.

The share of GNP allocated to basic necessities, transportation, and all other uses is also expected to decline over the 1969–75 period (unless the margin remaining is devoted primarily to these purposes).

The historical decline in the share of resources used to provide *basic necessities* is expected to continue despite some influences in the other direction. The primary cause for the relative decline is that families tend to spend a declining portion of increases in income on basic necessities and average per capita income is expected to increase. On the other hand, the increase in the public share of these expenditures, especially through welfare reform and food stamp programs, will tend to moderate the decline. This is another example of Government programs changing the distribution of resource use among income groups.

While *transportation* expenditures will increase in absolute terms, the share of GNP spent for transportation is expected to diminish. There are trends in both directions. The trend to two- and three-car families is not expected to continue at its recent pace. Also, the slower rate of price increase, relative to most other products, that has usually been characteristic of the automobile industry tends to reduce the relative amount of money needed to acquire a given level of transportation services. On the other hand, the number of young adults in the population will grow rapidly over the next 5 years, increasing the potential market. Another factor tending to moderate transportation's relative decline is the anticipated increase in public expenditures for this function.

The private portion of *all other* expenditures includes recreation, personal business, and foreign travel; spending for all of these is likely to increase more rapidly than GNP. On the other hand, public spending for defense, space, and international programs will decline as a share of GNP if little or none of the budget margin is used for these purposes.

Budget alternatives.—The projections for calendar year 1975 show 1.2% of GNP—about $18 billion in nominal dollars—not allocated to any function or sector. This figure is about 85% of the potential Federal budget margin projected for that calendar year (the average of the fiscal 1975 and 1976 budget margins). Federal policies in the next 5 years will be influential in determining how the remaining 1.2% of GNP will actually be allocated in calendar year 1975—and who will be deciding upon its allocation among the various functions.

A number of extreme examples can be used to illustrate the likely effects of alternative ways of using the potential budget margin. It might be allocated to Federal purchases of independent goods, such as defense, which will have little impact on private expenditures. It might be allocated to certain types of complementary goods, such as airport construction, which could tend to encourage increased private expenditures for the same function (i.e., transportation), or to substitute goods, such as mass transit, which would tend to displace private spending for transportation. Thus, the effects of choosing one of these three alternatives would be reflected in the allocation of GNP among the eight functions previously defined.

The current revenue-sharing proposals already provide 0.4% of GNP to State and local governments. If the budget margin is used to expand general revenue sharing, then decisions made at the State and local government level would determine the allocation of 1.6% of GNP among the eight functions. If they were to allocate their increased resources to airport construction or mass transit, the effects might be similar to those of Federal programs in these areas.

States might use these Federal funds to reduce their taxes from what they would otherwise be. Another alternative would be to reduce Federal taxes by the amount of the budget margin. As a final example, if the margin were realized as such, and used to reduce the public debt, credit available to the private sector would increase, encouraging private spending. Each of the last three possibilities would return resources to the private sector and thereby let individuals make more of their own decisions and diminish the role of government.

These examples illustrate the point that future claims upon budgetary resources should be carefully weighed in terms of national priorities and the probable impact of proposed new programs on the allocation of the Nation's resources.

IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The ultimate test of government is its service to the public. There is substantial evidence that the effectiveness of our programs has been impaired by obsolete organizational structures and cumbersome management systems. A comprehensive effort has been initiated to correct these deficiencies and to make Federal programs more responsive to the needs of the people they serve.

Structural reform.—The keystone of this program is structural reform. The Federal Government is not organized properly to deal with the Nation's most significant problems in the domestic area. Programs that should be joined together to achieve common goals are fragmented among different departments and agencies, impairing the capacity of government to respond effectively to urgent national needs. Modernization of that structure will restore vigor to our Federal system, permitting a constructive partnership among Federal, State, and local governments.

The first steps to improve the organization of the Federal Government and make it more relevant to the problems of the times have been taken.

- The Executive Office of the President has been reorganized, establishing
  - —the Domestic Council, for review and planning of domestic policy;
  - —the Office of Management and Budget, to improve program coordination, evaluation, management, personnel, and information systems throughout the Federal Government;
  - —the Council on Environmental Quality to advise on measures required to preserve and enhance our environment;

—the Office of Telecommunication Policy, to coordinate our efforts in this vital area;
—the Property Review Board, to insure that the public receives the full measure of value from all federally held lands; and
—the Council on International Economic Policy, to coordinate and advise on matters of international economic policy.

- Responsibility for Federal pollution abatement programs and for pollution standards has been consolidated in a new Environmental Protection Agency;
- Marine and atmospheric programs have been brought together in a new National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
- The Postal Service was established, taking the Post Office Department out of politics and permitting the greater flexibility necessary for improved management.

The next step in this program will be initiated with the introduction of sweeping legislation calling for the merger of seven existing departments and several independent agencies into four departments:

- a Department of Natural Resources to achieve a balanced and constructive use of the land and other natural resources of this Nation;
- a Department of Human Resources to achieve the development and well-being of individuals and families;
- a Department of Community Development to achieve a higher quality of life in urban and rural communities; and
- a Department of Economic Development to maintain and strengthen the American economy.

In order to achieve other improvements in Federal organization, extension of the President's reorganization authority will also be proposed.

Management systems.—Organization effectiveness does not flow automatically from structural reform. The ability of an organization to fulfill its basic mission depends upon the strength of its management. To meet the Federal Government's high level career personnel needs, a more effective manpower planning and utilization system is needed. Legislation will be proposed to establish a Federal Executive Service which will permit more effective career executive search, flexibility in the allocation and assignment of available talent, and strengthened executive development programs and policies.

Accurate, relevant, and timely information is also required for effective policymaking, program evaluation, and program management. Steps have been taken to improve information systems within the executive branch. For selected programs, periodic reports will be generated that mark program accomplishments and costs against

planned objectives. The reporting system on the distribution of Federal grants to other governmental units will be strengthened. An information system is being developed to assist in the evaluation of potential revenue and expenditure impacts of executive policy and legislative proposals.

Delivery systems.—The final and perhaps most important element in the President's efforts to correct deficiencies and make the Federal Government more responsive is the delivery system, getting the information and dollars to the recipient. Continued emphasis will be placed on reducing barriers to effective interaction between the the Federal Government and the public. The basis for better coordination of Federal domestic programs has been established with the creation of uniform boundaries and office locations for each of the 10 Federal regions. Regional councils, composed of regional directors of the major grantmaking agencies, now have the primary responsibility for coordinating the various programs. Measures to reduce the paperwork burdens placed on the public will be continued. The existing effort to provide State and local governments and the public with information on Federal assistance will be strengthened.

PART 4

REVENUES

REVENUES

This section of the budget describes the major sources of budget receipts, sets forth the economic assumptions on which the receipts estimates are based, and discusses the legislative proposals affecting them.

The detail of budget receipts by source is shown in table 12 in part 8. Proprietary receipts are identified in table 13, part 8, as are transactions between Federal agencies (interfund and intragovernmental transactions). These latter transactions are omitted from receipts and deducted from budget authority and outlays to avoid double counting. Thus, they do not affect the budget surplus or deficit.

SUMMARY

Total budget receipts in 1972 are estimated at $217.6 billion, compared with $194.2 billion in 1971, an increase of $23.4 billion.

The anticipated expansion of economic activity and the corresponding growth of individual and corporate income are expected to provide increased budget revenues in 1972. Changes will also result from revisions in taxes scheduled under existing law, such as increased social security tax rates and tax reductions under the Tax Reform Act of 1969. In addition, estimated receipts for 1972 reflect:

- Proposed legislation to raise the taxable income base for the old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs from $7,800 to $9,000 effective January 1, 1971, which will add $2.8 billion to employment tax receipts in 1972;
- The recently announced revision in depreciation guidelines, with an estimated direct revenue loss of $2.7 billion in 1972; and
- Proposed legislation to defer tax liability for certain corporations engaged in foreign trade.

Composition of budget receipts.—The Federal tax system relies predominantly on income taxes. In 1972:

- Income taxes paid by individuals and corporations are estimated at $93.7 billion and $36.7 billion, respectively. Combined receipts from these income taxes will account for 60% of total budget receipts;
- Social insurance taxes and contributions will produce an estimated $57.6 billion, 26% of the total;
- Excise taxes imposed on various commodities and services are expected to provide $17.5 billion in receipts, 8% of total budget receipts; and
- Other taxes and miscellaneous receipts will amount to an estimated $12.1 billion, 6% of the total.

BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

[In billions of dollars]

Source	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Individual income taxes	90.4	88.3	93.7
Corporation income taxes	32.8	30.1	36.7
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds)	45.3	49.0	57.6
Excise taxes [1]	15.7	16.8	17.5
Estate and gift taxes	3.6	3.7	5.3
Customs duties	2.4	2.5	2.7
Miscellaneous receipts [1]	3.4	3.8	4.1
Total budget receipts	193.7	194.2	217.6

[1] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Budget receipts reflect both tax laws and economic conditions. The underlying strength of our private economic system, together with the policies reflected in this budget and a complementary monetary policy, are expected to bring about the economic expansion shown by the figures in the table below.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

[Calendar years. In billions of dollars.]

Description	1969 actual	1970 preliminary	1971 estimate
Gross national product	931	977	1,065
Personal income	749	801	868
Corporate profits before tax	91	82	98

Full-employment receipts.—The receipts that would be produced by existing and proposed tax laws if economic resources were fully employed are estimated to be $214.2 billion in 1971 and $229.3 billion in 1972. These estimates assume that corporate profits before taxes are 10.3% of current dollar GNP at full employment, that taxable personal income is 73.4% of full employment GNP, and that wages and salaries are 54.7% of full employment GNP.

CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

The estimated changes in receipts resulting from projected levels of income and from already legislated and proposed tax changes are shown in the following table:

CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

[In billions of dollars]

	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Change, 1971 to 1972
Receipts under December 1970 tax rates, excluding income tax surcharge and Tax Reform Act of 1969	182.9	190.1	213.9	+23.8
Income tax surcharge	+9.7	+1.2	+.1	−1.1
Tax Reform Act	+1.2	+.2	−2.1	−2.3
Repeal of investment tax credit	(+1.3)	(+2.5)	(+3.2)	(+.7)
Reform and relief provisions	(−.1)	(−2.3)	(−5.3)	(−3.0)
Subtotal	193.7	191.5	211.9	+20.4
Other enacted legislative changes:				
Social security tax rate increase (effective Jan. 1, 1971)	--------	+1.7	+3.6	+1.9
Airway and airport tax increase	--------	+.3	+.3	--------
Unemployment tax increase	--------	--------	+.1	+.1
Acceleration of estate and gift tax payments	--------	+.1	+1.5	+1.4
Total receipts under existing legislation	193.7	193.6	217.4	+23.8
Changes in receipts due to proposed legislation:				
Social security tax base increase (effective Jan. 1, 1971)	--------	+.1	+2.8	+2.7
Deferred tax liability for certain corporations engaged in foreign trade	--------	--------	−.2	−.2
Other	--------	--------	+.3	+.3
Receipts including proposed legislation	193.7	193.7	220.3	+26.6
Other changes:				
Acceleration of certain tax payments by administrative regulation	--------	+1.2	--------	−1.2
Acceleration of depreciation writeoff by administrative regulation	--------	−.7	−2.7	−2.0
Total receipts from existing and proposed legislation	193.7	194.2	217.6	+23.4

The estimated increase in budget receipts from 1970 to 1971 is $0.5 billion. This relatively small increase is due mainly to the termination of the income tax surcharge on June 30, 1970. Whereas the surcharge added $9.7 billion to 1970 receipts, it is expected to add

only $1.2 billion to 1971 receipts, a difference of $8.5 billion. Termination of the surcharge offsets the rise in receipts due to higher incomes, which was itself unusually small because of the economic slowdown.

Budget receipts in 1972 are estimated to rise by $23.4 billion from 1971, chiefly because of the expected growth in personal and corporate income. Increases from this growth will be offset to some degree by the reductions under the reform and relief provisions of the recent Tax Reform Act and the administrative changes in the tax treatment of depreciation.

The proposed increase in the taxable wage base (from $7,800 to $9,000 per year) for social security payroll taxes will add $0.1 billion to receipts in 1971 and $2.8 billion in 1972. These increases will finance recommended improvements in social security benefits. In addition, social security receipts will rise by $1.7 billion in 1971 and $3.6 billion in 1972 as a result of the higher payroll taxes that went into effect on January 1, 1971.

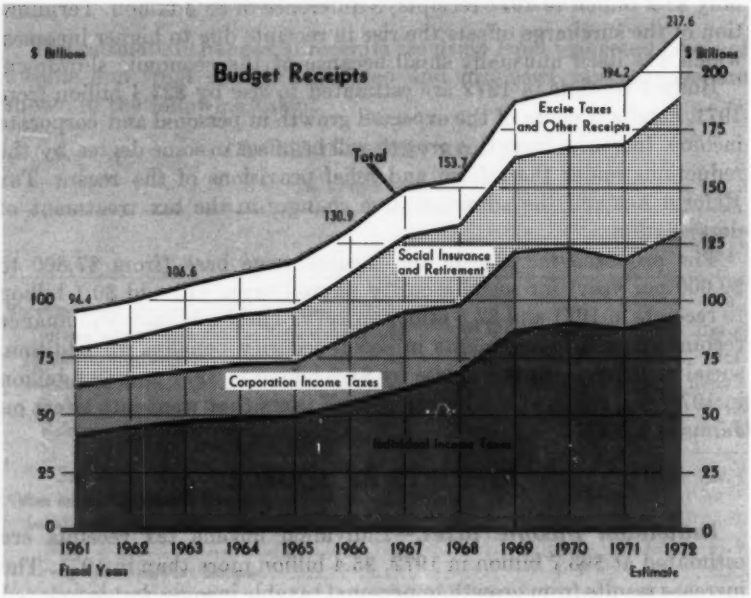
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

Individual income taxes.—Individual income tax receipts are estimated at $93.7 billion in 1972, $5.4 billion more than in 1971. The increase results from growth in personal taxable income, but is reduced substantially by forthcoming tax reductions enacted in the Tax Reform Act of 1969. Main sources of this tax relief for individuals, which take effect January 1, 1972, are:

- An increase in the personal exemption from $650 to $700;
- An increase in the standard deduction from 13% (up to $1,500) to 14% (up to $2,000);
- A decrease in the maximum tax on earned income from 60% to 50%; and
- Elimination of the phase-out of the low-income allowance.

Corporate income taxes.—Tax receipts from this source are estimated at $36.7 billion in 1972, an increase of $6.6 billion over the previous year. This reflects the rising corporate profits expected in calendar year 1971. Administrative action allowing accelerated write-off of business depreciation costs offsets some of the increase that otherwise would occur due to this growth, reducing 1971 receipts from this source by $0.7 billion and 1972 receipts by $2.0 billion.

Social insurance taxes and contributions.—Receipts from this source are expected to total $57.6 billion in 1972, up by $8.6 billion from 1971. Included in the total are social security and other payroll taxes, unemployment insurance taxes and deposits, Federal employee



retirement contributions, and payments by the elderly for supplementary medical insurance. The rise in collections reflects:

- An anticipated increase in the dollar volume of payrolls covered by the social security system and by other retirement and insurance programs;
- The increase in the combined employer-employee payroll tax from 9.6% to 10.4% effective January 1, 1971; and
- Proposed legislation to increase the present taxable earnings base from $7,800 to $9,000, effective January 1, 1971.

The increase in the contribution and benefit base—the annual earnings on which social security contributions are paid and the base for determining social security benefits—will restore the relationship between the base and general earnings levels that existed in the early 1950's. Since one of the goals of social security is the replacement, in part, of lost earnings, the proposed increase in the earnings base will prevent a relative deterioration of the benefits that would occur if the earnings base fell substantially below general earnings levels.

Excise taxes.—Excise taxes are levied on a variety of manufactured products, activities, and services. Receipts from these taxes in 1972 are estimated to rise by $0.7 billion over 1971, to a total of $17.5 billion. The recently enacted extension of current excise tax rates on automobiles and on telephone services to December 31, 1973, will provide $0.6 billion in 1971 and $1.9 billion in excise tax collections in 1972 that would not be forthcoming had scheduled rate reductions taken place.

User charges.—In many areas of Government activity, where special benefits accrue to specific individuals or groups, charges are imposed on users or specific beneficiaries to provide a more equitable sharing of the cost of these Government services. Receipts from this source in 1971 and 1972 have been increased by legislation enacted in the past session of Congress covering part of the costs of the planned major expansion of the national airways system and the airport development program.

Legislation will again be proposed for additional user charges in the field of transportation. For highway users, a 2-cent-per-gallon increase is recommended in the present 4-cent-per-gallon tax on diesel fuel. A change is also proposed in the present fixed-rate use tax on heavy trucks to a graduated scale based on weight.

Other receipts.—Estate and gift taxes, customs, and miscellaneous receipts are estimated to total $12.1 billion in 1972. Estate and gift taxes are estimated to increase by $1.6 billion to $5.3 billion. Most of this increase is nonrecurring, representing the recently enacted speedup of estate tax collections.

PART 5

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

This section discusses the Federal programs recommended for 1972 in terms of the functions or purposes they are intended to serve. The functional classification arranges Federal funding by mutually exclusive categories according to their principal purpose, regardless of the agency administering the program. Data are also presented on a functional basis in several summary tables in Part 8. The functional classification differs from those used in Part 2 of the separate volume of Special Analyses. There, a program may be placed in more than one category, depending upon the analytical purpose to be served.

SUMMARY

Total budget outlays in 1972 are estimated at $229.2 billion, compared with $196.6 billion in 1970 and $212.8 billion in 1971. The 1972 total includes $228.3 billion of expenditures and $0.9 billion of net lending.

Major functions.—The distribution of 1972 budget outlays among major functions may be summarized as follows:

- National defense accounts for $77.5 billion, or 33.8% of the total.
- Human resources programs—including education and manpower, health, income security, and veterans benefits and services—account for $96.2 billion, or 42.0% of the total.
- Physical resources programs—including the agriculture and rural development, natural resources, commerce and transportation, and community development and housing—represent $25.5 billion, or 11.1%.
- Interest amounts to $19.7 billion, or 8.6 %.
- Programs in other functions—international affairs and finance, space research and technology, and general government—will account for $12.2 billion, or 5.3% of total outlays.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Function	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972 [1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
National defense [2]	80,295	76,443	77,512	80,211
International affairs and finance	3,570	3,586	4,032	5,108
Space research and technology	3,749	3,368	3,151	3,270
Agriculture and rural development	6,201	5,262	5,804	6,363
Natural resources	2,480	2,636	4,243	4,907
Commerce and transportation	9,310	11,442	10,937	12,320
Community development and housing	2,965	3,858	4,495	4,470
Education and manpower	7,289	8,300	8,808	10,391
Health	12,995	14,928	16,010	20,384
Income security	43,790	55,546	60,739	66,892
Veterans benefits and services	8,677	9,969	10,644	10,991
Interest	18,312	19,433	19,687	19,687
General government	3,336	4,381	4,970	5,335
Allowances:				
Added amount for revenue sharing	-------	-------	4,019	4,106
Pay increase (excluding Department of Defense)	-------	500	1,000	1,050
Contingencies	-------	300	950	1,250
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:				
Employer share, employee retirement	−2,444	−2,486	−2,461	−2,461
Interest received by trust funds	−3,936	−4,711	−5,310	−5,310
Total	**196,588**	**212,755**	**229,232**	**248,965**
Expenditure account	194,456	211,143	228,286	246,927
Loan account	2,131	1,611	946	2,038

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $212,973 million (NOA, $206,177 million; LA, $6,796 million).
1971: Total, $236,263 million (NOA, $235,187 million; LA, $1,076 million).

[2] Includes allowance for all-volunteer force and civilian and military pay increases for Department of Defense.

Allowances and adjustments.—In addition to outlays in functional categories, the budget includes several lump-sum allowances:

- $4.0 billion for the proposed general and special revenue sharing program (this is over and above the $9.5 billion included in the functional totals for grant programs to be converted to special revenue sharing);
- $1.0 billion for pay raises for civilian agencies (the national defense total includes a comparable allowance of $2.4 billion for military and civilian pay raises in the Defense Department); and
- $1.0 billion for unforeseen contingencies and for programs on which detailed proposals have not yet been completely formulated.

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Budget authority and outlay *totals* do not include the contributions the Government makes, as an employer, to retirement trust funds for Federal employees and interest received by trust funds on their investments in Federal debt securities. These amounts are included in each function and then deducted as lump sums to avoid double counting. The transactions occur solely within the Government accounts, and do not result in any flow of funds to or from the public. Since the same adjustments are made on the receipts side of the budget, the budget surplus or deficit is not affected.

BUDGET OUTLAY TRENDS 1945–72

The size and composition of budget outlays have changed substantially over the last 25 years.

1945–50.—The end of World War II brought a sharp decline in total budget outlays from $95 billion (44% of gross national product), to $43 billion in 1950 (16% of gross national product. Defense spending, which reached a peak of $82 billion in 1945 dropped to $13 billion within 2 years and remained at that level through 1950. Spending for human resource programs jumped from $2.7 to $14.0 billion. This reflected the sharp rise in veterans benefits, which reached $8.8 billion in 1950 and accounted for over 20% of total outlays. Outlays for international assistance also increased during this period.

1950–55.—The Korean war caused a rapid rise in total Federal spending and a marked shift in its composition. Total outlays rose to 21% of gross national product in 1953 and then declined to 18% by 1955. Defense spending increased to more than $50 billion in 1953, and then dropped to $40 billion in 1955. As a result, defense rose from 30% of budget outlays in 1950 to a peak of 66% in 1953 and 1954. While the level of spending for human resource programs in 1955 was roughly the same as in 1950, the composition changed significantly. Veterans benefits declined nearly 50%, while income security payments doubled.

1955–60.—During this period budget outlays rose by 35%, a rate of increase slightly greater than that of the total economy. Defense spending increased $6 billion (14%), while all other outlays were up $18 billion (64%). Over half of the rise in nondefense spending was in human resources, largely income security. Outlays for commerce and transportation, mainly highways, rose by almost $4 billion. In 1960, for the first time since 1951, defense spending accounted for less than half of total outlays. Human resources reached 27.6% of outlays, up from a low of 14.8% in 1953.

1960–65.—Budget outlays grew 28% during this period while gross national product rose 32%. Defense spending rose by $7.7 billion from 1960 to 1964, but a $4.0 billion reduction in 1965 held the increase over this period to only 8%. In contrast, all other outlays rose by

BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION

[In billions of dollars]

Function	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1972
National defense	**81.6**	**13.1**	**40.2**	**45.9**	**49.6**	**80.3**	**77.5**
Human resources	**2.7**	**14.0**	**14.5**	**25.4**	**35.4**	**72.8**	**96.2**
Education and manpower	.2	.2	.6	1.1	2.3	7.3	8.8
Health	.2	.3	.3	.8	1.7	13.0	16.0
Income security	1.2	4.7	9.1	18.2	25.7	43.8	60.7
Veterans benefits and services	1.1	8.8	4.5	5.4	5.7	8.7	10.6
Physical resources	**5.9**	**5.9**	**5.7**	**10.1**	**14.5**	**21.1**	**25.5**
Agriculture and rural development	1.6	2.8	4.0	3.3	4.8	6.2	5.8
Natural resources	.3	1.2	.5	1.0	2.0	2.5	4.2
Commerce and transportation	4.1	1.6	1.1	4.8	7.4	9.3	10.9
Community development and housing	−.2	.2	*	1.0	.3	3.0	4.5
Interest	**3.5**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**8.3**	**10.4**	**18.3**	**19.7**
Other	**4.1**	**6.0**	**3.3**	**4.8**	**11.6**	**10.6**	**12.2**
International affairs and finance	3.3	4.8	2.0	3.1	4.3	3.6	4.0
Space research and technology	*	.1	.1	.4	5.1	3.7	3.2
General government	.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	3.3	5.0
Allowances	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	**6.0**
Deductions and unallocable	**−2.7**	**−1.7**	**−1.2**	**−2.3**	**−3.1**	**−6.4**	**−7.8**
Total	**95.2**	**43.1**	**68.5**	**92.2**	**118.4**	**196.6**	**229.2**

*Less than $50 million.

49%. The most notable change in this period was the nearly thirteen-fold increase in space research and technology, from $0.4 billion to $5.1 billion. Human resources spending rose by $10 billion (39%), spearheaded by income security with a $7.5 billion rise. Three-fifths of the $4.4 billion rise in spending for physical resources was for commerce and transportation programs.

1965–70.—This period was marked by significant increases in both nondefense spending and, through 1968, defense spending. Total outlays, which increased by 66% between 1965 and 1970, rose from 18.1% of gross national product to 21.6% in 1968 and then dropped to 20.6% by 1970. Defense spending went up from $49.6 billion in 1965 to $81.2 billion in 1969 and declined to $80.3 billion in 1970. Spending for human resources more than doubled—from $35.4 billion to $72.8 billion. Income security accounted for half of this increase and health for 30%, as it rose from $1.7 billion to $13.0 billion with the start of Medicare. Physical resource programs rose from $14.5 billion to $21.1

billion, while spending on space research and international affairs dropped by $2.1 billion.

1970–72.—The 1971 and 1972 budgets reflect efforts to improve and reform Federal programs. Almost two-thirds of the increase in total spending between 1970 and 1972 is devoted to human resources, which are estimated to reach $96.2 billion in 1972. Defense spending, which dropped to $76.4 billion in 1971 is estimated to rise to $77.5 billion in 1972. Spending on physical resources is estimated to total $25.5 billion in 1972, $4.4 billion above 1970. The 1972 budget also allocates additional outlays of over $4 billion to initiate the proposed revenue-sharing program.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION

Function	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1972
National defense	85.7	30.4	58.7	49.8	41.9	40.8	33.8
Human resources	2.9	32.5	21.1	27.6	29.9	36.9	42.0
Education and manpower	.2	.5	.8	1.1	1.9	3.7	3.8
Health	.2	.6	.4	.8	1.5	6.6	7.0
Income security	1.2	10.9	13.3	19.7	21.7	22.3	26.5
Veterans benefits and services	1.2	20.5	6.6	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.6
Physical resources	6.2	13.7	8.3	10.9	12.3	10.7	11.1
Agriculture and rural development	1.7	6.5	5.9	3.6	4.1	3.2	2.5
Natural resources	.3	2.9	.7	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.9
Commerce and transportation	4.4	3.9	1.6	5.2	6.2	4.7	4.8
Community development and housing	−.2	.6	*	1.1	.2	1.5	2.0
Interest	3.7	13.3	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.3	8.6
Other	4.3	13.9	4.8	5.1	9.9	5.4	5.3
International affairs and finance	3.5	11.1	3.0	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.8
Space research and technology	*	.1	.1	.4	4.3	1.9	1.4
General government	.8	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.2
Allowances	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.6
Deductions and unallocable	−2.8	−3.9	−1.8	−2.5	−2.6	−3.2	−3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Less than 0.05%.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The defense programs recommended in this budget are necessary to provide the military strength needed to assure our security. From our position of strength, we seek meaningful negotiations to achieve peace and to reduce or limit the need for military forces. It is essential to our policies and to the effectiveness and readiness of our military forces that budget authority and outlays for national defense programs increase.

Program highlights.—Our strategic forces are the cornerstone of the free world's deterrent against nuclear attack and must always be sufficient for this crucial role. We seek a negotiated limit or reduction of strategic nuclear forces in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). But in the absence of an agreement, we must proceed with planned improvements to assure the effectiveness of our strategic forces in the face of a formidable Soviet capability.

Our general purpose forces, together with those of our allies, must be adequate to counter a major Warsaw Pact attack in Europe or a Chinese attack in Asia, to assist our allies against lesser threats in Asia and simultaneously to contend with a minor contingency anywhere. In addition to an adequate deterrent at the strategic and tactical nuclear level, we and our allies also need to maintain strong conventional capabilities. Together with our allies we intend to maintain and improve our NATO forces. Funds in this budget will assist our allies and friends assume a greater share of the burden for their own defense. Our general purpose forces will be kept modern, fully ready and trained to meet a range of contingencies.

Our national security strategy is already meeting its first tests. Initiatives for peace in South Vietnam have been combined with the Vietnamization program. This May, authorized troop levels in Vietnam will be approximately half the strength approved when this administration took office. Reductions in approved force levels have also been possible in Thailand, Korea, Japan, Okinawa, and the Philippines.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays 1970 actual	Outlays 1971 estimate	Outlays 1972 estimate	Recommended budget authority for 1972 [1]
Department of Defense—Military:				
Military personnel	23,031	21,698	20,105	20,164
Retired military personnel	2,849	3,394	3,744	3,744
Operation and maintenance	21,609	20,380	20,234	20,270
Procurement	21,584	18,448	17,936	19,570
Research, development, test, and evaluation	7,166	7,281	7,504	7,888
Military construction	1,168	1,200	1,523	1,479
Family housing	614	629	726	839
Civil defense	80	74	77	78
Revolving and management funds and other [3]	−804	−495	−306	19
Allowances:				
Civilian and military pay increases	-------	945	2,430	2,560
All-volunteer force (proposed legislation)	-------	-------	1,150	1,200
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−148	−183	−147	−147
Subtotal, military [2]	77,150	73,370	74,975	77,663
Military assistance:				
Federal funds [2]	593	1,175	1,025	1,130
Trust fund [2]	138	−45	−*	−50
Subtotal, military and military assistance [2]	77,880	74,500	76,000	78,743
Atomic energy [2 3]	2,453	2,275	2,318	2,251
Defense-related activities:				
Stockpiling of strategic and critical materials	15	27	30	30
Expansion of defense production	−15	−167	−24	---------
Selective Service System	75	75	78	78
Emergency preparedness activities	4	10	9	7
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public [4]	−118	−278	−898	−898
Total	**80,295**	**76,443**	**77,512**	**80,211**
Expenditure account	80,296	76,444	77,513	80,211
Loan account	−2	−1	−1	−*

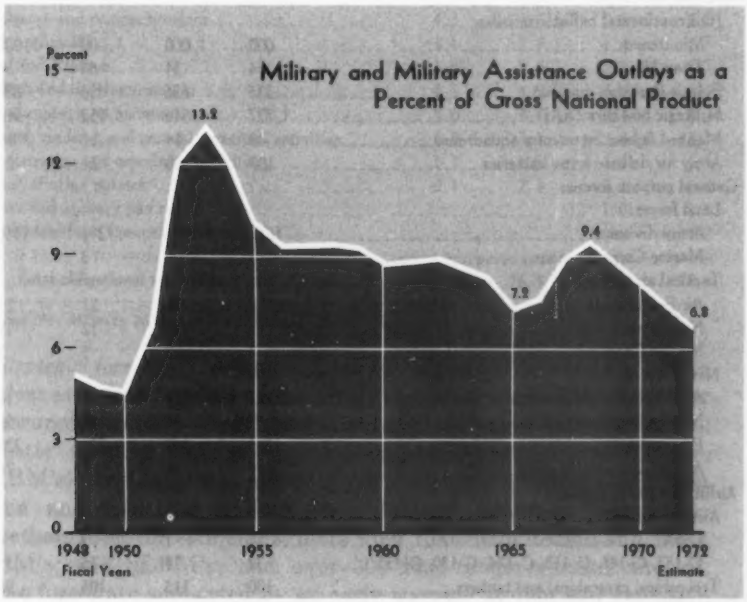
*Less than $0.5 million.
[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $76,689 million (NOA, $76,689 million; LA, less than $.05 million).
1971: Total, $74,838 million (NOA, $74,838 million; LA, less than $.05 million).
[2] Entries net of offsetting receipts.
[3] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1970, $979 million; 1971, $1,193 million; 1972, $1,133 million.

Budget highlights.—Budget authority for military functions and military assistance will increase $6 billion to support these policies. Outlays will increase a lesser amount due to longer leadtime procurements. These increases provide for:

- A high level of readiness and increased modernization for the general purpose and reserve forces;
- A continuing high level of military assistance;
- The improvement of our strategic forces;
- A more effective research and development effort; and,
- Progress toward an all-volunteer armed force.

Atomic Energy Commission outlays are estimated to increase $43 million, to $2.3 billion in 1972. These increases are partially offset by sales of $920 million from the stockpile of strategic and critical materials.

Department of Defense.—This Nation's ability to pay the full cost of an adequate military program has never been questioned. Outlays for the military and military assistance programs will increase from $74.5 billion in 1971 to $76.0 billion in 1972. This increase will provide improvements essential for our national security. However, the resources required for our military programs will continue to decline as a percent of gross national product (GNP) and will require a smaller proportion of our total output in 1972 than in any year since 1950.



The military forces that support our new strategy for peace are being adjusted to reflect the needs of the 1970's. As shown in the

accompanying summary table, total strength will be reduced from 2.7 million men in 1971 to 2.5 million men in 1972; this is 0.2 million below the peacetime level in 1964.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FORCES

Description	Actual		Estimated	
	June 30, 1964	June 30, 1970	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972
Military personnel (in thousands):				
End strength:				
Army	972	1,322	1,107	942
Navy	667	692	623	604
Marine Corps	190	260	212	206
Air Force	856	791	757	753
Total, Department of Defense	2,685	3,066	2,699	2,505
Average strength: [1]				
Army	968	1,431	1,228	1,024
Navy	665	732	656	617
Marine Corps	190	295	237	210
Air Force	868	835	767	759
Total, Department of Defense	2,691	3,294	2,888	2,609
Strategic forces:				
Intercontinental ballistic missiles:				
Minuteman	600	1,000	1,000	1,000
Titan II	54	54	54	54
Polaris-Poseidon missiles	336	656	656	656
Strategic bombers (AAI)	1,277	516	552	510
Manned fighter interceptor squadrons	40	14	11	11
Army air defense firing batteries	107	40	21	21
General purpose forces:				
Land forces:				
Army divisions	16⅓	17⅓	13⅓	13⅓
Marine Corps divisions	3	3	3	3
Tactical air forces:				
Air Force wings	22	23	21	21
Navy attack wings	15	13	12	11
Marine Corps wings	3	3	3	3
Naval forces:				
Attack and antisubmarine carriers	24	19	18	16
Nuclear attack submarines	19	46	53	56
Escort ships	265	231	226	227
Amphibious assault ships	139	99	82	76
Airlift and sealift forces:				
Aircraft squadrons: [2]				
C-5A	--------	1	2	4
C-133, C-141, C-118, C-124, C-130, C-135	32	17	15	13
Troopships, cargoships, and tankers	100	113	105	98

[1] The information shown above, together with other information in this part, constitutes the report required pursuant to subsection (d)(2) of section 412 of Public Law 86-149, 73 Stat. 322, as amended by section 509 of Public Law 91-441, 84 Stat. 913.

[2] The number of aircraft per squadron may vary.

In order for the forces planned for 1972 to perform their mission, they must be maintained at a high level of readiness, equipped with the most effective modern weapons and fully staffed with trained personnel. Increases are provided to improve operational readiness in such critical areas as NATO, to continue modernization of the Navy and to improve a number of selected systems. Special effort will also be devoted to increasing the effectiveness of the process through which weapons systems are developed, tested, and produced.

To attract and retain capable personnel will require improved compensation and benefits. In addition to amounts estimated for future pay increases in accord with the pay comparability principle, this budget provides funds to continue the transition to a volunteer force.

SUMMARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET PROGRAM

[In billions of dollars]

Major military programs	Total obligational authority			
	1964 actual	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Strategic forces	8.5	7.4	7.7	7.6
General purpose forces	16.5	27.7	24.1	24.3
Intelligence and communications	4.3	5.6	5.4	5.6
Airlift and sealift	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.1
Guard and Reserve	1.8	2.6	2.7	3.1
Research and development	4.9	4.9	5.2	6.1
Central supply and maintenance	4.6	9.1	8.4	8.7
Training, medical, and general personnel activities	6.9	13.7	13.9	13.7
Administration and associated activities	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5
Support of other nations [1]	0.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
Civilian and military pay raises	--------	--------	1.0	2.6
All-volunteer force (proposed legislation)	--------	--------	--------	1.2
Total obligational authority	**49.8**	**76.3**	**73.8**	**78.0**

[1] Excludes Military Assistance and Foreign Military Sales programs.

Strategic forces.—The function of the strategic forces is to deter nuclear attack or to retaliate decisively should this fail. This capability is assured through three major strategic systems—intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's), and strategic aircraft—each capable of surviving a first strike and inflicting unacceptable damage upon any aggressor. Together, these forces include: more than 1,000 Minuteman and Titan ICBM's; 656 SLBM's; and over 500 long-range manned aircraft. These forces are supported by an early warning system and extensive command and control systems to direct defensive and retaliatory forces.

To protect our present and future deterrent capability against an increasing threat, total obligational authority in the amount of $7.6 billion is programed in 1972 for the strategic forces. These funds will:

- Continue the conversion of intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missile forces to the more capable Minuteman III and Poseidon systems;
- Carry forward a minimum phased deployment of the Safeguard ABM system;
- Proceed with the orderly development of a new manned strategic aircraft;
- Continue development of an advanced ballistic missile submarine system for the future; and
- Continue development of a survivable airborne warning and control system.

General purpose forces.—Our general purpose forces and those of our allies must be adequate to meet a variety of nuclear and conventional war situations below the level of strategic nuclear exchange. The withdrawal of forces from Vietnam, coupled with an intensive review of our overall manpower requirements and the application of the Nixon doctrine, allow us to fulfill the requirements of our strategy for peace with a smaller U.S. force than in recent years. Critical to our strategy are increases in the capabilities of our allies and in the readiness and fighting power of our forces.

The *land forces* retained in the active force structure will be increasingly tailored to meet a range of contingencies. Armored and mechanized infantry forces will be kept ready with our NATO commitments specifically in mind. Marine Corps divisions and Army airmobile and airborne units will emphasize rapid response. Tank and antitank warfare capability have high priority in our modernization efforts. Other land force improvements include procurement of additional light observation aircraft, antiaircraft missiles, armor, bridge-launch vehicles, grenade launchers, tracked landing vehicles, and ammunition.

The naval ship construction program in 1971 and 1972 will be funded at its highest level since 1963 to speed the modernization of the fleet. Total obligational authority will be $3.3 billion in 1972, about $1.5 billion above the 1964–69 average program.

While we plan to continue improving capabilities of our *naval forces*, through procurement of five more high-speed nuclear attack submarines, one more nuclear guided missile frigate, and seven more antisubmarine destroyers—it is also necessary to explore new concepts

to meet the Navy's needs for the late 1970's and 1980's. In this connection, this budget will support:

- Experimentation with dual use of our aircraft carriers in both an attack and antisubmarine warfare role;
- Initial procurement for a force of high-speed patrol boats with surface-to-surface missile capability; and
- Exploration of concepts for a new class of smaller, faster escort ships.

The *tactical air forces* contribute to general purpose operations by providing air support for ground actions, suppressing hostile air activity, and attacking enemy installations and lines of communication. These forces are being substantially modernized. To provide for further modernization, development of the F–15 fighter and AX close air support systems for the Air Force will proceed, and procurement of the swing-wing F–14 fighter for the Navy and the vertical takeoff and landing AV–8A aircraft for the Marine Corps will be increased. Improvements in electronic warfare systems will receive increased emphasis in all tactical air force elements.

Guard and Reserve.—These forces are designed to augment the active forces in an emergency requiring a rapid and substantial increase in capability. This budget provides for increased readiness for our Guard and Reserve forces. New concepts in Reserve organization and training will be tried. High priority will be placed on better equipping and supporting these forces.

Research and development.—In order to improve the effectiveness and readiness of our general purpose and strategic forces, and to meet changing threats, greater emphasis will be placed on the development of new weapons, vehicles, and communications systems, and on keeping vital the technological base that is essential to our national security.

Continued emphasis in the strategic area is necessary to assure the future effectiveness of our forces and to provide flexibility in responding to developments arising from SALT negotiations.

Programs to improve the capability of our general purpose forces will include several new initiatives to meet threats to our security interests. In support of our land forces, additional emphasis will be given to improve the effectiveness and morale of the individual soldier, to develop more reliable and less vulnerable surveillance techniques, to improve the accuracy with which artillery can attack known targets, and to advance helicopter development for more flexible troop mobility

and logistic support. In the area of tactical air warfare, we will continue to make major improvements in our ability to attack surface targets accurately, suppress antiaircraft defenses, and improve our capability to gain and maintain air superiority. For naval forces programs, we will emphasize new designs for ships and submarines, and improved antisubmarine warfare and fleet defense.

Effort to improve the efficiency of the R. & D. process will continue with new review procedures to insure that critical milestones are achieved during development and before systems are committed to production. Competitive prototype development of selected components and systems will be emphasized in order to better evaluate performance and design characteristics. Prototype examples include aircraft engine components, tactical sensor systems, the heavy lift helicopter, the AX close air support aircraft, and experimental surface effects ships.

Research and development is programed at $6.1 billion in 1972, an increase of $900 million over 1971.

Support of other nations.—Direct support by the Department of Defense for allied forces in Southeast Asia, a share of NATO costs, and the military personnel costs of the military assistance missions and advisory groups worldwide are accounted for separately from the military assistance grant and credit sales programs.

Military assistance.—Military assistance and sales programs supplement the efforts of other countries to provide for their own defense and ease the transition of our allies and friends to a position of greater self-reliance—a fundamental requirement for success of the Nixon doctrine. Accordingly, total obligational authority in 1971 and 1972 will be substantially higher than in 1970. (Additional discussion of these programs is contained in the International Affairs and Finance section.)

Atomic energy.—As indicated in the following table, outlays for AEC's program activities will decline by $81 million in 1972. These reductions will be more than offset by a temporary decrease in AEC's retained revenues from uranium enrichment services to industry, resulting in a net outlay increase of $43 million in 1972.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Production of special nuclear materials	399	397	395
Military applications	1,133	1,153	1,123
Space applications	89	83	45
Central station nuclear power development	146	181	205
Other civilian applications	25	17	13
Research in the physical and biomedical sciences	491	494	456
Nuclear science and technology support	126	109	118
General support, including regulation	176	170	168
Total program outlays	**2,585**	**2,604**	**2,523**
Deductions for revenues and reimbursements from non-Federal sources for materials and services	−190	−329	−205
Intragovernmental advances and other adjustments	58	--------	--------
Net outlays	**2,453**	**2,275**	**2,318**

Nuclear materials.—AEC's long-term contracts for the procurement of raw uranium concentrates were fulfilled as of December 31, 1970. To meet the projected increase in demand for uranium enrichment services, AEC will purchase more electric power to operate the uranium enrichment plants at a higher level.

Reduction in military requirements for plutonium and other reactor products will result in closing two of the five operating plutonium production reactors, both at Hanford, Washington. The remaining reactors will be used to meet civilian as well as military needs. If military requirements increase, sufficient standby capacity is available.

Military applications.—AEC will continue to develop improved types of nuclear weapons at its weapons laboratories. AEC will also continue to develop improved designs of propulsion reactors for nuclear submarines and naval ships for use by the Navy in its shipbuilding program.

Civilian development and research.—High priority is being given to the development of an economic liquid-metal, fast-breeder power reactor. This technology is expected to make a major contribution in the long term to meet the rapidly growing energy needs of the Nation. Construction will proceed on a 200 billion electron volt proton accelerator at Batavia, Illinois, for basic research in high-energy physics.

Defense-related activities.—The combined outlays for defense-related activities of the civilian agencies, net of proprietary receipts from the public, are estimated at —$805 million in 1972, compared with —$333 million in 1971 due to an increase in offsetting receipts from the sale of stockpile commodities not required for national security.

Selective Service System outlays will increase slightly in 1972. An automated registrant information bank will be developed to reduce clerical activities and improve the System's capability to respond in an emergency to the need for military manpower. Legislation will be proposed to extend the Military Selective Service Act, establish a national call, eliminate student deferments, and bring about additional minor reforms.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

New directions for foreign assistance—plus our own strength and willingness to negotiate differences with others—are the fundamentals of our strategy for world peace and progress.

Program highlights.—Our foreign assistance programs will undergo major reform in 1972. Legislation to give new directions to these programs and adapt them to changed world conditions will be proposed to the Congress. These new directions are based on the recognition that other nations have a growing capability to assume primary responsibility for their own defense and development.

An increasing share of development assistance to other nations will be provided through a multilateral framework. Bilateral aid will be restructured and placed on a sounder and a more businesslike basis. Two new U.S. organizations are proposed: an International Development Corporation for bilateral lending, and an International Development Institute for technical cooperation with less developed countries. These organizational changes will permit a major reduction of U.S. personnel overseas. Our military and supporting assistance programs will be reoriented and strengthened in a coordinated security assistance program in order to help friendly countries meet the responsibility for their own defense more effectively.

The State Department will administer supporting assistance. It will also coordinate humanitarian assistance, which includes our aid to refugees and victims of natural disasters. These efforts are financed from a number of sources including the Food for Peace program, the refugee assistance program and the President's Foreign Assistance Contingency Fund.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for international affairs and finance, excluding military assistance, will total $4.0 billion in 1972, compared with $3.6 billion in 1971. Budget authority recommended for 1972 is $5.1 billion.

Economic and financial assistance.—The new foreign assistance structure will clearly distinguish security assistance, which is intended to help friendly countries defend themselves, and development assistance, which promotes long-term economic growth. Outlays for international development assistance will be $1.5 billion, up from $1.3 billion in 1971. Outlays for security assistance including military assistance, classified in the national defense function, will be $1.7 billion in 1972, roughly the same as in 1971, but $605 million higher than in 1970.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972 [1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Economic and financial assistance:				
International security assistance:				
(Military assistance) [2] [3]	(593)	(1,175)	(1,025)	(1,130)
Supporting assistance [4]	485	504	658	778
International development assistance:				
Multilateral [4]	337	415	495	1,063
Bilateral [4] [5]	1,050	1,011	1,056	1,083
President's foreign assistance contingency fund	33	26	46	100
Export-Import Bank	219	128	290	225
Peace Corps [5]	90	88	73	72
Other	17	18	18	32
Food for Peace	937	1,014	962	1,320
Foreign information and exchange activities:				
United States Information Agency [5]	198	198	197	193
Department of State and other	37	42	46	51
Conduct of foreign affairs:				
Department of State [5]	382	406	438	436
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	11	10	9	9
Tariff Commission	4	4	5	5
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1	1	1	1
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	*	*	*	*
Proprietary receipts from the public	−232	−279	−261	−261
Total	**3,570**	**3,586**	**4,032**	**5,108**
Expenditure account	3,278	3,336	3,622	4,883
Loan account	292	251	410	225

*Less than $0.5 million.

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $3,568 million (NOA, $3,568 million).
1971: Total, $3,892 million (NOA, $3,892 million).

[2] Outlays and budget authority for military assistance are classified in the national defense function. They are not included in the totals shown for international affairs and finance.

[3] Excludes trust funds. Net of offsetting receipts.

[4] Data for 1970 and 1971 are on a basis comparable to the new foreign assistance structure proposed for 1972.

[5] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

International security assistance.—Security assistance is designed to assist friendly countries as they increasingly take primary responsibility for their own internal security and national defense. It encourages them to mobilize their own men and resources rather than placing primary reliance on direct U.S. involvement. Recognizing that

the economies of some countries are not yet capable of supporting adequate defense forces, security assistance, which includes military and supporting economic assistance, helps these countries until they can develop the capacity to defend themselves without external financial aid.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Assistance program	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Military assistance: [1] [2]						
Grant MAP	350	750	705	548	636	675
Credit sales to Israel	--------	500	--------	--------	375	125
Foreign military credit sales	70	200	510	93	140	290
Liquidation of foreign military sales	--------	--------	--------	−32	54	20
Offsetting receipts, credit sales	−16	−30	−85	−16	−30	−85
Supporting assistance [3]	388	523	778	485	504	658
Total security assistance	**792**	**1,943**	**1,908**	**1,078**	**1,679**	**1,683**

[1] Military assistance is classified in the national defense function.
[2] Excludes trust funds.
[3] Data for 1970 and 1971 are on a basis comparable to the new foreign assistance structure proposed for 1972.

Military assistance consists of grant military assistance and foreign military credit sales. (The costs of military assistance to Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand, and U.S. contributions to NATO, CENTO, and SEATO are carried separately in the Defense Department budget. See p. 89.) Grant military assistance supplements the efforts of countries least able to meet the financial costs of equipping and training their military forces. Budget authority for grant military assistance will be $705 million in 1972. This compares with budget authority of $350 million in 1970 and $750 million in 1971, a year of transition to a higher level of military assistance made possible by enactment of substantial supplemental appropriations for this purpose.

As the economies of grant aid recipients improve, it becomes possible for these countries to shift from grant assistance to military credit sales. A total program level of $582 million in credits is proposed for 1972. Budget authority of $510 million will provide $486 million in direct credits and $24 million to guarantee an additional $96 million of private loans.

Outlays for military assistance, including credit sales to Israel, will total $1,025 million in 1972, compared with $1,175 million in 1971 and $593 million in 1970.

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Supporting assistance provides aid to friendly countries that have especially heavy defense expenditures or face extraordinary economic or political problems. Budget authority for supporting assistance will increase from $523 million in 1971 to $778 million in 1972, primarily to help Vietnam and Cambodia.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Assistance program	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Multilateral:						
International financial institutions:						
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	--------	246	--------	--------	25	--------
International Development Association	160	160	320	55	50	75
Inter-American Development Bank	506	487	500	159	185	235
Asian Development Bank	20	80	40	10	12	20
Provision for expanded multilateral assistance	--------	--------	35	--------	--------	22
International Organizations [1]	129	129	168	113	143	143
Subtotal, multilateral [1]	**815**	**1,102**	**1,063**	**337**	**415**	**495**
Bilateral:						
Development loans [1]	539	627	655	745	670	714
Technical cooperation [1]	331	354	315	295	325	294
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	38	18	25	−1	−14	−8
Inter-American Social Development Institute	10	20	--------	--------	3	7
Other [1]	22	24	88	11	27	49
Subtotal, bilateral [1]	**940**	**1,043**	**1,083**	**1,050**	**1,011**	**1,056**
Proprietary receipts from the public	−74	−83	−68	−74	−83	−68
Total development assistance	**1,681**	**2,062**	**2,078**	**1,313**	**1,343**	**1,483**

[1] Data for 1970 and 1971 are on a basis comparable to the new foreign assistance structure proposed for 1972.

International development assistance.—The growing capacity of the *international financial institutions*—the World Bank group and the regional development banks—to manage large lending programs will allow the United States and other contributing nations to channel an increasing share of their economic assistance through multilateral institutions. In order to carry out our international obligations, a request for supplemental 1971 appropriations will be made to include:

- $487 million for the ordinary capital and for the fund for special operations of the Inter-American Development Bank;
- $246 million for the U.S. share of the new capital subscription to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and
- $60 million for the special fund of the Asian Development Bank.

For 1972, additional U.S. contributions are proposed for the two regional banks and for the International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate:

- $320 million for the International Development Association;
- $500 million for the Inter-American Development Bank; and
- $40 million for the Asian Development Bank.

Consideration is being given to U.S. contributions to the regional lending program for Africa and the International Finance Corporation, the private enterprise lending affiliate of the World Bank. Pending the outcome of current negotiations, the budget includes an additional $35 million for these programs.

Budget authority for voluntary contributions to *international organizations* will be increased to $168 million. The bulk of this assistance, $100 million, will be for the U.N. Development Program, which finances and coordinates most U.N. technical assistance programs. Our contributions to this program will be matched by more than $150 million of contributions from other donor governments.

Bilateral *development lending* will be provided through the proposed United States International Development Corporation. The Corporation will encourage borrower initiative and project quality, as measured by economic rate of return and contribution to overall development. A major portion of our bilateral lending will take place within a multilateral framework. Budget authority for development lending will increase from $627 million in 1971 to $655 million in 1972.

Bilateral *technical cooperation* will be administered by the proposed United States International Development Institute, which will mobilize scientific expertise and technology of private U.S. organizations to help solve specific development problems of lower income countries. Special emphasis will be placed on population planning

and research. Budget authority for technical cooperation in 1972 will be $315 million, compared to $354 million in 1971.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation provides a broad range of services to U.S. private investors in less developed countries. The Corporation insures U.S. private investments against political and commercial risks, provides loans to mobilize private funds into key areas, disseminates information on investment opportunities, and finances development feasibility studies. Budget authority of $25 million in 1972 will permit an expansion of investment insurance and guarantees. Receipts will exceed disbursements in 1972 by $8 million.

The Inter-American Social Development Institute, with estimated outlays of $7 million in 1972, will provide grant support for experimental activities in Latin America undertaken primarily by private nonprofit organizations.

The President's Foreign Assistance Contingency Fund will permit us to meet unforeseen circumstances requiring economic, military, or humanitarian assistance. Budget authority of $100 million is requested for 1972.

Export-Import Bank.—The export promotion programs of the Bank will continue to play an important part in the Administration's efforts to achieve a more favorable balance of payments. Net lending by the Bank is expected to increase from $248 million in 1971 to $398 million in 1972. By 1972, about $2.9 billion of U.S. exports will be insured by the Bank against political and commercial risks. The Bank's income, largely interest on loans, will exceed expenditures, primarily interest paid on the Bank's borrowings, by $108 million in 1972. Legislation will be proposed to extend the life of the Bank and raise the statutory ceiling on the Bank's outstanding loans, guarantees, and insurance, to $20.0 billion from the current level of $13.5 billion.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Export-Import Bank:			
Commitments	(4,489)	(5,903)	(6,646)
Disbursements	1,569	1,738	1,852
Repayments	1,277	1,490	1,453
Net lending	**292**	**248**	**398**

Food for Peace.—The United States donates and sells agricultural commodities on favorable terms to friendly nations under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480). This program combats hunger and malnutrition, promotes economic growth in developing nations, and develops and expands export markets for U.S. commodities. Outlays will decrease slightly from $1,014 million in 1971 to $962 million in 1972. The net cost of sales will constitute $617 million of 1972 outlays, and donations $345 million. More than half of the shipments under this program go to Korea, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

Foreign information and exchange activities.—Important mutual benefits flow from widened social, educational, and cultural contacts between the people of the United States and other countries. Educational and cultural exchange activities of the Department of State will continue to be broadened beyond academic groups to include businessmen, professionals, and others. Radio and television broadcasts, exhibits, motion pictures and publications, and other media used abroad by the United States Information Agency will continue in 1972 at about 1971 levels.

Conduct of foreign affairs.—The Department of State represents the United States throughout the world and has overall responsibility for assisting the President in foreign affairs. Increases in assessed contributions to international organizations and a special contribution for an expansion of the United Nations headquarters in New York will account for most of the $32 million increase in the Department's outlays in 1972. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency will concentrate on strategic arms limitation and other negotiations and supporting research.

SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Program highlights.—The 1972 budget provides for a balanced space program guided by three purposes—exploration, scientific knowledge, and practical applications. Despite decreased outlays in 1972, the budget will allow steady progress in exploiting the scientific return from continued exploration of the moon, extending man's capability to live and work in space, continuing unmanned exploration of the planets and the universe, and developing practical applications of space technology. Development will begin on the engine of a space shuttle in an effort to reduce substantially the cost of future space operations in earth orbit.

SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972 [1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Manned space flight:				
Lunar program	1,746	1,165	843	726
Earth orbital program	463	722	819	912
Space science and applications	656	631	727	890
Space technology	328	286	234	208
Aircraft technology	188	184	195	215
Supporting space activities [2]	374	393	347	333
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−6	−13	−13	−13
Total	**3,749**	**3,368**	**3,151**	**3,270**

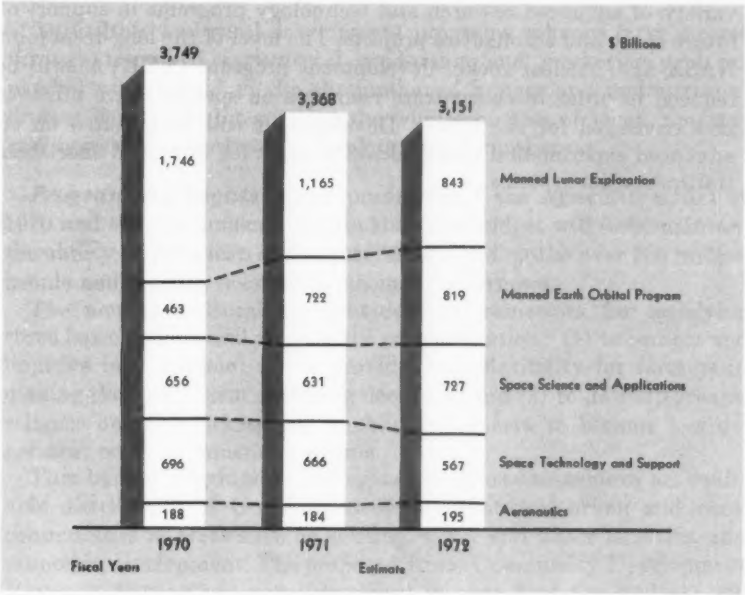
[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970 total, $3,746 million.
1971 total, $3,297 million.

[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Budget highlights.—New budget authority of $3.3 billion is approximately the same as the 1971 level. Total outlays of $3.2 billion are $217 million less than in 1971. This decrease reflects a decline in spending for the Apollo manned lunar expeditions and reductions in space technology and supporting activities.

Manned space flight.—Completion of man's epic journeys to and from the moon under the Apollo program will provide important scientific data on the origins of the moon and the solar system. The next step in the manned exploration of space is Skylab, an experimental space station which will test man's ability to live and work in space

Space Research and Technology



for up to 56 days and perform experiments related to astronomy and to earth resources. The 1972 budget provides for proceeding with detailed design and development of the engine—the longest leadtime component—for a space shuttle. Shuttle airframe design is proceeding on an orderly step-by-step basis which may lead to continued detailed design or initiation of development of a specific design depending on the progress in studies now underway.

Space science and applications.—Work will start on the Grand Tour unmanned missions to explore the outer planets in the late 1970's. Funds are also provided for the 1975 Viking unmanned exploration of Mars, which will include a spacecraft to land on the surface of Mars and transmit scientific data back to earth. In addition, development will be initiated on a High Energy Astronomy Observatory to obtain space physics data and on the launch of an Earth Resources Technology Satellite to demonstrate practical applications of space technology in such areas as crop surveys and geological measurements.

Space and aircraft technology.—Work will continue on a variety of advanced research and technology programs in support of future space and aeronautics projects. The level of the long-term joint NASA/AEC nuclear rocket development program (NERVA) will be reduced in order to concentrate resources on specific space missions now envisaged for the 1970's. Development will be initiated on an advanced experimental short takeoff aircraft for improved short-haul transportation systems.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture and rural development programs enhance farm income through improved agricultural production and marketing and expanded exports; aid in the elimination of hunger and malnutrition; protect consumers by assuring the wholesomeness of meat, poultry, and eggs; and contribute to development of rural areas.

Program highlights.—The provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1970 and the recommendations in the 1972 budget will help maintain the ability of American agriculture to feed and clothe over 200 million people and provide reasonable incomes for farmers.

The new agricultural act provides the framework for satisfying three basic agricultural goals of the administration: (1) to protect and improve farm income; (2) to provide more flexibility for farmers in making their own farm operating decisions; and (3) to develop greater reliance on the marketplace, enabling producers to become less dependent on Government programs.

This budget provides for strengthened efforts to achieve an equitable distribution of Government services between urban and rural communities in areas such as housing, sewer and water facilities, and economic development. The proposed Rural Community Development Revenue Sharing program (described in part 2 of the budget) will make unrestricted funds available to promote the economic and social development of rural America. These new efforts, involving direct services and loans, as well as the special revenue-sharing funds, will further the goal of balanced national growth through revitalization of rural communities.

The key features of the agriculture and rural development programs for 1972 include:

- Controlling excess agricultural production while giving farmers more freedom of choice to produce as they wish;
- Providing needed capital for rural residents through greater reliance on loans at near-commercial interest rates; and
- Creating the Rural Community Development Revenue Sharing program.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for agriculture and rural development will be $5.8 billion in 1972, an increase of $542 million over the 1971 level. Part of the increase is accounted for by changes in the amount of loan assets held by the Government in connection with rural housing and agricultural credit programs. Although private participation in these loan programs will increase in 1972, the reduction in assets held by the Farmers Home Administration will be $365 million less in 1972 than in 1971. This has the effect of increasing 1972 outlays by this amount.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972 [1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Farm income stabilization:				
Price support and related programs	3,777	3,203	3,624	3,554
Long-term land retirement programs	118	78	70	70
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	450	464	478	495
National Wool Act	56	76	67	76
Sugar Act	93	88	85	86
Agricultural and emergency credit programs (less net asset sales):				
Present programs [2]	−87	−3	4	37
Proposed legislation for farm operating loans	.....	.....	−275	.....
Other [2]	182	169	173	184
Subtotal, farm income stabilization	4,589	4,075	4,227	4,502
Rural housing and public facilities:				
Rural electrification and telephones:				
Present programs	338	373	354	291
Proposed legislation for rural telephones	.....	.....	.....	318
Rural housing (less net asset sales)	132	−449	−79	28
Rural water and waste disposal grants	25	38	61	.....
Other [2]	84	98	96	94
Agricultural land and water resources:				
Soil Conservation Service—conservation operations	130	136	136	136
Rural environmental assistance program (including CCC loans)	180	179	150	140
Other [2]	34	37	48	45
Research and other agricultural services:				
Research and extension programs [2]	489	541	561	559
Consumer protection, marketing, and regulatory programs [2]	181	210	227	226
Other [2]	60	65	66	68
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−41	−42	−43	−43
Total	**6,201**	**5,262**	**5,804**	**6,363**
Expenditure account	5,869	5,377	5,838	5,687
Loan account [3]	332	−115	−34	675

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $6,725 million (NOA, $6,356 million; LA, $370 million).
1971: Total, $5,172 million (NOA, $4,804 million; LA, $367 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[3] For greater detail see table on page 107.

Other major increases in 1972 outlays will be for farm income support, distribution of surplus agricultural commodities to school-

children and families, rural water and waste disposal grants, and meat, poultry and egg inspection. A significant reduction in outlays will result from proposed legislation to substitute insured loans for direct farm operating loans.

Farm income stabilization.—The Agricultural Act of 1970 will move toward a more market-oriented farm policy by authorizing:

- Freedom for the individual farmer to select the most profitable mix of crops on his land;
- Direct payments based on market prices rather than minimum price support levels; and
- A voluntary, rather than mandatory, cotton program.

The act also established an annual ceiling of $55,000 per crop on payments to individual producers of upland cotton, wheat, and feedgrains.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Farm income stabilization:			
Commodity Credit Corporation:			
Disbursements	260	342	386
Repayments	−209	−267	−304
Net lending	50	75	82
Agricultural and emergency credit:			
Disbursements	1,127	998	960
Repayments	−1,243	−1,063	−1,303
Net lending	−116	−65	−343
Rural housing and public facilities:			
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Commitments	(470)	(470)	(565)
Disbursements	492	528	510
Repayments	−175	−174	−172
Net lending	317	354	338
Rural housing and other:			
Disbursements	977	1,162	1,625
Repayments	−898	−1,642	−1,735
Net lending	79	−480	−110
Total, net lending	**332**	**−115**	**−34**

[1] Excluding credit programs in the expenditure account.

As a result of increasing farm productivity and the decline in the number of farmworkers, output per man-hour in farming has tripled in the past 20 years. Over the years, Government programs designed to support farm income and to hold back increases in production have been more expensive and less attractive than proponents had visualized. The 1970 Agricultural Act, including the set-aside provision, will help farmers minimize production costs and achieve maximum sales—both at home and abroad—with less dependence on Government programs.

In 1972, outlays for price support programs are expected to be $3.6 billion, an increase of $421 million over 1971. Outlays for 1971 are substantially below earlier estimates as a result of the corn blight and increased demand for wheat and soybeans. Lower receipts, reflecting more normal marketing conditions, account for most of the increase in net outlays for 1972. However, outlays for both 1971 and 1972 are below the 1970 level.

The following table provides information on all Commodity Credit Corporation domestic and foreign operations. Food for Peace is discussed in the international affairs and finance section.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Agriculture and rural development:			
Price support operations:			
Wheat payments	839	891	797
Feed grain payments	1,268	1,510	1,000
Cotton payments	820	918	843
Other price support operations	4,213	4,349	4,227
Receipts and adjustments	−3,363	−4,465	−3,243
Subtotal, price support operations	3,777	3,203	3,624
Other activities	63	76	67
Subtotal	3,839	3,279	3,691
International affairs and finance:			
Food for Peace:			
Gross outlays	1,246	1,335	1,257
Receipts and reimbursements	−309	−321	−295
Subtotal	937	1,014	962
Total outlays	**4,777**	**4,294**	**4,653**

The administration has taken steps to meet its commitment to eliminate hunger and malnutrition by expanding and improving family food assistance and child nutrition programs. Child nutrition and food stamp programs are discussed in the income security section of this budget. However, the surplus commodities provided to families and school children are an important part of the total food assistance effort. Although the number of families benefiting from direct distribution of commodities will decline as the food stamp program expands, the value of commodities received by each family will increase. Total outlays for direct commodity distribution to families and schools will also increase.

The Farmers Home Administration makes loans to farmers unable to obtain credit from private sources to finance farm operations and purchases of farms. Proposed legislation to shift from direct to insured farm operating loans will reduce 1972 outlays for this program by $275 million, without decreasing the amount of credit available to farmers. Legislation will also be proposed to bring interest rates on farm ownership loans more in line with commercial loan rates. With the new legislation, farm ownership insured loans will increase by $70 million to $270 million in 1972.

Rural housing and public facilities.—The budget will continue to emphasize programs that help low- to moderate-income rural residents obtain housing. Loan levels for rural housing will increase by $600 million in 1972. Loans for low- and moderate-income housing will help about 132,000 rural families acquire homes in 1972, 45,000 more than in 1971.

The following table shows the emphasis being given to publicly assisted housing compared to other loan programs of the Farmers Home Administration. Publicly-assisted housing commitments will increase from $1,016 million in 1971 to $1,616 million in 1972. The administration will continue its policy of making no commitments for publicly-assisted housing to individuals with above-moderate incomes.

The Government assists rural communities in developing sewer and water supply systems through grants and loans. Loans for this purpose will rise from $160 million in 1971 to $189 million in 1972. Outlays for grants will be $61 million in 1972, an increase of $23 million over 1971.

Outlays for rural electric and telephone loan programs will be $354 million in 1972, down $19 million from 1971. Rural electric borrowers successfully established a private electric bank, and it is anticipated that this bank will lend an additional $50 million in 1972. Legislation has been proposed to establish a rural telephone bank of mixed, and eventually private, ownership. The proposed telephone bank will provide credit for rural telephone systems at

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Direct and Insured Loan Commitments [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program elements	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Improving farm income:			
Farm operating loans	275	275	275
Farm ownership loans	258	205	270
Grazing and soil and water loans	12	14	7
Indian tribe land acquisition loans	--------	5	10
Emergency loans	90	67	67
Community development services	2	6	3
Improving housing:			
Loans to individuals with low to moderate incomes	735	953	1,555
Loans to individuals with above moderate incomes	22	--------	--------
Farm labor housing loans	2	10	10
Rental housing loans	28	37	35
Low income housing repair loans	5	10	10
Mutual and self-help housing loans and other	--------	6	6
Public facilities and business expansion:			
Water and sewer loans	146	160	189
Nonfarm enterprise loans	3	10	10
Resource protection and recreation	9	17	10
Total loan commitments	1,587	1,775	2,457
Direct	451	458	87
Insured	1,136	1,317	2,370

[1] Represents obligations of direct loans and approvals of insured loans.

rates competitive with commercial lending rates. Initial capitalization for the bank is provided in this budget.

Agricultural land and water resources.—In 1972, outlays for these programs will decrease by $19 million. Over the years, the agricultural conservation cost-sharing program has helped stimulate crop production and has financed farm practices that should not need Federal support. The administration, therefore, has introduced changes to emphasize practices which provide greater environmental benefits at reduced Federal cost. Outlays for this program, which has been renamed the rural environmental assistance program, will be $150 million in 1972.

Technical conservation services to farmers will continue at the 1971 level. Outlays for the newly enacted water bank will be $10 million in 1972. Funds are also provided for planning 10 new resource conservation and development projects.

Research and other agricultural services.—Total outlays for research and other agricultural services will increase by $39 million in 1972. Research and extension grants to the predominantly black land grant colleges will increase by $4 million. Emphasis will continue on research to find ways to avoid the use of pesticides, and a trial program to manage the use of pesticides will be expanded.

Outlays for meat, poultry, and egg inspection will increase by $13 million in 1972. Continuing increases in meat and poultry consumption, implementation of the Wholesome Meat and Poultry Acts, and funding the new egg products inspection program will require increased Federal inspection activities and assistance to States. The budget, however, does not include funds for Federal assumption of meat and poultry inspection at plants which produce for intrastate use. Separate appropriations will be requested on a State-by-State basis to support Federal operation of inspection systems in those States that fail to meet Federal inspection standards under the Wholesome Meat and Poultry Acts.

Pesticide regulation programs were transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the new Environmental Protection Agency in December 1970. Consolidation of related activities in the new environmental agency will advance the administration's efforts to control pollution and enhance the quality of both the rural and the urban environment.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Federal Government's natural resources programs are designed to maintain a balance among several major objectives. Many unique resources, such as park lands and wilderness areas, must be preserved for the enjoyment and use of future generations. The Nation's resources must be developed and utilized prudently, in order to provide the fuels and raw materials required by our modern industrial economy. At the same time, it is vital that the environment be protected from the undesirable side-effects which often accompany resource development and use.

Program highlights.—Major Federal pollution control programs have been drawn together and given renewed emphasis in the Environmental Protection Agency. Budget requests for the new agency include a doubling of grants for waste treatment plant construction and increased funds for strengthening other water pollution control activities. Increased funds are also provided to strengthen programs dealing with other forms of pollution—air, solid wastes, pesticides, and radiation—which are discussed in other sections.

Changes in natural resources programs reflect the high priority which the administration gives to protecting and improving the quality of the environment, strengthening the State and local roles in our Federal system, and reforming Government programs.

Proposed legislation will allow greater flexibility in allocating grants for waste treatment plant construction and will increase the effectiveness of the program in reducing water pollution. Legislation will again be proposed to create a new Environmental Financing Authority which would assist communities that have difficulty in borrowing at reasonable rates to meet their share of the costs of water pollution control facilities. Additional efforts to reduce pollution include:

- A new program, begun in 1971, to require permits for the discharge of effluents into navigable streams;
- Increased funds to further reduce pollution at Federal facilities in 1972; and
- A program to dispose of Great Lakes harbor dredging wastes without adding to water pollution.

In order to provide additional recreation opportunities and assure preservation of unique natural and historic areas, the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be fully funded in 1972, with a substantially increased portion for recreation grants to the States, including a one-time amount of $80 million from unused prior-year authorization.

Other significant changes included in this budget are:

- Accelerated pilot plant research to develop economic processes for producing a low-pollution gas fuel from coal;
- Termination of purchases of helium for stockpiling; and
- Increased fees for grazing livestock on public land.

NATURAL RESOURCES

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972 [1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Water resources and power:				
Environmental Protection Agency (water pollution control)[2]	262	535	1,131	2,143
Corps of Engineers [2]	1,184	1,396	1,495	1,443
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Reclamation [2]	263	328	385	330
Power marketing agencies [2]	139	134	136	134
Office of Saline Water [2]	30	33	29	27
Office of Water Resources Research and other	12	12	14	15
Tennessee Valley Authority	211	425	508	57
Soil Conservation Service—watershed projects [2]	115	125	121	115
Federal Power Commission and other	28	37	45	40
Subtotal, water resources and power	2,245	3,025	3,864	4,305
Land management:				
Forest Service [2]	556	658	632	668
Bureau of Land Management and other [2]	199	205	198	206
Mineral resources [2]	94	173	68	72
Recreational resources:				
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	117	229	269	414
National Park Service [2]	139	163	196	225
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife [2]	115	144	150	149
Other natural resources programs	122	133	143	145
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−1	−1	−2	−2
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1,104	−2,092	−1,274	−1,274
Total	**2,480**	**2,636**	**4,243**	**4,907**
Expenditure account	2,477	2,631	4,230	4,899
Loan account	3	4	14	9

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $3,195 million (NOA, $3,192 million; LA, $3 million).
1971: Total, $6,172 million (NOA, $6,165 million; LA, $7 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

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Budget highlights.—Gross outlays for natural resources programs (before deducting offsetting receipts) are estimated at $5.5 billion in 1972, an increase of $791 million over 1971. Increases for recreation programs ($79 million) and water pollution control programs ($597 million) account for 86% of this total increase.

Offsetting receipts from natural resources programs are expected to decrease by $817 million to a total of $1.3 billion. After deducting these receipts, outlays will total $4.2 billion in 1972.

Water resources and power.—Outlays for water resources programs will total $3.9 billion in 1972, compared with $3.0 billion in 1971.

Water pollution abatement programs (Environmental Protection Agency).—The budget provides funds to implement the national commitment, announced last year, to construct municipal waste treatment facilities that will enable us to meet water quality standards. Proposed legislation would authorize appropriations of $2 billion in 1972 and a total of $6 billion for 1972 through 1974 for waste treatment grants. This amount will be adequate to meet the Federal share of the estimated $12 billion needed for construction over this period.

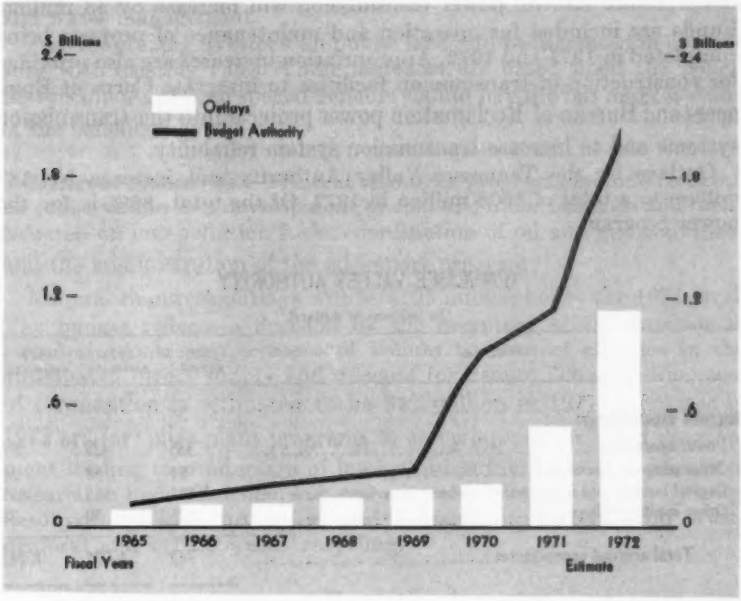
The legislation will also reform procedures for allocating these grants in order to permit greater flexibility in the utilization of funds and allow a larger portion of the funds to go to States with the highest priority needs for pollution control. Outlays for grants to build waste treatment plants are expected to increase by $578 million to a total of $1 billion in 1972.

Other water quality programs of the Environmental Protection Agency are being increased by $19 million. These increases are primarily for grants to improve State and local water quality programs, and for improved evaluation of the costs and benefits of alternative solutions to water pollution problems.

Water development programs.—Water development programs provide for the construction of projects that produce and transmit hydroelectric power, improve water supplies, control floods, prevent erosion, improve navigation, and provide water-related recreation facilities.

Funds for water development in 1972 will be sufficient to continue all projects now under construction. The budget also provides funds to start construction on several new water resources projects. Most of the projects added by the Congress to the 1971 budget are expected to be started in 1972. The funding and programing of new water

Water Pollution Control Programs



projects of the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation are shown in the following table:

New construction starts	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Number of projects funded	51	68	12
Number of projects programed for starting	21	73	43

Bureau of Reclamation outlays will increase by $57 million to a 1972 level of $385 million. These outlays will provide for operation and maintenance of existing projects, continuing construction of projects underway, and construction on projects being started in 1972.

Outlays by the Corps of Engineers will increase by $99 million over 1971. Increased outlays for operation and maintenance of completed projects will be partly offset by other program reductions. A new program to insure that disposal of dredging wastes from Great Lakes harbors will not have adverse environmental effects will require $41 million in 1972, and an increase of $2 million will be required for increased regulation of discharges into navigable streams under the 1899 Refuse Act.

Power programs.—Outlays for power marketing and research on underground electric power transmission will increase by $3 million. Funds are included for operation and maintenance of projects being completed in 1971 and 1972. Appropriation increases are also provided for construction of transmission facilities to integrate Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation power projects into the transmission systems and to increase transmission system reliability.

Outlays by the Tennessee Valley Authority will increase by $83 million to a total of $508 million in 1972. Of the total, 89% is for the power program.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Accrued expenditures:			
Power operations	335	429	501
Other program operations	51	58	58
Capital outlays and inventories for power program	332	555	655
Other capital outlays	25	30	28
Total accrued expenditures	743	1,072	1,242
Accrued income:			
Power operations	−485	−625	−719
Other receipts	−26	−32	−31
Change in receivables and liabilities	−21	10	16
Outlays	**211**	**425**	**508**

Land management.—Public land and national forest programs preserve wildlife, scenic resources, and wilderness areas. At the same time, these programs yield forest products, livestock forage, water supplies, and minerals, and afford broad opportunities for recreation. Under land management programs, access roads and trails are constructed and the resources of the lands are protected from damage by fire, insects, disease, erosion, and improper use.

Land management outlays in 1972 will be $830 million, a reduction of $34 million below 1971. This decrease is due to unusually large outlays for fighting forest fires in 1971, which are partially offset by program increases in 1972. Increased funds are provided to protect the environment while assuring that timber production programs in 1972 do not fall below the 1971 level. Increases are also provided for accelerating pollution abatement at national forest facilities and for

reforestation, recreational use, wildlife habitat management, and soil and water management.

Fees for grazing livestock on public land will be increased in accordance with existing rules. These increases are based upon the policy that recipients of such special benefits should pay the fair market value of the benefits.

Mineral resources.—Mineral resources programs include research on conservation and development of coal and other minerals and fuels, research on low-pollution fuels, coordination of oil and gas activities, and the administration of the oil import program.

Mineral resources outlays will be $105 million below the 1971 level. The budget reflects a decision by the Secretary of the Interior to terminate contract purchases of helium because of changes in the anticipated future supply and demand for helium. The one-time cost of termination is estimated to be $42 million in 1971. Increases in 1972 are for: pilot plant programs to carry out research and development leading to production of low-pollution fuel by coal gasification; research in high-efficiency, low-pollution electrical generation by magnetohydrodynamic processes; and research in underground waste disposal and urban waste recycling.

Recreational resources.—Recreational resources programs (excluding urban recreation programs discussed on page 135) will total $615 million in 1972, an increase of $79 million over 1971. The Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation of $380 million, an increase of $53 million over 1971, will be used to acquire Federal park lands and to make grants for acquisition and development of State and local parks and recreation facilities. These funds include a one-time amount of $80 million for grants to States derived from the unused portion of the 1971 authorization. The remaining $20 million will be retained to make further payments, if necessary, for the Redwood National Park lands. Outlays to acquire Federal park lands and for grants to assist in acquisition and development of State and local parks will increase in 1972 to $265 million, an increase of $40 million over 1971.

The appropriation for grants to States will be increased to $280 million in order to strengthen the role of States and localities in meeting local recreation demands. The remaining Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation for 1972, $100 million, is for direct Federal acquisition of nationally significant natural and historic areas and for program administration. Newly authorized areas for which the budget provides initial funding in 1972 are Apostle Islands National

Lakeshore, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Voyageurs National Park, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park, the Gulf Islands National Seashore, and the Andersonville National Historic Site. Emphasis will also be placed on the acquisition of lands in older natural preservation areas and parks such as the Everglades National Park.

Other recreation programs include the construction and operation of Federal fish hatcheries, operation of national wildlife refuges, sport fishery and wildlife research, provision of fishery and wildlife technical assistance, management and protection of the national park system, construction and maintenance of park facilities, and preservation of historical properties. Outlays for these programs will increase by $40 million in 1972.

Other natural resources programs.—Other natural resources programs include such activities as topographic surveys and mapping, geological and mineral resource surveys and mapping, and water resources investigations. Outlays for these programs will increase by $10 million to a level of $143 million in 1972. An increase of $2 million will be used to process data obtained from the experimental earth resources technology satellite, now scheduled for launching in March 1972.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

The Federal Government provides a wide range of services and facilities that contribute to the economic development of our Nation and the needs of its citizens. Commerce and transportation programs are designed to promote economic stability and growth by encouraging technological innovation, stimulating increased productivity, and providing aids to individual businessmen.

Program highlights.—In 1972, the budget proposes creation of special revenue-sharing programs for transportation and for urban and rural community development. These programs would consolidate existing grant programs and make additional funds available for State and local goverment programs in these areas.

This administration is moving steadily ahead with its program for developing a balanced transportation system. During the past year, legislation has been enacted that supports airway and airport development, merchant marine, public mass transit, railroad safety, railroad passenger service, and highway programs.

Legislation was also enacted in 1970 which makes possible the establishment of the United States Postal Service. A major objective of the reorganization is to apply business methods to the problems of modernizing the postal plant, keeping up with increasing mail volume, and improving postal efficiency.

The new National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will intensify research on our air and water environment and promote improved utilization and protection of the atmosphere and oceans.

The Department of Commerce will expand assistance to businesses suffering economic losses due to import competition.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for commerce and transportation programs will total $10.9 billion in 1972, compared with $11.4 billion in 1971. This decrease is attributable primarily to an anticipated postal rate increase.

Ground transportation.—Comprehensive and efficient urban transportation systems are essential to the revitalization of our cities. The administration is convinced that this objective is best realized by a new approach which combines key features of revenue sharing and direct Federal grants. This plan reflects the decision that selected transportation programs are best handled by the State and local governments, while others remain the responsibility of the Federal system.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972 [1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Ground transportation:				
Highway improvement [2]	4,432	4,774	4,795	5,789
Highway safety [2]	75	106	128	186
Mass transit	106	215	327	----------
Railroads	17	48	57	51
Other	2	2	3	----------
Air transportation:				
Airways and airports [2]	1,075	1,355	1,530	1,473
Supersonic transport	111	233	281	235
Air carrier subsidies	37	32	23	----------
Water transportation:				
Coast Guard [2]	588	618	661	659
Ocean shipping	318	434	460	499
Other	−4	14	2	1
Postal service	1,510	2,353	1,333	1,472
Advancement of business:				
Export and travel promotion [2]	28	31	33	34
Economic and demographic statistics [2]	144	106	62	50
Physical environment [2]	253	267	306	336
Physical standards	46	50	53	52
Promotion of technology [2]	53	59	62	62
Small business assistance	253	276	291	427
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	−328	−308	−402	----------
Other aids to business [2]	39	55	131	185
Area and regional development:				
Area and district development	242	251	232	254
Regional development [2]	204	305	327	334
Proposed legislation (Alaska native land claims)	-------	-------	25	25
Other	144	191	218	198
Regulation of business	120	176	141	142
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−39	−72	−14	−14
Proprietary receipts from the public	−115	−128	−128	−128
Total	**9,310**	**11,442**	**10,937**	**12,320**
Expenditure account	9,136	11,134	10,610	11,749
Loan account [3]	174	308	327	571

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971 as follows:
1970: Total, $12 256 million (NOA, $11,928 million; LA, $328 million).
1971: Total, $26,195 million (NOA, $25,613 million; LA, $582 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[3] For greater detail, see table on page 126.

Major steps will be taken in 1972 in the transition to the new assignment of program responsibilities. Four ongoing major grant programs, *urban mass transportation; all Federal-aid highways other than inter-*

state highways; State and community highway safety; and highway beautification will operate at the Federal level for the first 6 months of the year. Starting January 1, 1972, these programs will become a part of the transportation revenue-sharing program.

Direct urban mass transportation and highway programs retained at the Federal level include: urban mass transportation research, development, and demonstrations; interstate highway construction; forest and public lands highway construction; and highway research, development, and demonstrations of national concern. Programs to be continued directly by the Federal Government will provide for fast, safe, and efficient intercity ground transportation.

Legislation has been enacted extending the life of the highway trust fund for 5 more years and authorizing an additional $9.9 billion for interstate highway construction and $3.6 billion for other Federal highway programs.

As of October 1, 1970, 30,595 miles (72%) of the Interstate Highway System were open to traffic. The System, which ties together all sections of the country, is scheduled to be completed within the next 7 to 8 years and at that time will carry over 20% of all highway traffic.

Federal highway safety efforts will be greatly expanded with an attack on the problem of drunk drivers, who cause half of all fatal highway accidents. Priority will also be given to development of improved vehicle structures to protect occupants during crashes and to evaluation of the effectiveness of new lifesaving vehicle systems.

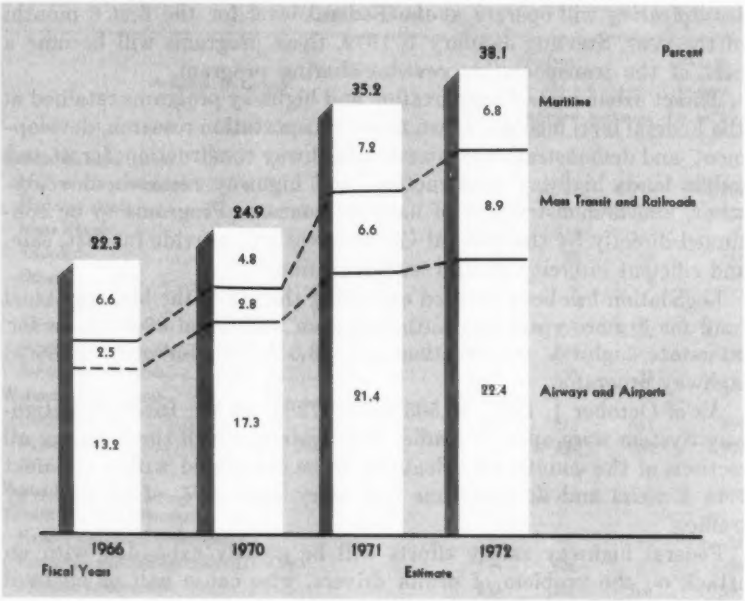
Under a new program to revitalize the Nation's passenger railroad service, the National Railroad Passenger Corporation will be established with responsibility for most of the Nation's intercity rail passenger service. $40 million was appropriated in 1971 to establish the Corporation.

In the field of railroad safety, recently passed administration-sponsored legislation affords an opportunity to undertake significantly expanded programs of research, development, and enforcement, directed toward reducing railroad accidents.

Air transportation.—The Federal aviation program has been given new impetus by the Airport and Airway Development and Revenue Act of 1970. This act provides for increased aviation taxes and charges which will partially defray the costs of operating, maintaining, expanding, and modernizing the Federal airways system. The act also provides planning and construction grants to local airport authorities. Within 8 years the full costs of these programs will be borne by those who benefit directly—the users of airports and the airways system.

In 1972, the Federal Aviation Administration will spend $1,516

Federal Aid to Transportation Percent of Program Allocated to Nonhighway Uses



million, an increase of $169 million over 1971, for the airways system and for airport grants. Taxes from aviation users are expected to generate $726 million to offset about half of these outlays. The 1972 airport program includes budget authority of $15 million for planning and obligation of $205 million for construction. This program will be funded to operate at the Federal level for the first 6 months of the year; starting January 1, 1972, it will become part of the special revenue sharing program for transportation.

Most of the new air traffic controllers and system maintenance technicians recruited during the past 3 years will have completed their training before the end of 1972. These new, fully trained employees will ease the heavy workload that has been placed on the existing personnel. Although the rate of growth of commercial air traffic passengers declined in 1970, total aircraft traffic continues to increase and further increases are anticipated in 1972 and 1973. In order to serve the increased aircraft traffic, about 1,500 new controllers and maintenance technicians will be hired by FAA during 1972.

Programs underway to automate the enroute and terminal portions of the air traffic control system will require budget authority of $146 million in 1972. An additional $104 million is provided to procure other facilities and equipment such as airport towers, radars, and electronic

instrument landing systems. The appropriation request of $81 million for the airways research program includes $65 million for development of an air traffic control system which will increase controller productivity and be expandable to meet the growing number of aircraft using the national airway system.

In response to a wave of air hijackings, the Department of Transportation has taken the lead in carrying out a vigorous program of antihijacking enforcement. This program uses specially trained personnel from several agencies, including the Justice and Treasury Departments. The program is designed to protect the Nation's air travelers and prevent interruptions to the Nation's air commerce. An increase in air ticket taxes will be proposed to fund this program.

The manufacture and assembly of two prototype supersonic transports will near completion in 1972. These two aircraft will be completed and flight tested during 1973. Federal funds will not be required after the flight testing since the experience gained from this program should enable the aviation industry to proceed to production of an economically efficient aircraft that will not create adverse environmental effects. Outlays for the SST program will be $281 million in 1972.

Water transportation.—1972 will be a crucial year for the maritime program enacted last year. This program is designed to develop a modern, efficient merchant fleet over the next 10 years, a fleet capable of carrying a larger share of our foreign trade. The program will also reduce the dependence of the shipping industry upon Federal support for operating subsidies.

Merchant shipbuilding will take another step toward its full annual construction program with initiation of the Standard Merchant Ship program. Shipyard efficiency and economy will be evaluated in accordance with the productivity goals set in the Merchant Marine Act of 1970. Research and development programs will be expanded and focused on the objectives of the new shipbuilding program.

In order to meet new responsibilities imposed by the Water Pollution Control Act, the Coast Guard will initiate or increase activities in three areas of pollution control: surveillance and detection, containment, and cleanup of oil and hazardous materials spills. The act delegates to the Coast Guard responsibility for administering the Oil pollution fund which will be capitalized at $20 million in 1971. This fund will be used to defray the costs of oil spill cleanup until damages are recovered from the responsible parties. The traditional roles of the Coast Guard in search and rescue, polar transportation, and aids to navigation will be enhanced by equipment and facility modernization

and the development of new and improved techniques. Average strength of the Coast Guard will be 38,310 in 1971 and 38,284 in 1972.

Federal funding for inland waterways is estimated to be in excess of $250 million annually. Unlike highway and airport/airways users, waterways users bear no portion of the costs of the facilities and services provided for them. Therefore, in order to assure a more equitable distribution of the tax burden among transportation users and to move toward a more efficient allocation of transportation resources, legislation providing for the recovery of a portion of the costs of inland waterways will be submitted to the Congress.

Postal Service.—Under landmark postal legislation enacted in 1970, the Post Office Department will be replaced by the United States Postal Service. The new Postal Service will be an independent establishment of the executive branch, directed by a bipartisan 11-member Board of Governors.

A major objective of the reorganization is to enable the Postal Service to operate in a more businesslike manner. In order to modernize the postal plant, keep up with increasing mail volume and service demands, and improve postal efficiency, the Postal Service has authority to borrow up to $10 billion, to establish its own personnel system, and to engage in collective bargaining with its employees.

Under the terms of the Postal Reorganization Act, all postal revenues are made permanently available to the Postal Service. Additional appropriations are authorized for expenses of transition, for a redefined public service subsidy, and for a temporary subsidy to defer postal rate increases for certain mailers. Estimates of the authorizations for subsidy payments permitted by the Postal Reorganization Act for 1972 total $1,625 million. This amount includes substantial temporary subsidies to certain classes of mail in order to defer rate increases that would reflect mailers' proper share of postal costs. The appropriation requested is $210 million less than authorized, because it is recommended that the relatively small rate increases for third-class mail, which consists primarily of commercial advertising material, not be deferred.

The budget estimates assume that rate increases will become effective by May 15, 1971, providing $156 million in additional 1971 revenues and $1,644 million in additional 1972 revenues.

Mail volume is expected to increase by 3.1% in 1972 to nearly 90 billion pieces of mail. This increase in mail volume, and capital investment required for modernization of facilities will increase Postal Service gross outlays from $9.2 billion in 1971 to $9.9 billion in 1972. Postal revenue is expected to increase from $6.9 billion to $8.6 billion, partly as a result of the expected rate increase.

SUMMARY OF POSTAL SERVICE PROGRAM

[In millions of dollars]

Item	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Expenditures by activity:			
Services at small post offices	2,760	3,191	3,355
Window and collection services	211	244	257
Delivery services	623	714	755
Processing of mail	2,188	2,529	2,625
Transportation	789	828	878
Law enforcement	28	38	46
Research, development and engineering	42	61	95
Administration	549	534	605
Logistical postal support—capital investment	262	305	422
Logistical postal support—expense	627	783	896
Total expenditures	**8,080**	**9,227**	**9,934**
Financing:			
Receipts, existing rates	−6,570	−6,718	−6,957
Additional revenue from proposed rate increase	.....	−156	−1,644
Outlays	**1,510**	**2,353**	**1,333**

Advancement of business.—In 1972 *export promotion* activities of the Commerce Department will be altered to make the business community more aware of the need to expand and diversify exports. The U.S. Travel Service will embark on a new travel promotion effort to help State and local governments develop programs to attract foreign visitors.

A continued decline in the workload associated with the 1970 census will result in a decrease of $44 million in 1972 outlays for *economic and demographic statistics* programs. Efforts in 1972 will be devoted to expanding the coverage and scope of existing programs and improving the usefulness and quality of the data.

Outlays for research under physical environment programs will increase by $39 million. These programs seek to achieve a better understanding of the ocean and atmosphere and to assure the rational conservation and use of our marine resources. In its first full year of existence, the new National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will focus its efforts on improved weather and river forecasts and warnings, weather modification, and preparation for the International Field Year for the Great Lakes.

Small business assistance loans will be increased by over 11% in 1972, primarily through the increased participation of private financial insti-

tutions. This program increase will provide financial assistance to an estimated 7,800 individuals desiring to establish new businesses in 1972, compared to 4,600 in 1970. A 27% increase in the minority enterprise program reflects the continuing emphasis on assistance to minority businessmen.

Under *other aids to business*, the Department of Commerce will undertake an enlarged program of financial aid to businesses adversely affected by foreign imports. This program, previously funded by the Small Business Administration, will involve an estimated $200 million in loans in 1972, $100 million of which will be direct loans by the Department of Commerce.

MAJOR CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATON

[In millions of dollars]

Agency and program	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Loan approvals			
Small Business Administration:			
Minority entrepreneurship	153	252	320
Deprived areas	246	436	480
General economic growth	219	372	410
Trade assistance	--------	28	--------
Department of Commerce:			
Area and regional development	61	64	63
Trade assistance	--------	--------	200
Net lending			
Small Business Administration	127	163	195
Department of Commerce:			
Area and regional development	58	71	45
Water transportation	−9	−7	−7
Trade assistance	--------	--------	58
Other	−2	81	36
Total, net lending	174	308	327

Regulation of business.—The budget will devote greater resources to *consumer protection* activities in 1972. The Federal Trade Commission will set up a number of Consumer Protection Coordinating Committees to coordinate Federal, State, and local consumer programs that help protect the public from fraudulent, deceptive, or unfair advertising and selling practices. In addition, the General Services Administration is creating a Consumer Information Center which will disseminate information about products, based on the experience of Federal procurement agencies.

Area and regional development.—The legislation authorizing area and regional development programs expires June 30, 1971. During the last decade these programs have performed many useful services and in many places have developed plans which will be useful in further economic development. This experience has also proved, however, that State and local governments are in a better position than the Federal Government to determine how their areas can best develop. Therefore, urban and rural community development revenue-sharing programs will be proposed to the Congress to replace the present programs.

The budget provides for increasing the Indian business development fund to encourage reservation improvement programs managed by Indians. These seed-money grants will assist Indians in the early stages of their own projects for range and forestry development, commercial enterprises, and other economic activities. The budget also includes funds to make initial payments in accordance with proposed legislation to provide for the final settlement of all land claims of Alaska natives.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

The Federal Government's community development and housing programs have two primary objectives:

- To facilitate the workings of the housing industry in meeting the Nation's need for decent, safe, and sanitary housing for all Americans.
- To help local governments develop the resource and managerial capacity necessary to meet local problems.

In the past, programs to achieve these objectives—particularly the latter one—have consisted mainly of narrow grant, loan, and loan insurance programs. Rarely is the national interest—which lies in the strength and capacity of the system to carry out essential activities—served by such programs. Existing Federal programs frequently weaken the system by forcing localities to adjust their priorities to the availability of funds in narrow categorical grants. They also promote and support specialized, narrow interests at the local level that compete for the authority properly vested in elected officials.

Program highlights.—In 1972, the primary emphasis will be on reforming community development and housing programs to assure that they serve broad national objectives and meet State and local needs and priorities.

In the housing area, legislation again will be proposed to simplify the multitude of programs. The restructured programs will be designed to serve—rather than impede—the objective of providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing for all American families. To improve efficiency and equity, the administration will reform the subsidy programs to serve a wider range of incomes. Operation Breakthrough will continue to demonstrate the economic feasibility of high-volume housing production techniques.

In the community development area, major reforms are proposed to provide resources to localities in ways that strengthen the capacity of general purpose local governments to meet local needs. Resources will be channeled through a broad Community Development Special Revenue Sharing program (discussed also in Part 2 of the Budget) so that funds may be used in accordance with local needs and local priorities. Legislation to carry out this urgently needed reform will be proposed, to be partially funded in 1972 and fully effective in 1973. A second major reform involves establishment of a Community Development Planning and Management program, to help States and localities develop the capacity to manage their own resources effectively, as well as those made available under Federal programs.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972 [1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Low- and moderate-income housing aids:				
Housing payments	474	814	1,298	1,374
Special assistance functions	685	712	572	11
Housing for the elderly	75	33	13	----------
Rehabilitation loans and other	45	74	65	76
Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:				
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Mortgage insurance	−203	−186	−176	60
Management and liquidating	−92	−104	−356	----------
Fair housing and equal opportunity	6	8	9	9
Federal property insurance	−27	−4	8	6
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities and other	−4	−1	−4	1
Federal Home Loan Bank Board and other:				
Reduced interest rates on advances	-------	4	25	85
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and other	−167	−140	−157	----------
Community planning, management, and development:				
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Comprehensive planning	42	52	50	100
Community development special revenue sharing (proposed legislation)	-------	-------	150	1,000
Urban renewal	1,043	1,082	1,300	600
Model Cities	86	380	450	----------
Water and sewer facility grants	109	140	170	----------
Open space land programs	43	72	100	200
Neighborhood facilities grants	23	33	38	40
Other community planning and development programs	42	50	36	12
Research and technology	10	51	45	45
Departmental management and administration	43	53	74	74
Office of Economic Opportunity:				
Community action and other	730	788	785	778
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	-------	-------	-------	----------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−*	−53	−*	−*
Total	**2,965**	**3,858**	**4,495**	**4,470**
Expenditure account	2,198	3,020	4,243	4,370
Loan account [2]	766	838	252	100

*Less than $0.5 million.
[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $9,137 million (NOA, $3,334 LA, $5,803 million).
1971: Total, $4,372 million (NOA, $4,254 LA, $118 million).
[2] For greater detail, see table on page 132.

430-000 O—71——9

Budget highlights.—Outlays for community development and housing in 1972 will total $4.5 billion, an increase of $637 million over 1971. Most outlays for these programs represent the impact of commitments made in prior years. The largest increase is for contracts previously made for annual subsidy payments on low- and moderate-income housing. Outlays under these programs begin when homes are completed and occupied, and continue for the life of the mortgage.

Outlays in the budget year for these programs are determined almost completely by prior year decisions. Thus, the discussion that follows is primarily in terms of *program levels* or *new commitments*, which are the basis for current program decisions and will affect future budgets.

LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSING

[Units committed in thousands]

Program	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Homeownership assistance	143	156	208
Rental housing assistance	132	170	177
Rent supplements [1]	17	29	16
Low-rent public housing	102	90	95
Rehabilitation loans and grants	16	20	20
Total [2]	**410**	**465**	**516**

[1] Excludes rent supplements units in rental housing assistance projects.
[2] Excludes units funded by the Farmers Home Administration and discussed in the agriculture and rural development function.

Low- and moderate-income housing aids.—The Federal Government has supported the production of housing for low- and moderate-income families largely through long-term contracts to make assistance payments that reduce rents for tenants and monthly mortgage payments for homeowners.

There are now four programs in the Department of Housing and Urban Development that provide housing subsidies through periodic *housing payments* in accordance with long-term contracts. Legislation will be resubmitted to achieve major reforms of both subsidized and unsubsidized housing programs. The objective will be to simplify and consolidate these programs.

In 1972, commitments will be made to assist about 516,000 housing units, over 50,000 more than in 1971. For lower income families, Federal assistance is provided under the low-rent public housing program and the rent supplement program. In 1972, contracts will be approved to support a total of 111,000 homes under these two pro-

grams. The homeownership assistance and rental housing assistance programs aid moderate-income families, those with incomes too high for public housing, but not high enough to afford new standard housing. Under these programs, contracts are expected to support 385,000 homes in 1972, a major increase over the 326,000 approved in 1971.

Outlays under these four primary subsidized housing programs will continue to rise rapidly in 1972, reaching $1.3 billion as a result of subsidy contracts approved in prior years. A total of 1,726,000 families will benefit from these payments in 1972.

Rehabilitation loans to homeowners or small businesses in urban renewal or other blighted areas will help bring over 7,000 properties up to acceptable standards. These commitments will be made during the first half of 1972. In the second half of the year, the program will be covered by the community development program, discussed later in this section.

Under the special assistance program of the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), commitments will continue to be made to purchase mortgages on housing built under the homeownership and rental assistance programs if builders or sponsors cannot obtain private commitments without paying excessive discounts. These commitments enable builders to proceed with plans, although it is expected that private financing will be available by the time the housing is completed. In the event that excessive discounts still prevail at that time, GNMA will purchase the mortgages and sell them to private investors at the necessary discount.

Maintenance of the housing mortgage market.—The production and sale of housing depends upon the existence of a smoothly functioning mortgage market. The Federal Government has played an increasingly important role in facilitating the operations of this market and seeing that an adequate supply of funds is available for housing production.

The primary method of assisting housing buyers and builders in competing for needed funds in the capital market is through insuring mortgages. Commitments to insure mortgages on 1.1 million homes and apartments and 455,000 property improvement loans are anticipated in 1972. Income from insurance fees and premiums and receipts from sales of acquired properties are expected to continue to exceed operating costs and payment of insurance claims. Net receipts will total $176 million in 1972.

In order to convert mortgages into more attractive investments, GNMA guarantees mortgage-backed securities. Private financial institutions sell securities backed by mortgages and guaranteed by GNMA to other investors. Sales of these guaranteed securities are expected to total $2.5 billion in 1972.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Low- and moderate-income housing aids:			
Special assistance functions and Housing for the elderly:			
Disbursements	865	791	561
Repayments	113	102	102
Net lending	753	689	458
Rehabilitation loans:			
Disbursements	39	55	45
Repayments	3	5	6
Net lending	35	50	39
Low-rent public housing and other:			
Disbursements	720	745	826
Repayments	721	733	816
Net lending	−1	12	10
Maintenance of the housing mortgage market—Major programs:			
Mortgage insurance programs: [1]			
Disbursements	90	175	151
Repayments	224	164	432
Net lending	−135	10	−282
Community planning, management and development—Public facility loans:			
Disbursements	44	46	40
Repayments	5	6	7
Net lending	39	40	33
Other community development and housing:			
Disbursements	709	564	667
Repayments	634	527	673
Net lending	75	37	−6
Total net lending	**766**	**838**	**252**

[1] Excludes the following amounts of loans sold by FHA to GNMA: 1970, $58 million; 1971, $50 million.

Outlays for *fair housing and equal opportunity programs* are expected to increase in 1972 to $9 million. This increase reflects the determination to carry out fully the fair housing provisions of the 1968 Civil Rights Act.

Under *Federal property insurance programs*, the Federal Government cooperates with private insurance companies to insure property against damage caused by floods or civil disorders. Under the flood insurance program, premiums are subsidized for existing construction. To discourage construction in unsafe locations, however, premiums on newly built structures must cover full actuarial cost. The civil disorder insurance program is expected to be in operation in 28 States in 1972. It will be made available in any State with a program that assures fair access to property insurance and will provide that the State government share excessive insurance losses. A new Federal insurance program covering losses from burglary and theft will start in 1972, upon completion of necessary surveys of insurance availability.

The *Federal Home Loan Bank System* facilitates the flow of mortgage money by regulating savings and loan associations and by insuring accounts in these associations. In addition, these associations may borrow from the 12 privately owned Federal home loan banks to expand mortgage lending or meet unexpected withdrawals. Under a new program authorized in 1971, the associations may borrow at lower interest rates in order to reduce the interest rate on mortgage loans. Outlays under this program are expected to total $25 million in 1972. Revenues from insurance operations, primarily interest on investments, are expected to exceed insurance claims and other expenses by $157 million in 1972.

Community planning, management and development.—As part of the overall domestic program reform, the administration will send to Congress two key reforms:

- A new planning-management grant; and
- Community Development Special Revenue Sharing.

These reforms, to be largely implemented during 1972 and fully effective in 1973, will replace the present system of many relatively narrow categorical grants with two new grant programs that will provide flexible funding for comprehensive community planning, management, and development programs.

The present *comprehensive planning program* will be replaced by a program designed to strengthen the executive and managerial capabilities of State and local governments. They are faced with the difficult task of preparing for future growth and development, while at the same time addressing the social and economic problems resulting from past growth. If State and local governments are to meet these challenges effectively, their management and decisionmaking

capability must be strengthened. While new legislation will be necessary to complete the shift, important elements of this change will be accomplished under existing law. Commitments under the present program will total $100 million in 1972—double the level of 1971.

The second part of HUD's 1972 reform program will consist of legislation providing for *Community Development Special Revenue Sharing*. This new program will provide flexible grants totaling $1 billion in the second half of 1972 to assist localities in carrying out community development programs that are designed at the local level to meet locally perceived needs and priorities. In the past, Federal assistance for community development has been provided through narrowly focused, rigidly defined categorical grants. These grants often distorted local priorities, forcing them to choose activities that fit into the funding patterns of Federal grant programs. The new Community Development Special Revenue-Sharing program will change this, offering a broad, flexible grant for a wide range of community development activities.

URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONVERSION TO SPECIAL REVENUE SHARING

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Commitments or obligations		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Model Cities	315	375	70
Urban renewal	978	1,029	800
Rehabilitation loans	42	50	50
Water and sewer grants	150	150	100
Community development pecial revenue sharing	--------	--------	1,000
Total	**1,485**	**1,604**	**2,020**

Major steps will be taken in 1972 in the transition to the new program. Four ongoing programs, *Model Cities, urban renewal, rehabilitation loans,* and *water and sewer facility grants* will be funded to operate for the first 6 months of the year. This will allow ample time for the new program to be enacted and funded before the older programs are terminated. The relationship of the programs is shown in the above table. During calendar year 1971, the Model Cities program will assist participating communities in the transition. Grants will be approved on a selective basis for activities that can be incorporated into local community development programs after January 1, 1972. In addition, the Model Cities program will undertake a series of experiments which

will include departures from current approaches in the administration of Federal grants. These "planned variations" will be carried out in a limited number of cities to test means of improving Federal and local capacity to respond to urban problems.

The urban renewal program will also be part of this transition. Assistance for new activities will be provided exclusively under the neighborhood development program, which has proven substantially more effective than the conventional approach and is much closer to the annual funding system planned for the new community development program. Urban renewal commitments for the first half of 1972 are expected to total $800 million. On an annual rate basis, this is a substantial increase over the $1.0 billion estimated for 1971.

It is further proposed that the support of community action agencies (CAA's) now funded through the Office of Economic Opportunity be incorporated in the Community Development Special Revenue-Sharing program on a basis which allows CAA's a needed and appropriate transition period to full local control by January 1, 1973.

Urban recreation.—HUD's *open space* program will be reformed and increased in 1972 with strong emphasis on smaller neighborhood parks in and around cities. These parks will thus serve the recreation needs of areas where the population is growing most rapidly.

Research.—The primary emphasis in urban research and technology in 1972 will be on completion of Operation Breakthrough, a concerted effort to develop new systems for providing the housing needed by a growing Nation. It will demonstrate how Government at all levels, working with the private sector, can encourage large volume housing production without sacrificing safety, environmental desirability, or other essential objectives. As Operation Breakthrough is brought to completion, other research programs will take on new importance. These programs are aimed at improving the physical and social aspects of the urban environment and at strengthening the institutional capabilities of State and local units of government. An appropriation of $45 million is requested for research in 1972.

Office of Economic Opportunity.—The 1972 budget for the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) reflects a continuation of efforts begun

in 1969 to broaden the base of local support for community action and strengthen the agency's capacity to develop innovative approaches for solving the problems of the poor. Head Start, Follow Through, and manpower training funds previously channeled through OEO will now be appropriated to the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Labor. Congress has already acted to accomplish these changes. Consistent with these actions, OEO's research and development is being increased in 1972 and emphasis will be placed on OEO's Government-wide responsibility for research and development in social program areas. Particular attention will be given in 1972 to experiments designed to test the effectiveness of private market mechanisms for delivering social services to the poor.

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

Education and general science programs develop the intellectual skills of our people and further the expansion of scientific knowledge. Manpower programs develop occupational skills and provide employment opportunities for our workers. These programs account for 3.8% of the total Federal budget and provide services for millions of Americans.

Program highlights.—The 1972 budget for education, general science, and manpower reflects initiatives and reforms to increase the effectiveness of our investment in the Nation's human resources, broaden our knowledge, and provide for greater participation in program planning and management by State and local governments.

Education.—The administration will continue its efforts to reform education programs through proposals to:

- Adopt a new and expanded program of special revenue sharing with the States and localities for elementary and secondary education;
- Provide emergency school assistance to help meet the problems of desegregation and racially impacted districts;
- Establish a National Institute of Education to support educational research and experimentation and a National Foundation for Higher Education to promote innovation in colleges and universities;
- Reform higher education student aid programs to target aid to lower income students and increase loan opportunities for all students; and
- Focus greater attention on the growth and development of children from low-income families during their first 5 years of life.

General science.—Federal support of general science will be substantially expanded in 1972 for research efforts to:

- Develop the knowledge necessary to help solve major social and environmental problems;
- Advance our technology and economic productivity; and
- Improve our fundamental understanding of man and the universe.

Manpower.—The effectiveness and responsiveness of manpower programs in meeting national, community, and individual needs will be increased by reforms to:

- Shift responsibility for comprehensive manpower programs to State and local governments under a new and expanded proposal for special revenue sharing;

- Increase work and training programs to help welfare recipients obtain suitable employment;
- Expand computerized Job Bank systems to all major labor markets; and
- Improve occupational health and safety services.

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972[1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Elementary and secondary education:				
Early childhood development	331	342	368	401
Aid to school districts	2,361	2,572	2,590	2,537
Proposed legislation	-------	25	300	1,000
Demonstration projects	276	306	304	320
Higher education:				
Student assistance	610	705	798	1,628
Construction of facilities	634	511	247	61
Institutional and personnel development	137	242	227	211
Proposed legislation	-------	-------	30	100
Vocational education	289	423	501	480
Other education aids:				
Cultural activities[2]	132	180	238	239
Educational development	297	239	225	191
Subtotal, education	5,067	5,545	5,828	7,168
General science: (National Science Foundation)[2]	464	502	546	622
Manpower training and employment services:				
Manpower training services	1,119	1,427	1,443	1,564
Work incentives	87	146	231	275
Federal-State employment service[2]	365	393	395	395
Program administration	31	51	86	86
Other manpower aids[2]	169	248	308	310
Subtotal, manpower	1,771	2,265	2,463	2,630
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−14	−12	−29	−29
Total	7,289	8,300	8,808	10,391
Expenditure account	7,048	8,109	8,752	9,989
Loan account	240	191	56	402

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $7,307 million (NOA, $7,289 million; LA, $18 million).
1971: Total, $8,628 million (NOA, $8,647 million; LA, −$19 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

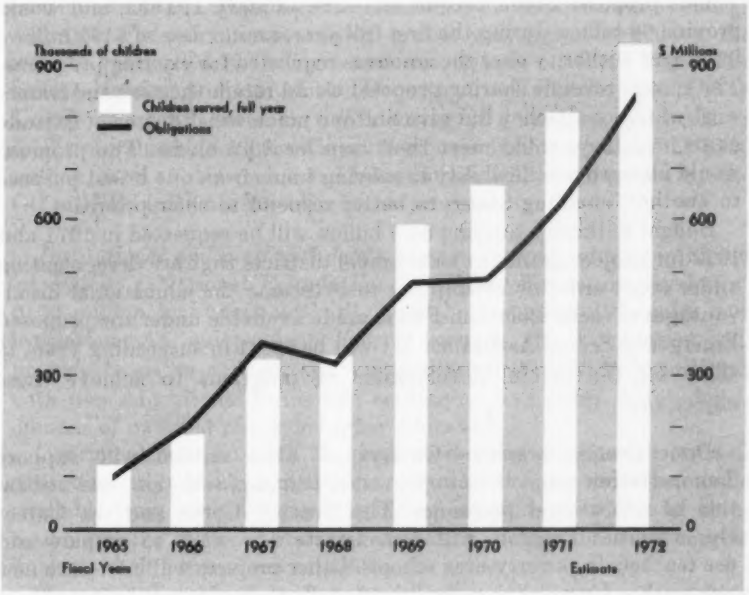
Budget highlights.—Outlays for education, general science, and manpower programs are estimated at $8.8 billion in 1972, an increase of $508 million over 1971.

EDUCATION

State and local governments have primary responsibility for education. Federal education programs promote equal educational opportunities and foster quality improvements at all levels of education.

Elementary and secondary education.—Outlays estimated at $3.6 billion will support a variety of programs for preschool and elementary and secondary school students.

Child Care and Development



Early childhood development.—Head Start, a major element in the administration's emphasis on early childhood development, provides a variety of basic care and child development services to demonstrate techniques for maximizing the potential of children aged 3 to 5. In 1972, Head Start will give special attention to the children of persons eligible for assistance under the proposed welfare reform. Child care programs, provided in 1971 as a support service for the Work

Incentive Program, will be greatly expanded in 1972 to meet the needs of welfare recipients. Special efforts will be made to increase the number of child care facilities and improve the quality of home and neighborhood care.

Aid to school districts.—An important element of the administration's reform of Federal grant programs will be a proposal to adopt a new and expanded program of special revenue sharing for elementary and secondary education (see part 2). This proposal will draw together the wide array of overlapping and confusing authorities for categorical grants into four broad areas of national interest. These will include compensatory education for the disadvantaged, education of handicapped children, assistance to schools in areas impacted by Federal activities, vocational education, as well as flexible funds for the general support of education.

This proposal would become effective January 1, 1972, and would provide $3 billion during the first full year, an increase of $192 million in budget authority over the amounts requested for existing programs. The special revenue sharing proposal would retain the essential framework of national policy but give States a much wider degree of latitude as to how they would meet their own local problems. The proposal would also provide flexibility in moving funds from one broad purpose to another, enabling States to better respond to their priorities.

Budget authority totaling $1.5 billion will be requested in 1971 and 1972 for project grants to local school districts that are desegregating under court order or attempting to overcome the educational disadvantages of racial isolation. Funds made available under the proposed Emergency School Assistance Act will be spent in succeeding years to allow for the careful development of programs to achieve these objectives.

Demonstration projects.—Outlays of $136 million will support demonstration projects to improve the training, selection, and utilization of educational personnel. The Teacher Corps and the Career Opportunities Program will demonstrate new ways to prepare and use teachers in poverty-area schools. Other projects will introduce new approaches for retraining the school staffs to implement better educational techniques. Assistance totaling $168 million for children from non-English speaking homes, the handicapped, and potential school dropouts will continue on a demonstration basis.

Higher education.—Federal higher education programs provide aid for students, the construction of facilities, and other higher education needs.

Student assistance.—Outlays for student assistance will total $798 million, an increase of $93 million over 1971. A basic revision of the existing student aid programs of the Office of Education will again be proposed to ensure that no qualified student who wants to go to college will be barred by lack of funds. Under this proposal, grants, work-study payments, and subsidized loans will be provided to lower income undergraduate students, with the amount of aid related to family income. An estimated 2.5 million students will receive benefits from this program. A National Student Loan Association will be recommended to provide loan capital to banks and colleges for loans to students at all income levels. Improved access to federally guaranteed loans will help almost 1 million undergraduate and graduate students to finance their education.

Construction of facilities.—Loans from the private sector will continue to be the major source of funds for the construction of college facilities. Federal interest-subsidy grants will, however, reduce the interest rates paid by colleges and universities on these loans. The college housing program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development will assist in the financing of dormitories and related facilities valued at $300 million. Academic facilities valued at $520 million, such as classrooms and laboratories, will be supported by the Office of Education's subsidized loan program.

Institutional and personnel development.—To spur reforms in higher education, a National Foundation for Higher Education, funded at $100 million in budget authority, will be recommended under new legislation. An independent Federal agency, the Foundation will provide funds to colleges and universities that wish to experiment with new educational forms and techniques and assist in the development of national policy in higher education.

Continued attention will be given to meeting the special needs of predominantly black institutions. Increased funds will be made available from several Federal agencies, including the Office of Education and the National Science Foundation, to help these institutions improve their educational capability.

Operational grants to land grant colleges and fellowships for college teachers will be eliminated or reduced in 1972. This reflects a diminished need to support land grant institutions through specific categorical programs and the greater supply of teachers at the college level.

Vocational education.—Grants to States for vocational education will be included in the special revenue-sharing proposal for elementary

and secondary education. This will give the States much greater flexibility and responsibility in meeting their particular vocational education needs, while preserving an area of high national emphasis. Research and demonstration projects conducted by the Office of Education will be strengthened and improved in 1972 to develop better techniques for helping young people toward rewarding work careers. Working with industry, greater emphasis will also be placed on involving employers in career education programs.

Other education aids.—Institutions and programs which stimulate innovation in education and support cultural resources will receive increased support.

Outlays for a variety of *cultural activities* will total $238 million in 1972. The budget provides $70 million in budget authority, about double the 1971 level, for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. These funds will be used to assist cultural institutions and individual artists, support State arts councils, and carry forward knowledge and education in the humanities through a variety of institutions. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting will receive $35 million in Federal payments which, with anticipated donations from non-Federal sources, will permit the Corporation to broaden its support of public television programs. Legislation will be proposed to provide an improved financing arrangement for the Corporation.

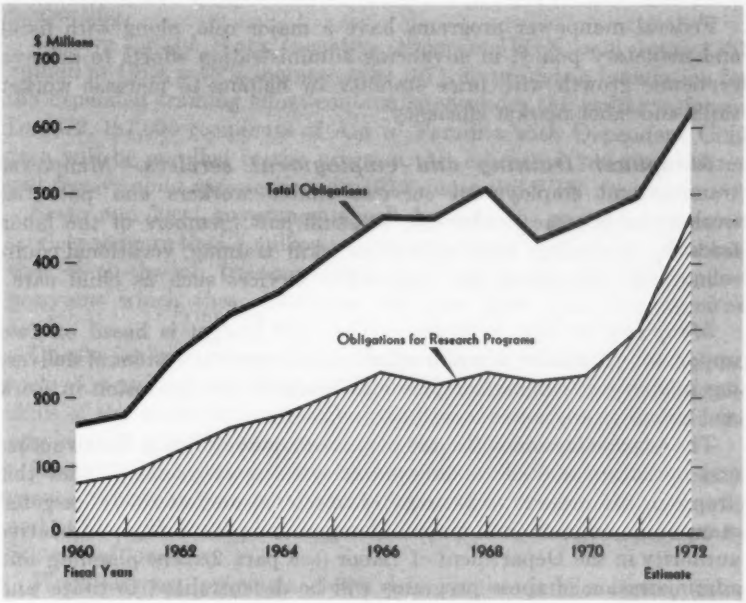
The Smithsonian Institution will support the design of a new National Air and Space Museum which is scheduled for completion for the 1976 bicentennial in the Nation's Capital.

Funds are provided for the proposed National Institute of Education. The Institute, an agency in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will serve as the focal point for educational research and experimentation. Working with researchers, school officials, scientists, and others, it will help identify educational problems, develop programs to alleviate those problems, and assist school systems in applying the results of educational research and development.

GENERAL SCIENCE

National Science Foundation.—Budget authority for the National Science Foundation programs will be increased by approximately 23% in 1972, from $506 million to $622 million. In addition to the $116 million increase in total funding, the bud get reflects a shift in program emphasis toward greater support of research on specific problems and away from programs to expand general training and research capacity. This increase and program redirec tion will provide

National Science Foundation



an increase of $170 million, or 56%, in budget authority for research programs. It will permit the Foundation to:

- Strengthen research efforts to help solve major problems such as pollution, health, transportation, and other urban, social and environmental problems;
- Initiate and expand basic and applied research essential to the advancement of our technology and economic productivity;
- Increase support for fundamental research, including important research which previously received support from other Federal agencies; and
- Improve the utilization of current scientific and engineering capabilities.

This greater research effort will be carried on throughout the country, as the talents of many individuals and organizations are tapped for these challenging research tasks. Many educational institutions which have been working towards the solution of problems on a local or regional basis are expected to contribute to these new research efforts.

MANPOWER

Federal manpower programs have a major role, along with fiscal and monetary policy, in advancing administration efforts to achieve economic growth with price stability by helping to increase worker skills and labor market efficiency.

Manpower training and employment services.—Manpower training and employment services enable workers and potential workers to become productive, self-sufficient members of the labor force by providing basic education, skill training, vocational counseling, job placement, and supportive services such as child care.

Manpower training programs.—The 1972 budget is based on two important proposals: a major reform of the present system of delivering manpower training services and a significant expansion in work and training programs for welfare recipients.

The administration will again propose major reforms in the structure and operation of Federal manpower training programs. Under this proposal, the present wide array of unrelated and narrowly targeted manpower programs will be pulled together under a single legislative authority in the Department of Labor (see part 2). The planning and administration of these programs will be decentralized to State and local governments to permit the development of comprehensive manpower programs more closely related to local conditions and individual needs.

This proposal is a key part of the administration's recommendations to create broad Federal grants that allow the recipient jurisdiction to identify their own priorities and make their own choices within major areas of national interest. Under the manpower reform proposal, a total of $2 billion in budget authority would be provided during the first full year, an increase of $435 million over the amount requested in 1972 under existing authorities. Funds will be distributed to State and local governments on the basis of such factors as local labor force size and the incidence of unemployment and poverty.

Complementing the administration's manpower reform legislation is the proposed reform of the welfare system. Beginning in 1973, Aid to Families with Dependent Children program will be replaced by an entirely new approach that ties into the Nation's manpower programs. Strong work incentives will be built into the benefit structure. Employable family heads, except mothers of preschool children, must undertake suitable employment or job training. Expanded training and

child care efforts will be provided to help recipients become self-supporting.

Outlays for the Work Incentive Program (WIN) will total $231 million in 1972, a 58% increase over 1971, to provide a foundation for the expanded training effort contemplated under the welfare reforms. In 1972, 187,000 recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children will be enrolled in the program. An estimated 200,000 children will receive child care services in 1972 under the WIN program.

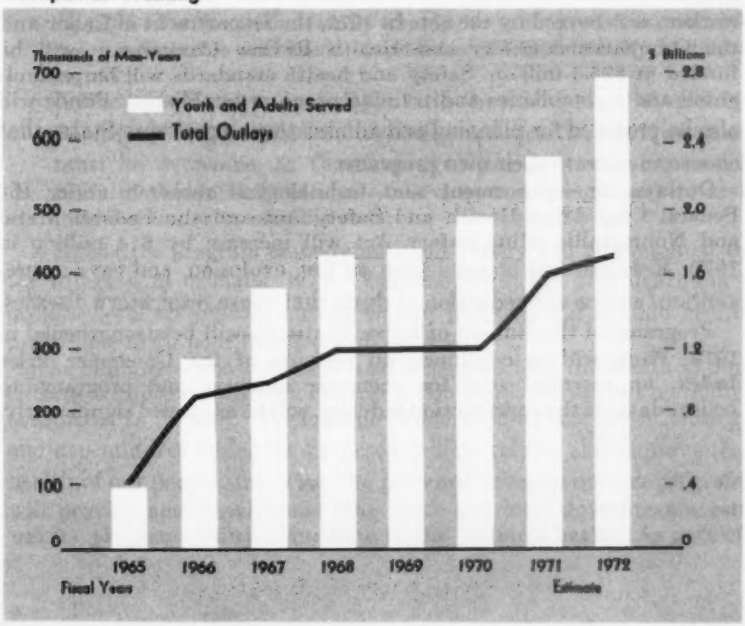
State and local governments will be able to provide manpower services to more than 1 million youths and adults through the combination of on-the-job training, institutional training, or work-support programs which they determine will best meet their communities needs.

On-the-job training programs reimburse employers for the additional costs of recruiting and training the unemployed, and for upgrading the skills of the underemployed. The reimbursable costs may include the provision of remedial education and other supportive services.

Institutional training programs, provide a wide range of vocational, prevocational, and remedial education services to unemployed youths and adults either in schools or in separate skill centers operated by States and localities.

Work support programs create jobs in the public sector, filling otherwise unmet needs. In 1972 adults will fill such jobs on a temporary

Manpower Training



basis, as they seek permanent, unsubsidized employment. In addition, disadvantaged high school students will have opportunities for part-time work during the school year or jobs in the summer, so that they may complete their education and better prepare themselves for the world of work.

Federal-State employment service.—By the end of 1972, employment service operations in all States will be strengthened through the use of computerized job banks to provide up-to-date listings of job vacancies. Development and testing of automated systems to match job vacancies and unemployed workers will be undertaken in 14 States. This research is particularly important as the forerunner of a nationwide system of computerized job matching.

Other manpower aids.—These programs address such vital concerns as equal employment opportunity, job safety, labor-management relations, wage garnishment, and statistical information. Outlays for these efforts to achieve equity and efficiency in the labor market will total $308 million in 1972.

Greater attention will be given to labor-management relations in the Federal Government. Provision is made for additional workload stemming from a dramatic increase in union organizing.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, passed after decades of effort, establishes a comprehensive program to reduce the frequency of injuries, diseases, and deaths. An estimated 57 million workers are covered by the act. In 1972, the Department of Labor and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission will be funded at $25.3 million. Safety and health standards will be promulgated and a compliance and training program established. Funds will also be provided for planning and administration grants to States that choose to operate their own programs.

Outlays for enforcement and technological research under the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act will increase by $14 million in 1972. Research will be conducted on fire, explosion, and cave-in prevention, and on the reduction of dusts that cause respiratory diseases.

Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics will be strengthened in 1972. Work will be continued on revision of the Consumer Price Index, an essential tool for economic analysis, and programs to collect data on the construction industry will be expanded significantly.

HEALTH

During the 10 years from 1960 to 1970, total health expenditures increased from 5.3% of the Nation's gross national product to 7%. Total national outlays for health grew almost threefold, rising from $26.4 to $67.2 billion. The Federal share of national health outlays also increased rapidly, from 13% to 27%, due in large part to the Government's new role in helping pay the hospital and medical bills of the Nation's aged and poor.

These trends, which reflect the Nation's emphasis on health, have created both problems and opportunities for the future. They have caused medical care prices to rise twice as rapidly as the general price level, and overburdened a health system that cannot now provide services efficiently and equitably to all who need them. However, they have also provided the Federal Government the legal and financial leverage to encourage basic reforms of the Nation's health care system.

Program highlights.—An intensive administration review of existing health programs has led to the design of a new comprehensive health strategy for the 1970's. The basic principles underlying the design of the national health strategy are:

- *Prevention.*—Wherever possible the need for medical care must be eliminated by the avoidance of illness and injury through effective preventive measures;
- *Equity.*—No American family should be prevented from obtaining a reasonable and basic standard of medical care by inability to pay;
- *Efficiency.*—The productivity of the health system should be raised; shortages and maldistribution of health care resources must be overcome, so that improved health purchasing power leads to the delivery of needed services and brings medical cost inflation under reasonable control.

A legislative program embodying this strategy will be presented to the Congress in calendar 1971. Consistent with the administration's proposed welfare reform, the legislative program will include health protection to all poor families with children.

The administration's strategy also recognizes that the health of our citizens is improved through Federal action in other areas not normally considered as "health." For example, Federal efforts for better housing and expenditures under the proposed welfare reform also improve the health of our people. Likewise, the proposed revenue sharing program will provide additional funds that State and local governments can use for programs which contribute to the Nation's health. As part of

HEALTH [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972 [2]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Development of health resources:				
Supporting biomedical research	1,200	1,287	1,325	1,364
New initiatives in cancer	-------	-------	30	100
Training health manpower	449	488	527	569
New support	-------	-------	50	95
Constructing health facilities	315	290	280	139
Improving the organization and delivery of health services	133	163	168	151
Subtotal, development of health resources	2,097	2,228	2,380	2,418
Providing or financing medical services:				
Providing medical services in HEW facilities	219	260	250	248
Financing medical services [3]	(10,125)	(11,777)	(12,695)	(16,899)
Medicare (trust funds)	7,149	8,300	9,426	8,845
Proposed legislation	-------	−22	−393	4,344
Medicaid	2,727	3,250	3,827	3,828
Proposed legislation	-------	-------	−444	−444
Maternal and Child Health Services [4]	261	223	230	235
Family Planning Services	12	25	58	91
Health insurance for Federal employees	−24	1	−9	---------
Subtotal, providing or financing medical services	10,344	12,037	12,945	17,147
Prevention and control of health problems:				
Preventing and controlling diseases	349	393	405	495
Controlling environmental problems	144	188	200	247
Protecting the consumer (Food and Drug Administration)	68	83	98	95
Subtotal, prevention and control of health problems	561	664	703	837
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [5]				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−6	−2	−18	−18
Total	**12,995**	**14,928**	**16,010**	**20,384**
Expenditure account	12,990	14,922	15,999	20,384
Loan account	6	5	11	−*

*Less than $0.5 million.

[1] Includes programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Employees Health Benefits program. Excludes several major health programs which are classified in other functional sections of the budget, notably those of the Veterans Administration, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Department of Defense. The health outlays for these programs are included in Special Analysis K, *Federal Health Programs*, published in a separate volume.

[2] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $13,211 million (NOA, $13,207 million; LA $5 million).
1971: Total, $17,013 million (NOA, $17,003 million; LA $10 million).

[3] Entries net of offsetting receipts, except for $15 million Medicare repayment to general fund in 1971.

[4] Includes child welfare expenditures in 1970.

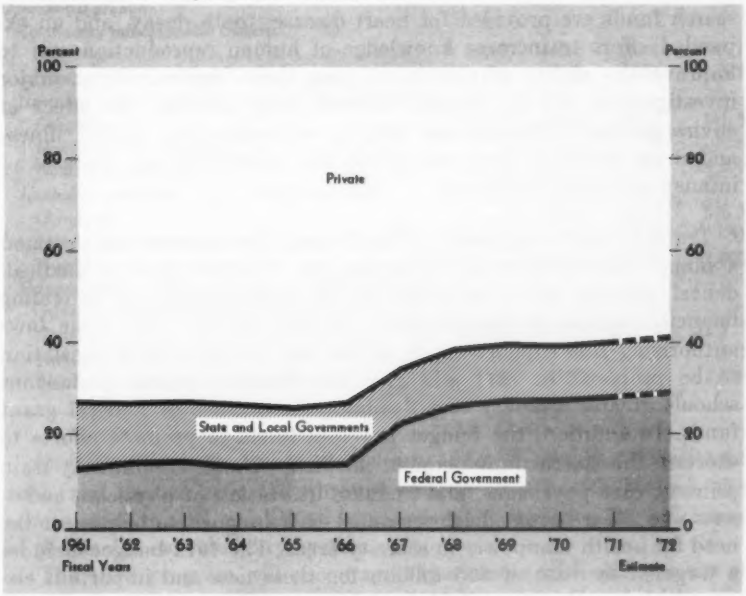
[5] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1970, $1,556 million; 1971, $2,119 million; 1972, $1,928 million.

the new strategy, the 1972 budget continues broad support for biomedical research in all areas. It includes $100 million to launch an expanded effort to conquer cancer. The state of our knowledge about cancer offers high possibilities for the control of this dread disease. The budget acknowledges that opportunity and proposes a program to help realize it. The budget also proposes an intensive research effort to find a cure for sickle cell anemia.

In recognition of the Nation's need for increased health manpower, the budget includes $95 million for a new initiative in the support of our health professions schools. New legislation will be transmitted in this area as part of the administration's health program.

Other administration programs of high priority in the field of health care contained in the budget are increased funding for: research on heart and lung disease, tooth decay, child health, and environmental contaminants; expanded efforts in family planning services and reproduction research, drug addiction and alcoholism; incentives for the development of health maintenance organizations; and additional funds for consumer protection activities, with special attention directed toward eliminating harmful foods.

National Health Expenditures Percentage Distribution



Budget highlights.—Federal outlays for health are estimated to rise $1.1 billion over 1971, reaching a total of $16.0 billion in 1972. Of this amount, $2.4 billion or 15% will be spent on biomedical research, training health manpower, constructing health facilities and improving our health delivery system. Outlays for medical services are estimated at $12.9 billion, and $703 million will be spent on prevention and disease control programs.

Development of health resources.—In 1972, the administration's strategy will give high priority to development of the Nation's health resources to prevent health problems and to increase the capacity to assure each citizen access to needed health care.

Supporting biomedical research.—Federal outlays for biomedical research will rise to $1,355 million in 1972 and constitute over 60% of all funds spent on health research in the United States. Cancer is the second most prevalent cause of death. Scientists believe we are now able to accelerate research on cancer with a high probability of success. The 1972 budget initiates a special $100 million increase in research funds targeted on cancer research. The 1972 budget also provides for intensive research on sickle cell anemia. Additional research funds are provided for heart disease, tooth decay, and an expanded effort to increase knowledge of human reproduction and to improve the ability of parents to plan their families. Other major investigations will be directed toward lung diseases, the effect of environmental pollutants on health, understanding mental illness and drug addiction, and preventing the disabilities and diseases of infancy and early childhood.

Training health manpower.—The Federal Government has assumed a major responsibility for expanding the Nation's pool of medical, dental, nursing and other health related personnel and for providing financial support to the Nation's medical schools. The basic laws authorizing this support expire at the end of 1971. New legislation to be proposed in 1971 will give the Nation's health professions schools greater stability and flexibility in the use of Federal grant funds. In addition, the budget provides funds to promote efforts to shorten the curriculum, expand medical school enrollment, train primary care physicians, and increase utilization of physician assistants and other paramedical personnel—all designed to help meet the need for health manpower in scarcity areas. The 1972 budget includes a targeted increase of $95 million for these new and important elements of the administration's health strategy.

Construction of health facilities.—Federal outlays for construction of health facilities will decline to $280 million in 1972, $11

million less than in 1971, reflecting recent changes in the Hill-Burton program. In 1972, this program will provide $85 million in grants to encourage construction of health facilities which offer lower cost alternatives to hospitalization such as ambulatory care, rehabilitation, and mental health facilities. In addition, $20 million in interest subsidies will be made available to support the new program of guaranteed and direct loans for construction and modernization of hospitals and other health facilities. By the end of 1972, a total of $1 billion of guaranteed and subsidized loans will have been made.

SELECTED AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE INDICATORS

[Dollars in millions]

Program indicator	1969 actual	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants for construction:				
Community mental health centers:				
Obligations	$43.0	$35.5	$27.7	--------
Number of centers aided	30	22	23	--------
Diagnostic or treatment facilities:				
Obligations	$19.0	$19.0	$29.0	$35.0
Number of centers aided	74	69	99	115
Operational grants:				
Community mental health centers:				
Obligations	$46.0	$47.6	$90.1	$105.1
Number of centers aided	218	255	307	349
Narcotics addict treatment centers (CEO and NIMH):				
Obligations	$7.0	$16.5	$34.1	$41.5
Number of centers aided	9	28	48	56
Number receiving services	5,100	14,800	20,200	24,650
Alcoholism treatment centers (NIMH and SRS):				
Obligations	--------	$13.3	$27.1	$36.3
Number of centers aided	--------	--------	36	52
Number receiving services	--------	10,400	32,000	42,000
Comprehensive health care centers (Partnership for Health, OEO, Maternal and Child Health):				
Obligations	$132.0	$167.0	$237.8	$277.5
Number of centers aided	177	208	227	241
Number receiving services (thousands)	837	1,212	1,690	2,000

Improving the organization and delivery of health services.—Consistent with the themes reflected throughout the 1972 health budget, the administration will emphasize basic reform to improve the efficiency of the health care delivery system.

The 1972 program will encourage experiments with and the use of Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's) and other health care institutions which provide comprehensive health care services on a pre-

paid basis. Because these organizations provide services to an enrollee for an annual fee, they provide strong incentives to use health resources efficiently and to assure that the patient receives preventive care necessary to minimize acute illness and the high costs of hospitalization.

Other Federal programs working to improve the organization and delivery of health services will be directed toward more efficient use of health resources and continued experiments in the use of paramedical personnel. Closer working relationships are to be developed between the 55 regional medical programs and the State, territorial, and areawide health planning agencies. *Regional Medical Program* funds will be redirected to new efforts promoting regional cooperation in the use of health care technology, quality control and improved standards of care in hospitals, and the development of more efficient ways to organize providers of health care. An increase of $6 million in outlays for *Comprehensive Health Planning* will permit expanded funding of 137 existing planning agencies and will finance the initial operation of 14 new agencies.

Providing or financing medical services.—Federal outlays to provide or finance hospital and medical services will rise by 8% in 1972, and will represent 81% of total Federal outlays for health. These funds will be spent primarily to provide medical services for the poor, the aged, and certain categories of Federal beneficiaries.

Medicare, Medicaid, and other medical care financing programs.—The 1972 *Medicare* program will pay an estimated 45% of the total hospital and medical bills for the 20 million persons in the Nation over 65 years of age. Medicare outlays are estimated to increase from $8.3 billion in 1971 to $9.0 billion in 1972. This increase reflects the continuing rise in medical care costs, growth in the number of individuals served and medical services utilized. In total, in 1972, approximately 4.6 million persons will receive hospitalization benefits and 9.4 million will be reimbursed for physician and other outpatient costs through Medicare.

Legislation is being proposed again in early 1971 to modify Medicare to stem sharply rising costs and encourage use of more efficient providers of service. This authority will be used to:

- Bar from the program hospitals, physicians, and other health care providers guilty of program abuses;
- Set reasonable limits on hospital charges;

- Facilitate serving Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries through negotiated reimbursement arrangements with health maintenance organizations;
- Encourage Medicare patients and their physicians to use the most efficient medical services and facilities by adding a cost-sharing feature to hospitalization benefits; and
- Deny depreciation payments to medical facilities whose capital improvements are not in accord with community long-range planning.

To place the Medicare program on a sound actuarial basis, the proposed legislation also provides for an increase in the payroll tax rate allocated to the hospital insurance trust fund. This increase will be offset by an equivalent reduction in the OASDI tax rate. The increased allocation, coupled with the proposed rise in the covered wage base, will produce over $4.3 billion of additional revenues to the Medicare system in 1972.

Cost-sharing legislation is also being introduced for Medicaid beneficiaries not receiving cash assistance. While the number of Medicaid recipients is expected to grow from 17 to 19 million, the Federal share of Medicaid outlays in 1972 is expected to increase by $134 million or 4% over 1971—compared to an annual average increase of 14% in prior years.

Outlays for the *Maternal and Child Health Program* will increase to $230 million in 1972. A major portion of these programs assist States and localities in providing comprehensive health services for low-income mothers and children. Emphasis will be placed on broadening the range of services available, increasing the number of beneficiaries receiving comprehensive medical care, and expanding training for pediatric nurses and physician assistants serving mothers and children.

Family planning services.—One of the most effective preventive health measures for reducing infant and maternal mortality and improving the physical and mental health of families is the provision of family planning services which enable families to decide the number and spacing of their children. To achieve the President's goal, stated in a message to the Congress on July 18, 1969, of providing family planning services by 1975 to all women who face financial or other barriers to receiving them, the 1972 budget will provide a program level of $133 million for project grants. This is an increase of $40 million over 1971. When these grants are fully operational, they should serve over 3 million women—60% of the target group.

Federal employee health benefits.—The Federal Government offers health insurance plans to its 2.6 million active and retired civilian employees and their 5 million dependents; these plans are financed by

premiums from Federal active and retired employees and by contributions from Federal agencies. Rising prices for medical care are responsible for an average increase in employee premiums of 17% in 1972. This rise is more than offset by an increase in the Federal contribution from 23% to 40% beginning in January 1971. Federal outlays for this program represent the difference between total premiums received and payments to the private insurance carriers.

Providing services in HEW medical facilities.—Outlays for health services to American Indians and Alaska natives, Public Health Service Commissioned Corps Personnel, and other Federal beneficiaries will be $250 million in 1972. This figure includes funds to insure that beneficiaries currently served by the eight Public Health Service general hospitals will receive the care to which they are entitled, including care in community facilities or other Federal hospitals, at Federal expense. This policy includes consideration of the potential for converting the PHS direct care facilities to community use.

Outlays for the Indian Health Service will increase to $152 million, as special impact programs in mental health, family planning, mater-

SELECTED FEDERAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS

Program indicator	1969 actual	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Medicare:				
Hospital admissions (millions)	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5
Hospital reimbursements (billions)	$4.2	$4.4	$5.4	$5.8
Beneficiaries of supplementary insurance (SMI) (millions)	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.4
Total benefits under SMI (billions)	$1.6	$2.0	$2.1	$2.3
Medical assistance:				
Aged beneficiaries (millions)	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Children under 21 (millions)	5.9	7.4	8.7	10.1
Blind and disabled beneficiaries (millions)	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7
Other beneficiaries (millions)	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.1
Federal payments (billions)	$2.2	$2.5	$3.0	$3.2
Family planning for low-income persons:				
Obligations (millions)	$34.7	$68.4	$93.1	$133.5
HEW	($20.9)	($46.3)	($67.1)	($112.0)
OEO	($13.8)	($22.1)	($26.0)	($21.5)
Number of persons to be served (thousands)	720	1,600	2,000	2,800
Indians:				
Patient care, obligations (millions)	$70.0	$77.0	$90.0	$98.0
Inpatient hospital days (thousands)	673	631	594	582
Inpatient hospital admissions (thousands)	69.6	67.8	68.9	69.3
Outpatient visits to hospitals and field clinics (thousands)	982	1,069	1,131	1,201
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	32.6	30.8	29.0	27.1

nal and child care, and the training of health aides are further expanded. Sanitation facilities for 8,000 new homes for Indians will also be provided. During 1972, $2 million in overall improvement funds will be made available to St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C., to increase its staff and to undertake closer worker relationships with the social and legal services provided by the District government.

Prevention and control of health problems.—A high priority of this administration is the expansion of the Nation's capacity to prevent the need for medical care. Outlays for community mental health and comprehensive health centers, narcotics and alcoholism treatment projects, environmental health, consumer protection, and other HEW programs aimed directly at preventing and controlling health problems, will increase by $39 million to $703 million in 1972.

Preventing and controlling diseases.—The 1972 budget proposes an intensified effort to combat drug abuse and alcoholism. An increase in obligations for community-based narcotic addiction and alcoholism projects from $61 million in 1971 to $78 million in 1972 will be provided by programs in the National Institute of Mental Health and in OEO. These programs will provide information on drug abuse; treatment, prevention and rehabilitation services for addicts; staffing of rehabilitation and treatment facilities; and manpower development programs. In addition, the Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse, which will be appointed in early calendar year 1971, will conduct a study of marihuana's legal status, its health effects, and the relationship between its use, crime, and the use of other drugs.

Increases in the 1972 budgets for Comprehensive Health Centers and Community Mental Health Centers will permit transfer to HEW of nine neighborhood health centers formerly funded by OEO and will provide new staffing grants for 42 centers that have previously received Federal grants for construction.

Controlling environmental problems.—Outlays by the new Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to prevent damage to the Nation's health from environmental hazards will equal $200 million in 1972. These funds will support intensified efforts to deal with air pollution, solid wastes, pesticides, radiation, occupational health hazards, and the health effects of water pollution.

Primary emphasis will again be placed on the prevention and control of air pollution, with one of the principal objectives of the program being to set national air quality standards and to assist States in developing plans to attain those standards in air quality control regions. By the end of 1972, all of the Nation's urban population is

expected to live within the boundaries of these control regions. Efforts to develop a low-pollution automobile will be expanded. Current efforts to control nitrogen oxides emissions will be continued, and funds will be increased for a cost-sharing program with industry to develop and demonstrate sulfur oxides control technology.

Research efforts will also be increased to develop maximum acceptable radiation exposure standards for the general public from such electronic products as color televisions, microwave ovens, and X-ray equipment. The budget for the Environmental Protection Agency includes $28 million for new environmental laboratory facilities.

Protecting the consumer.—The Food and Drug Administration's efforts to protect the consumer from dangerous or unhealthy foods and additives, drugs, chemicals, and household products will continue to receive emphasis in 1972. Nutritional quality and food safety will receive priority attention, including increased inspection of food manufacturers and research on food chemicals and drug residues in animals. A new research facility will be established to study the long-term health impact of chemicals in food and in the environment. More efficient handling of new drug applications will permit needed safe drugs to reach the consumer more quickly. An intensive effort will be undertaken to reevaluate drugs already on the market. Outlays for the FDA will increase by $15 million to $98 million in 1972.

INCOME SECURITY

Progress and reform are the distinguishing traits of the Nation's income security programs as we move into the 1970's. Significant changes were made in unemployment compensation and the food stamp program in calendar year 1970. It was a year of accomplishment, but also one of greater promise for the future.

The Congress advanced its consideration of welfare reform and social security improvements nearly to the point of enactment prior to adjournment. The year ahead will be devoted to sustaining this momentum to obtain the most important breakthrough in income security programs in a generation—enactment of welfare reform.

Income security programs account for one-quarter of the total Federal budget and influence the lives of millions. Social security benefits will reach 27 million people. Food stamps will aid 11 million poor, and welfare will be provided to more than 14 million.

Program highlights.—During calendar year 1970, income security programs were improved in terms of adequacy, equity, or basic structure.

- Unemployment insurance was extended to 4.8 million additional workers, and special benefits will be automatically triggered when warranted by economic conditions.
- The Food Stamp Program was greatly improved by providing national eligibility standards, sufficient family allotments to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet, and free food stamps to the poorest families.

Legislation has been proposed to reform the Nation's basic income security programs—welfare and social security.

Welfare reform will fundamentally recast welfare policy in the United States by:

- setting national eligibility standards;
- blending strong incentives and requirements for work and training;
- providing financial relief to the States; and
- establishing a Federal floor under benefit payments for *all* poor families with children, including for the first time those with working fathers—the working poor.

Social security benefits will be automatically adjusted in the future to keep pace with the cost of living, with the first installment being a 6% increase effective January 1, 1971.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for income security programs will reach $60.7 billion in 1972, up 9% from the estimated 1971 level.

INCOME SECURITY

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972 [1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Retirement and social insurance:				
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (trust funds): [2]				
Present programs	29,685	33,801	35,212	43,818
Proposed legislation	-------	1,118	3,019	−1,634
Unemployment insurance benefits [3]	3,369	5,888	5,058	4,826
Civil service retirement and disability (trust fund) [2]	2,591	3,027	3,395	5,514
Railroad retirement (trust fund): [2]				
Present program	1,601	1,882	1,878	1,958
Proposed legislation	-------	26	62	122
Special benefits for disabled coal miners	10	241	384	384
Other [3]	18	21	22	27
Public assistance:				
Grants to States for public assistance (maintenance assistance):				
Present program	4,142	5,593	6,655	6,655
Proposed legislation	-------	-------	−51	−51
Welfare reform, proposed legislation	-------	-------	502	581
Food stamps	577	1,535	1,971	1,996
Other food and nutrition	383	624	575	583
Other	83	107	138	143
Social and individual services:				
Grants to States for public assistance (social services):				
Present program	576	851	937	929
Proposed legislation	-------	-------	161	162
Rehabilitation services and facilities	441	544	554	605
Special programs for the aging	27	31	32	26
Youth development and delinquency prevention	4	10	14	10
Research and training	64	72	75	78
Disaster relief	145	100	80	85
Other	74	76	84	94
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1	−1	−18	−18
Total	**43,790**	**55,546**	**60,739**	**66,892**
Expenditure account	43,787	55,543	60,735	66,887
Loan account	3	3	5	5

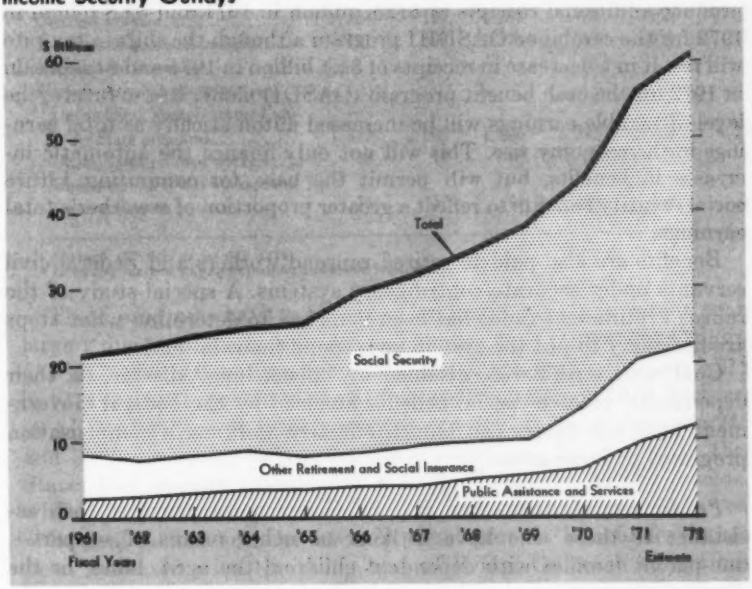
[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $52,808 million (NOA, $52,804 million; LA, $4 million).
1971: Total, $58,490 million (NOA, $58,486 million; LA, $4 million).
[2] Entries net of offsetting receipts.
[3] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1970, $1,074 million; 1971, $1,110 million; 1972, $1,333 million.

Recently, the annual increase in these programs has approached half or more of the normal growth in Federal revenues. Nearly 95% of these outlays are uncontrollable in the sense that they are determined by the number of eligible program beneficiaries.

The Federal Government plays the predominant role in all income maintenance efforts. Federal outlays for these purposes are estimated to constitute 5.5% of personal income. In 1970, Federal expenditures of roughly $45 billion were supplemented by $15 billion of State and local government funds, and $13 billion from the private sector of the economy.

Retirement and social insurance.—Of the $61 billion for income security, $49 billion or 81% is for retirement and social insurance. These programs are designed to cushion the income loss suffered when earnings are interrupted or terminated by old age, disability, death, or temporary unemployment. The benefits are related to prior earnings and are financed principally by payroll taxes on employees and employers.

Income Security Outlays



The major outlays under the social security program are cash payments to old-age, survivors, and disability insurance beneficiaries. The estimated $5.2 billion rise in outlays in 1971 and the 1972 rise of $3.2 billion reflect a number of factors, including growth in the number of beneficiaries and higher benefits for recent retirees based on their higher lifetime earnings. The estimates also reflect the full-year cost of the 15% increase in benefits effective January 1970, a proposed additional increase of 6% effective January 1971, and proposed improvements to increase widow's benefits, liberalize the retirement test (earnings allowed without benefit reduction), and make other program modifications. Automatic adjustment of benefit levels is also proposed to keep pace with the cost of living.

Under existing law, the social security combined tax rate to finance cash benefits will rise from 8.4% to 9.2%. Under proposed legislation, the tax rate for cash benefits would remain at 8.4% since it will not be required for financing the old-age, survivors, and disability programs. Instead, the health insurance tax rate will be increased by an equivalent amount. The individual earnings subject to the tax is proposed to increase from $7,800 to $9,000 beginning January 1, 1971. This will produce additional receipts of $125 million in 1971 and $2.8 billion in 1972 for the combined OASDHI program although the shift in tax rate will result in a decrease in receipts of $1.1 billion in 1971 and $1.6 billion in 1972 for the cash benefit program (OASDI) alone. In the future, the level of taxable earnings will be increased automatically as total earnings in the economy rise. This will not only finance the automatic increases in benefits, but will permit the base for computing future social security benefits to reflect a greater proportion of a worker's total earnings.

Benefits are also paid to retired railroad workers and Federal civil servants under separate contributory systems. A special study of the railroad retirement funds has been launched to determine what steps are necessary to put the system on a sound financial basis.

Coal miners who were disabled by "black lung" disease, or their dependents, receive special benefits financed by the Federal Government until the States can launch effective workmen's compensation programs in these areas.

Public assistance.—The Federal Government provides cash assistance to those who have little or no other means of support—one-parent families with dependent children, the aged, blind, or the disabled. Food stamps are also available to these groups.

States match Federal payments to individuals; the percentage is determined by relative State income. The Federal share will amount to 57% of total program costs—an estimated $6.6 billion in 1972.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Program indicator	Number of beneficiaries [1] (thousands)			Payments [2] (millions of dollars)		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Social Security:						
Retired workers and their dependents	16,038	16,573	17,089	18,896	21,578	22,532
Disabled workers and their dependents	2,495	2,657	2,819	2,778	3,231	3,416
Survivors of deceased workers	6,252	6,498	6,735	7,067	7,949	8,248
Benefits to noninsured persons age 72 and over	599	526	455	304	290	246
Railroad Retirement:						
Retired workers and their dependents	553	556	566	934	1,010	1,090
Disabled workers and their dependents	95	94	93	194	227	220
Survivors of deceased workers	324	330	335	388	438	449
Supplemental annuities	63	80	93	49	65	75
Civil Service:						
Retired workers	462	484	506	1,651	1,914	2,134
Disabled workers	184	193	201	478	555	618
Survivors of deceased workers	291	309	326	389	454	514
Unemployment Insurance:						
Workers receiving compensation:						
Unemployed workers insured under State programs	1,377	2,000	1,800	2,792	5,080	4,270
Unemployed railroad workers	16	18	18	35	42	42
Unemployed Federal workers and ex-servicemen	76	117	94	184	169	275

[1] Average monthly or weekly data.
[2] Does not include payments under proposed legislation.

These programs have experienced dramatic growth in recent years, largely due to an increase in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Federal outlays for public assistance grants increased 21% in 1970 and are expected to rise 37% in 1971 and 27% in 1972. Increases in AFDC for each of these years are expected to range between 25% and 32% according to present State estimates. By mid-1970, three States had already experienced a 50% increase in AFDC caseload, while 10 others saw increases of 30% or more over the preceding year.

Several factors account for such rapid growth. Benefit levels have been increased with the rising cost of living. Outreach efforts have been intensified and there appears to be less social stigma attached to receiving welfare than in earlier periods. Supreme Court decisions have nullified some State efforts to restrict eligibility. In addition, there is evidence of breakdown in traditional family patterns, with increases

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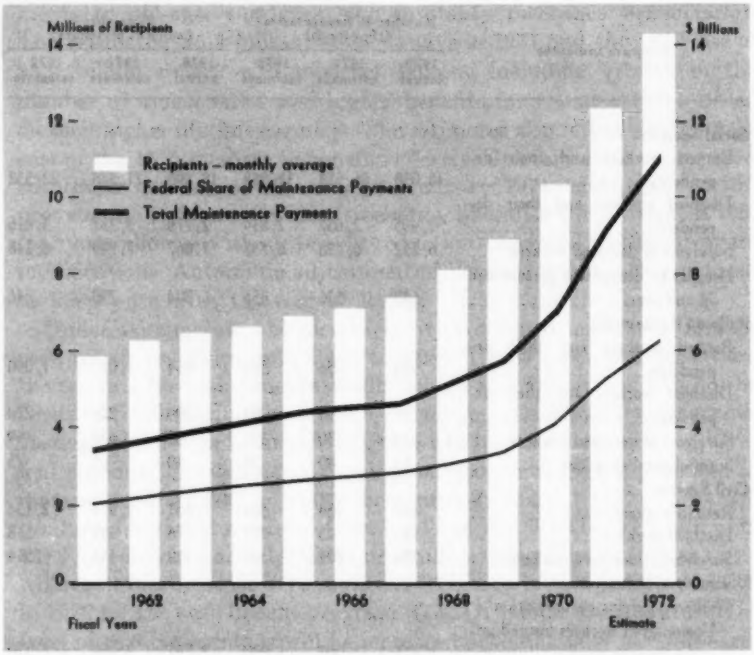
Public Assistance Grants to States



in the proportion of divorced or separated women who are heads of households and unable to earn enough to provide for their children.

The administration's proposed welfare reform is an essential and unprecedented restructuring of the present welfare system. It places heavy emphasis on providing greater incentives for work, training, and self-sufficiency. The program will establish national eligibility standards and a Federal income floor of $1,600 for a family of four. States will have to supplement these basic payments up to present payment levels or the poverty level, whichever is lower. A minimum monthly payment for the aged, blind, and disabled will be required. These changes are proposed to go into effect on July 1, 1972.

Beginning in 1973, payments will also be made to the working poor for the first time in our history—providing income supplementation to those who are employed full time but simply do not earn enough to support their families.

Welfare reform will require $581 million in budget authority and $502 million in outlays in 1972—primarily to lay detailed plans and establish the new administrative structures necessary to carry out the reform effectively.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

[Dollars in millions]

Program indicator	1970 actual [1]	1971 estimate [1]	1972 estimate [1]
Old-age assistance:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	2,149	2,229	2,323
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$2,067	$2,413	$2,689
Federal share	$1,321	$1,509	$1,666
Aid to the blind:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	80	83	84
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$95	$107	$113
Federal share	$56	$63	$65
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	806	940	1,070
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$883	$1,145	$1,399
Federal share	$517	$659	$794
Aid to families with dependent children:			
Average number of recipients (thousands):			
Families	1,022	2,398	2,843
Children	5,258	6,667	7,895
Children and adults	7,258	9,070	10,734
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$3,926	$5,343	$6,797
Federal share	$2,163	$3,002	$3,719
Emergency assistance:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	27	41	47
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$12	$20	$25
Federal share	$6	$10	$12
Total:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	10,320	12,364	14,258
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$6,983	$9,028	$11,022
Federal share	$4,064	$5,243	$6,257

[1] Includes Federal payments for intermediate care which will amount to $179 million in 1970, $325 million in 1971, and $401 million in 1972. Total Federal, State, and local payments will be $304 million in 1970, $542 million in 1971, and $674 million in 1972.

Extension and reform of the food stamp program were early efforts of this administration to alleviate hunger and malnutrition.

The Congress recently enacted many reforms proposed by the administration. The most important include:

- Sufficient food stamps to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet (currently $106 a month for a family of four);
- Free food stamps for the poorest families; and
- Adjustment of benefits to match increases in the cost of living.

As a result, outlays for food stamps will increase by $436 million in 1972 to $2.0 billion. An estimated average of 11 million people will be aided. The program has also become an important element in the overall strategy to combat poverty, and will be closely integrated with the proposed welfare reform.

The expansion of the food stamp program, improvements in the direct distribution of commodities to needy families, and increased commodity support of the school lunch program have widened the opportunity for poor people to obtain an adequate diet. This makes it possible to terminate the relatively less effective special milk program. School breakfast, nonfood assistance, and nonschool food programs will be continued at the 1971 level. Improvements in commodity distribution to schools and needy families are discussed further in the section on agriculture and rural development.

Social and individual services.—During the 1960's, Congress authorized a series of services to public assistance recipients, hoping to combat rising dependency. The approach was open-ended: the Federal Government was authorized to defray 75% of any State spending to "strengthen family life" or assess the employment potential of family members.

Costs for these programs are mounting, with a 50% increase between 1970 and 1971. Because of this continuing rise in costs—uncontrollable under current law—and the unknown value of the services provided, this program is a prime candidate for reform. A 10% growth limit will be sought for the program, together with proposed legislation to fundamentally restructure social services to encourage better results and greater accountability in the use of funds. Services will be made voluntary and administered separately from cash assistance.

An additional $151 million will be spent to enforce national standards in foster care and provide special incentives for the adoption of handicapped and other hard-to-place children. The reform will also include funds to strengthen the capability of Governors and local officials to implement policy in service programs.

Vocational rehabilitation enjoys a 50-year record of impressive success in restoring the mentally and physically disabled to effective functioning in our economic life. This year an additional $26 million of project grants will be requested to help serve 45,000 disabled public assistance recipients. This will increase the number of rehabilitants on public assistance to 45,500, an increase of 6,000 over 1971. For the 28,000 public assistance clients rehabilitated in 1969, total monthly welfare payments were reduced from $3 million per month at the time of acceptance, to $1.5 million per month at the time they left the pro-

gram fully rehabilitated. A similar order of savings is anticipated for public assistance clients rehabilitated in 1972.

Special programs for the aging include a new effort to provide opportunities for 29,200 older Americans to engage in meaningful voluntary service. A White House Conference on the Aging will be held in calendar year 1971 to identify the special social and economic problems suffered by the elderly.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Our Nation owes a special debt to the men and women who have served in the Armed Forces of their country—particularly those who are now returning from Vietnam.

Program highlights.—In 1972, special efforts will be made to improve medical care for veterans disabled as a result of military service. These efforts will:

- Raise average employment in veterans medical facilities by 4,547;
- Provide more hospital beds for intensive care and 154 new medical service units; and
- Modernize or replace five hospitals and activate three new hospitals.

Returning Vietnam veterans will also benefit from expanded readjustment and training programs. The number of GI bill trainees will rise by 172,000 to 1.8 million. Vocational rehabilitation programs will enable 34,000 disabled veterans to become more productive wage earners.

Budget highlights.—Total outlays for veterans programs will be $10.6 billion in 1972, $675 million higher than in 1971. This increase reflects higher outlays for education and training, compensation, pensions, and medical care. Approximately 65% of the total 1972 outlays provide income assistance in the form of compensation, pension, and life insurance payments.

Wherever possible, the additional cost of improvements should be offset by modifying or discontinuing obsolete policies and uneconomic programs. Therefore, legislation is recommended to: (1) obtain reimbursement from private insurers for general hospital care given by veterans hospitals to patients with non-service-connected ailments; (2) discontinue veterans compensation payments for cases of arrested TB; and (3) eliminate that portion of veterans cash burial payments that duplicates similar payments by other Federal agencies.

Income security for veterans.—Income security benefits provide financial help to veterans and their families when the disability or death of a breadwinner reduces their income.

Service-connected compensation.—Monthly compensation is paid to veterans for disability incurred or aggravated by military service. The amount depends on the severity of disability and the impairment of estimated earning power. Compensation also is paid to survivors of servicemen who died as a result of military service.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

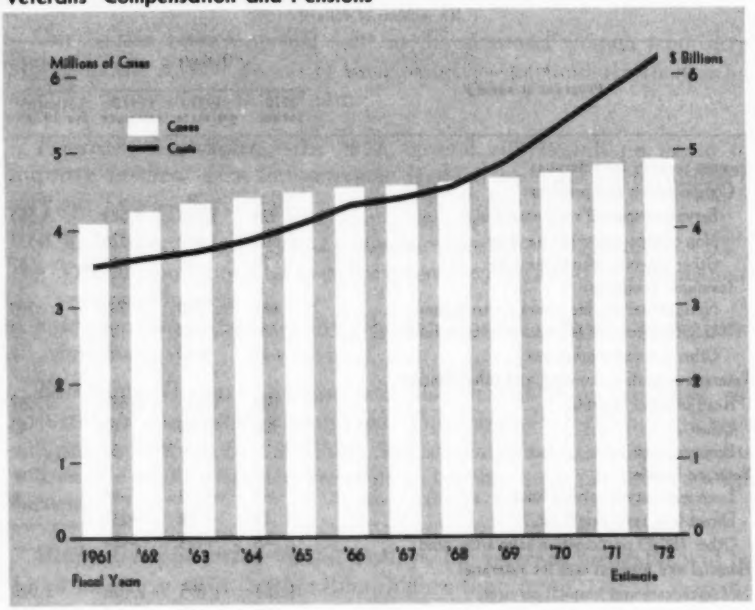
Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972[1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Income security for veterans:				
Compensation and pensions:				
Service-connected compensation	2,974	3,323	3,583	3,585
Non-service-connected pensions	2,255	2,392	2,526	2,533
Other veterans income security	79	83	87	87
Insurance programs:				
National service life insurance trust fund	685	720	742	790
U.S. Government life insurance trust fund	84	83	82	43
Other insurance programs	−57	−49	−45	7
Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:				
Readjustment benefits	988	1,675	1,883	1,889
Other	28	39	43	43
Proposed legislation	-------	-------	55	---------
Veterans housing:				
Loan guaranty revolving fund	49	−152	−89	6
Direct loan revolving fund	13	18	−231	---------
Other (HUD participation sales trust fund)	−8	−13	−14	---------
Hospital and medical care for veterans:				
Medical care and hospital services	1,653	1,895	2,028	2,028
Construction of hospital and extended care facilities	71	76	114	98
Medical administration, research and other[2]	79	85	86	86
Proposed legislation	-------	-------	2	2
Other veterans benefits and services:				
Veterans Administration administrative expenses	231	255	265	266
Non-VA veterans support programs	29	33	35	36
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−3	−4	−4	−4
Proprietary receipts from the public	−473	−489	−504	−505
Total	8,677	9,969	10,644	10,991
Expenditure account	8,473	9,981	10,874	10,998
Loan account[3]	204	−12	−230	−7

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $8,780 million (NOA, $8,602 million; LA, $178 million).
1971: Total, $10,204 million (NOA, $10,246 million; LA, −$42 million).

[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[3] For greater detail see table on p. 171.

In 1972, compensation benefits of $3.6 billion will assist 2.6 million veterans and survivors. An estimated 94,000 Vietnam veterans and survivors are expected to be added to the compensation rolls in 1972. A decline in beneficiaries from prior conflicts will offset about one-fourth of this increase.

Veterans Compensation and Pensions



Non-service-connected pensions.—Veterans may qualify for monthly pensions on the basis of financial need and total disability. Widows and surviving children may also qualify if their income is below levels specified by law. Pension rates were increased substantially in calendar year 1970 and further increases become effective in January 1971. Outlays for pensions in 1972—$2.5 billion—will provide financial assistance to 2.3 million beneficiaries.

Life insurance.—The Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense cooperate to provide Servicemen's Group Life Insurance to protect the families of men now serving in the Armed Forces. This insurance is jointly administered and underwritten by the Veterans Administration and almost 600 private insurance companies. The Department of Defense pays claims in excess of mortality rates considered normal for civilian policyholders. Over 98% of all servicemen on active duty have taken insurance coverage under this program. Veterans can continue their coverage with these private companies after returning to civilian life.

The Veterans Administration also operates insurance programs for veterans of prior conflicts. Trust fund financing covers the largest two programs—U.S. Government Life Insurance and National Service

LIFE INSURANCE

Program indicator	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Veterans life insurance trust funds:			
Number of policies (thousands)	4,360	4,548	4,456
Insurance in force (billions)	$30.1	$29.6	$29.0
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries (millions)	$986	$1,007	$1,022
Veterans life insurance revolving funds:			
Number of policies (thousands)	912	917	922
Insurance in force (billions)	$7.6	$7.7	$7.8
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries (millions)	$59	$67	$77
Servicemen's group life insurance: [1]			
Number of policies (thousands)	3,538	3,300	3,300
Insurance in force (billions)	$51.3	$49.3	$49.3
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries (millions)	$146	$138	$107

[1] Funded under the Department of Defense, in the national defense function.

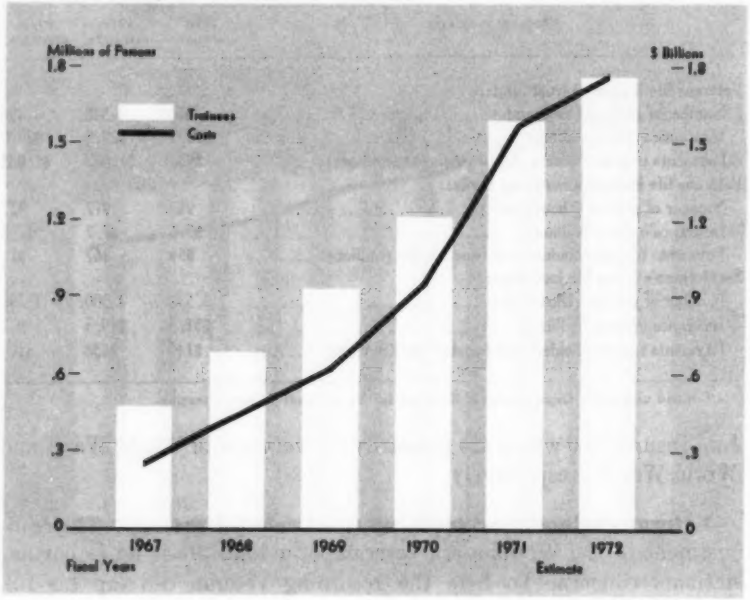
Life Insurance—which are primarily for veterans of World War I and World War II, respectively.

Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation.—The readjustment of the Vietnam-era veteran to civilian life is an important national concern. To help the returning veteran develop his full capabilities, assistance is provided under the GI bill for education, training, and vocational rehabilitation. Outlays for training of veterans and survivors will increase by $267 million to $2.0 billion in 1972—reflecting higher payment rates and anticipated increases in the number of trainees.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Program indicator	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Veterans education and training (GI bill):			
Higher education:			
Number of trainees (thousands)	677	900	996
Payments (millions)	$645	$1,114	$1,295
Below college level:			
Number of trainees (thousands)	534	688	761
Payments (millions)	$265	$447	$516
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans:			
Number of trainees (thousands)	24	31	34
Payments (millions)	$42	$58	$65
Children of deceased or totally disabled veterans:			
Number of trainees (thousands)	45	52	54
Payments (millions)	$44	$64	$66
Widows of deceased or totally disabled veterans:			
Number of trainees (thousands)	7	9	9
Payments (millions)	$7	$10	$11

Veterans Readjustment Benefits — GI Bill



In 1972, 1,757,000 veterans are expected to receive benefits for education and on-the-job training programs, an increase of 169,000 veterans over 1971. Educational assistance is also offered to survivors of deceased veterans and to dependents of those who were totally disabled as a result of military service.

Veterans housing.—To assist veterans in purchasing homes, the Veterans Administration guarantees privately financed mortgages. This program has been supplemented by a direct loan program. Special efforts will be made to expand the capacity of the loan guarantee program to cover the credit needs of all eligible veterans—including an increase in personnel to help arrange financing in credit-short areas. The increased outreach efforts of the loan guarantee program and generally improved credit markets make it possible to terminate the direct loan program in 1971.

Net lending for housing credit programs is expected to decline in 1971, reflecting the increased sale of loans to private investors and the termination of the direct loan program.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Housing:			
Direct housing loans:			
Approvals	(114)	(103)	.....
Disbursements	115	122	.....
Repayments	−88	−92	−92
Net lending	27	30	−92
Housing loan guaranty program and other:			
Disbursements	156	190	203
Repayments	−83	−343	−329
Net lending	73	−153	−126
Other veterans benefits and services:			
Insurance policy loans:			
Disbursements	194	203	214
Repayments	−89	−92	−94
Net lending	105	111	120
Total, net lending	**205**	**−12**	**−98**

Hospital and medical care for veterans.—Medical care is available to veterans in over 200 VA hospitals and clinics across the country. By law, all veterans with service-connected disabilities are assured of care. To the extent that available facilities and staff are not fully utilized by these veterans, hospital care is also provided for veterans with disabilities unrelated to service who are unable to pay for care. Patients with non-service-connected ailments occupy about 75% of total VA hospital beds. Many carry private health insurance. For the latter, legislation is proposed to have private insurers reimburse VA to the same extent that they reimburse other providers of hospital care.

A record 806,000 veterans will be treated in veterans hospitals in 1972. On an average day, this represents 79,000 veterans receiving such care. In addition, an estimated 7.1 million medical and dental outpatients visits will be made to VA clinics, an increase of 405,000 visits over 1971, and another 1.5 million visits will be made to private physicians and dentists at Federal expense.

Improvements will continue to be made in the quality of medical care. The 1972 program will feature:

- An increase of 4,547 in average employment;
- Activation of three new hospitals;
- Education and training of 53,000 medical personnel, an increase of nearly 2,000 over 1971;
- The addition of specialized medical services—primarily specialized units for the intensive care of spinal cord injury, heart and kidney diseases, emphysema, and the treatment of alcoholism and drug addiction;
- Outpatient and dental treatment for increasing numbers of Vietnam veterans;
- Increased usage of drugs, supplies, and appliances; and
- Upgrading of medical equipment and facilities.

These increases will make available to VA hospitals a greater range of medical specialties, strengthen affiliation with medical schools, and assist in attracting and holding topflight talent.

In addition to these improvements in quality, VA will better its matching of patients with the most appropriate and beneficial mode of care, and accelerate placement of patients in nursing homes, VA domiciliaries, and their own homes on an outpatient status. Besides enhancing patient welfare, these measures will shorten the average length of hospitalization—thus restraining hospital cost increases.

VA HOSPITAL SERVICES

Program indicator	General hospitals				Psychiatric hospitals			
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Percent change, 1972 over 1971	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Percent change, 1972 over 1971
Number of patients treated (thousands)	634	650	654	0.5	153	155	152	−2.1
Average daily patient load (thousands)	46	45	43	−4.8	39	38	36	−4.8
Estimated length of stay (days)	29	28	27	−3.7	223	220	217	−1.4
Average cost per day of care (dollars)[1]	48	55	62	12.8	27	30	33	9.0
Cost per patient treated (dollars)[1]	1,267	1,388	1,486	7.1	2,588	2,736	2,908	6.3
Total cost (millions of dollars)[1]	804	902	971	7.7	396	424	441	4.0

[1] Estimates based upon pay rates prevailing in December 1970.

Construction of hospital and nursing home facilities.—The 1972 budget provides a rise of $31 million in budget authority for medical facilities from $59 million in 1971 to $90 million in 1972. The 1972 program will include the modernization or replacement of five hospitals at a cost of $29 million. In addition, over $18 million in budget

authority will be committed to major projects for intensive care, air conditioning, and medical education.

Other veterans' benefits and services.—Continuing improvements will be made in counseling and assistance for servicemen still in the war zone, in military hospitals, and in separation centers. Some 71 veterans assistance centers and other VA-supported contact activities will supplement job counseling and employment activities of the Departments of Defense and Labor.

INTEREST

Interest costs, predominantly interest on the public debt, will rise by $1.1 billion in 1971, and by another $0.2 billion in 1972.

INTEREST [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Interest on the public debt [2]	19,304	20,800	21,150	21,150
Interest on refunds of receipts	113	117	117	117
Interest on uninvested funds	6	7	6	6
Subtotal	19,423	20,924	21,273	21,273
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interest received by Treasury:				
From other Government accounts	−783	−1,200	−1,272	−1,272
From the public	−327	−291	−314	−314
Total	**18,312**	**19,433**	**19,687**	**19,687**

[1] Excludes interest on debt issued by various agencies, which is included in the outlays of the function served.
[2] Includes interest paid on the public debt held by Government investment accounts.

Interest payments for both 1971 and 1972 reflect the recent reduction in interest rates on short-term securities, the sector of the market where the great bulk of Treasury refunding operations necessarily occurs. Assuming continuance of relatively low market rates of interest, refunding of maturing obligations bearing higher rates will provide savings that offset much of the increase that would otherwise occur in 1972 as a result of a larger debt level.

About $1.6 billion of the estimated outlays for interest in 1972 will be offset by collections of interest by the Treasury Department. These collections come mainly from interest on loans to other Federal agencies to finance their lending and other business-type operations, and to a lesser extent, from interest collected directly from the public, including interest on loans to foreign governments.

Of the estimated net interest outlays of $19.7 billion in 1972, $5.3 billion will be paid to trust funds and other Government investment accounts on Government securities held by them. More than $3.6 billion of the interest paid on obligations held by the Federal Reserve banks will be returned to Treasury as miscellaneous receipts through the deposit of excess earnings by such banks. Hence, the net impact on the 1972 budget of the interest paid on the Federal debt will be less than $10.8 billion.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Effective law enforcement, an orderly and fair judicial system, and efficient administration of Government-wide personnel, property, and fiscal management functions are the objectives of general government programs.

Program highlights.—The 1972 budget for general government reflects this administration's program to improve the quality of American life by:

- Combating crimes over which the Federal Government has direct enforcement authority by a 13% increase in the resources of the FBI and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
- Improving law enforcement at all levels of government by a 27% increase in grant funds to States and localities through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
- Nearly doubling the Federal resources and efforts devoted to securing the civil rights of all our citizens.
- Urging that the Congress provide adequate resources and authorities for the District of Columbia to assure that its government can provide needed services to its residents and that the District will be a place of which all citizens can be proud.
- Initiating a new program to help State and local government to strengthen their personnel systems, thus improving their ability to effectively utilize the resources returned to them through revenue sharing.

The administration of our fiscal and tax operations will be made more efficient and effective. Emphasis on lease construction as the primary way to provide necessary public buildings not only will insure the most economic use of resources for this purpose, but also will place these properties used by the Federal Government on the local tax rolls so that they will bear their fair share of the cost of all community services required.

Budget highlights.—To accomplish these objectives, budget outlays for general government activities will total $5.0 billion in 1972, $589 million more than in 1971. Nearly $461 million of this increase is for law enforcement and crime prevention, civil rights, and improvements in the tax administration and collection system.

Law enforcement and justice.—Increased emphasis will be placed on programs to provide better law enforcement, more prompt and efficient administration of justice, and more complete rehabili-

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1972 [1]
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	
Law enforcement and justice:				
Department of Justice	632	1,061	1,402	1,530
Other agencies	34	55	76	101
Central fiscal operations:				
Treasury Department:				
Internal Revenue Service	870	943	1,043	1,063
Other [2]	324	388	434	434
Other agencies [2]	77	85	93	108
General property and records management:				
General Services Administration:				
Construction, sites, and planning	75	81	142	199
Operation, maintenance, and other [3]	520	560	547	578
Other agencies	*	2	3	3
National Capital Region:				
District of Columbia:				
Present program	209	261	243	163
Proposed legislation	-------	-------	57	59
Rapid transit	16	100	112	188
Other	1	2	2	2
Central personnel management:				
Civil Service Commission [3]	84	118	164	174
Department of Labor [2]	82	84	90	90
Legislative functions	229	262	277	338
Judicial functions	133	149	173	175
Executive direction and management	37	50	55	55
Other general government:				
Territories and possessions	129	152	169	163
Treasury claims	53	182	237	218
Environmental Protection Agency	-------	4	56	85
Other [2]	90	96	100	114
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions [3]	−103	−113	−115	−115
Proprietary receipts from the public	−156	−141	−391	−391
Total	**3,336**	**4,381**	**4,970**	**5,335**
Expenditure account	3,224	4,242	4,833	5,277
Loan account	112	138	137	58

*Less than $0.5 million.

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1970 and 1971, as follows:
1970: Total, $3,617 million (NOA, $3,529 million; LA, $88 million).
1971: Total, $4,730 million (NOA, $4,680 million; LA, $50 million).

[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

[3] Excludes payments to trust fund to arrest increase in unfunded liability of the retirement program (1970, $230 million; 1971, $510 million; 1972, $714 million).

tation of criminal offenders. These programs will be undertaken both by the Federal Government directly, and by State and local governments with Federal financial and technical assistance. Outlays for law enforcement and justice will exceed $1.4 billion in 1972, an increase of $361 million over 1971, and $811 million over 1970. (A special analysis of all Federal programs that contribute to the reduction of crime, including some programs not discussed in this section, can be found in the separate volume of the budget entitled "Special Analyses.")

Federal enforcement.—Increased pressure will be exerted against the forces of organized crime in this country. With the new authority and sanctions provided in the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, Federal strike forces will coordinate efforts to rid our society of organized crime. FBI outlays will increase from $286 million in 1971 to $315 million in 1972. This will enable the FBI to mount a concentrated effort against large scale gambling activities, which provide a large source of the funds available to organized crime.

Through joint efforts of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the Bureau of Customs, particular emphasis will be given to destroying major criminal systems that import and distribute narcotics and dangerous drugs. These efforts will include intensified cooperation with other nations to suppress the illegal production and distribution of narcotics, improved detection methods, and increased Customs personnel at key ports of entry. Combined outlays of the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will exceed $218 million in 1972, an increase of 17% over 1971.

Outlays in 1972 for protection of judges and Federal buildings will increase by $18 million, reaching a level of $47 million. This will continue a program started in 1971 to strengthen protection of U.S. circuit and district judges, U.S. court facilities, and major Federal buildings.

Protection of major presidential and vice-presidential candidates during the 1972 campaign, commencing with the primaries, will require additional Secret Service agents, specialists, and support staff. Additional outlays of $9 million are provided the Secret Service for this purpose.

Development of the consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is underway in Beltsville, Md. When completed, the Center will provide modern and comprehensive training programs for law enforcement personnel of 17 Federal investigative and police agencies. The Center will have a resident student capacity of 745 and will provide training for 8,700 students each year.

Law enforcement assistance.—The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the Department of Justice will provide

430-000 O—71——12

outlays of $603 million in 1972, an increase of $217 million over 1971, to assist State and local governments achieve a wide range of law enforcement improvements. The program provides broadly defined support to States with a portion of the funds passed through to local government law enforcement agencies. More than $450 million of the grants will be used in accordance with determinations of the State agencies for a range of law enforcement and criminal justice improvements (courts, corrections, police, juvenile delinquency prevention and rehabilitation, addict treatment, public education and statistics on crime). Special emphasis will also be placed on problems of young offenders, with over $45 million to be provided for juvenile delinquency prevention and correction. Over $17 million will be spent to develop new methods and techniques to control crime, and to measure the extent and nature of crime across the Nation.

Correctional programs.—Major emphasis will continue to be placed on improving correctional systems at all levels of government. A new correctional improvement program of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will increase grants to State and local governments by $47 million in 1972. Community-based corrections will be stressed, particularly the improvement of probation and parole services. At the Federal level, outlays for the Federal Prison System will exceed $164 million in 1972. Facilities to provide improved community-based services, better institutional rehabilitation services, and more specialized treatment of certain classes of offenders will be stressed. New budget authority of $19 million will be provided to construct a metropolitan correctional center in Chicago and to plan for five additional centers. New budget authority of $36 million will be provided for construction of a new psychiatric research prison at Butner, N.C., and a youth correctional facility.

Civil rights.—In 1972, the Departments of Justice, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Labor, together with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and other agencies with significant civil rights responsibilities, will spend an estimated $456 million, an increase of $220 million over 1971, to improve the effectiveness of Federal efforts to secure equal opportunities for all citizens. Antidiscrimination efforts will be strengthened in all areas—Federal and private employment, Federal assistance programs, public education, and fair housing. School assistance to help meet the problem of desegregation is discussed in the Education and Manpower function.

The mechanisms available to the Federal Government for insuring equal employment opportunity will be strengthened. The Office of Federal Contract Compliance, responsible for administering the

Executive order which prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors, will double the number of industrial onsite compliance reviews in 1972. The ultimate goal is to achieve minority workforce levels in selected industries proportionate to the overall percentage of minority workers in each occupation in the labor market area. In the construction industry, the "Philadelphia Plan" concept—joint government, industry, and union agreements to train and employ minorities—will be extended to 102 cities by the end of next year. Such agreements have already been concluded in 21 cities.

An increase of $7 million and the planned restructuring of the field activities in the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will increase the effectiveness of this agency's efforts to eliminate discriminatory employment practices. The Department of Justice will increase its investigative and litigative support to all Federal equal opportunity programs. This increase includes additional resources to strengthen the Department's role of coordinating the Federal effort to assure nondiscrimination in Federal assistance programs. Additional resources will be provided to the Community Relations Service to augment its efforts to ease racial tensions by increasing the number of major urban centers serviced from 41 to 46. Additional resources will also be provided to increase from 12 to 26, the number of States with which joint Federal/State community relations programs will be conducted.

Central fiscal operations.—Outlays for the Internal Revenue Service are estimated at over $1 billion, an increase of $99 million over 1971. This amount will enable IRS to process 111.3 million tax returns, 2.7 million more than in 1971, and increase the number of tax returns audited by 11%. Improved audit is expected to yield additional revenues and encourage fuller taxpayer compliance with the tax laws. This budget provides initial staff and equipment for three new IRS service centers to process the growing number of tax returns forecast for 1972 and future years. Also, under recently enacted legislation, IRS now has responsibility for the control of explosives. This responsibility includes the licensing of explosives manufacturers, sellers, and users, and inspection of their facilities.

Increased arrivals of people and imports from abroad will require 1972 outlays of $166 million for the Bureau of Customs, $17 million more than in the previous year. This amount will also further the development of an automated merchandise processing system and intensify the antismuggling and narcotics enforcement program.

The Bureau of the Mint plans to produce 9.2 billion coins in 1972 or 500 million more than in the previous year. Production will include 200 million new Eisenhower dollars. The budget also includes funds

for the purchase of a tract of land for a new Denver Mint to be constructed in the mid-seventies.

Legislation is being proposed to extend the Renegotiation Act which expires on June 30, 1971. This extension will allow the Renegotiation Board to continue to recover excessive profits on Government procurement under defense and space programs.

General property and records management.—Economic analysis indicates that Federal leasing of buildings is, in most cases, less costly to the Nation than Federal ownership and would permit a more accurate measure of annual cost. In order to take better advantage of the lease alternative, legislation will be proposed to provide the General Services Administration greater flexibility with respect to planning and contracting for the acquisition of building space. Based on this legislation, a substantial increase in contracts for the acquisition of buildings to house Federal activities is projected for 1972, with increased emphasis on lease construction. An advantage of the lease alternative is that it will automatically reflect costs of property use and thus encourage flexible use of these resources by the Federal Government.

Construction projects to be funded directly by the Federal Government in 1972 are estimated to cost $197 million, compared to $265 million in 1971. The 1972 program will be supplemented by private construction of buildings leased to the Federal Government, thus providing for construction of much of the unfunded backlog of approved projects ready for award in 1972.

To carry out the President's directive that Federal property be used more effectively, funds are included in the budget for property surveys to determine which Federal properties can be put to better use or declared surplus. More than 115,000 acres have already been identified and may be available for better Federal use, donation to State and local governments, or sale to the private sector. In addition, nearly 3 million acres are to be surveyed by the General Services Administration to make additional land available for other purposes. Funds are also provided for screening excess military equipment and supplies, located in the United States, Southeast Asia, and other overseas locations and acquired at a cost of $6.8 billion, which can be economically used by other Federal agencies or State and local governments.

National Capital region.—During 1972, the vital 98-mile rail rapid transit system necessary to provide congestion-free transportation to link the Capital City and surrounding areas will move significantly closer toward initial service. Continuing construction in the District will be augmented by initial construction in the suburban areas.

Federal payments to cover two-thirds of the net project cost for 1972 will total $188 million.

In order to improve economic and social conditions in the Nation's Capital, legislation will be proposed to establish a District of Columbia development bank. The bank will draw primarily on private capital, combined with limited Treasury Department participation, to meet some of the economic problems of the District.

The Federal payment to the District represents an equitable share of the Nation's responsibility toward the costs of local District government. Although not earmarked for specific programs, the $153 million payment proposed for 1972, an increase of 21% over the current authorization, will facilitate implementation of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedures Act of 1970. Full implementation of this act will provide speedier justice and more effective law enforcement in the District of Columbia.

The 1972 budget again proposes to finance the capital improvement program of the District of Columbia through the sale of local District of Columbia bonds rather than direct Treasury borrowing. This proposal is consistent with the objective of greater local autonomy for the District government.

To promote efficiency in the operations of the District of Columbia government, funds are included for the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia. The Commission will report its recommendations for improving the economy and efficiency of the District government to the President and the Congress.

The fiscal and program needs of the city will be set forth in more detail in a separate District of Columbia budget.

Central personnel management.—The budget includes $5.2 million in outlays to begin a new program of grants to strengthen State and local personnel administration and to increase training opportunities for employees at these levels of government. This program will significantly enhance the capability of State and local governments to meet more effectively their increased responsibility as greater decisionmaking authority is returned to them by the Federal Government.

To promote more effective manpower utilization in the Federal service, the Civil Service Commission will spend approximately $1 million for the Vietnam era veterans and displaced employees programs. The Vietnam era veterans program places veterans with limited skills in training programs with various Federal agencies. The displaced employees program redeploys qualified Federal employees when they are released from their present jobs because of reductions in force.

This budget also includes special allowances for the estimated cost of civilian and military pay increases provided for under recently

enacted legislation that authorizes the President to make pay adjustments on January 1, 1971, and each succeeding year thereafter, to establish comparability between Federal and private enterprise salary rates.

Legislative and judicial functions.—Outlays for the legislative functions of government will reach $277 million in 1972, an increase of $15 million. Outlays for the judicial functions, including the Supreme Court and lower Federal courts, will rise by $24 million in 1972 to a total of $173 million. Much of this increase is for the expansion and modernization of the Federal judiciary needed to cope with the increasingly heavy court workload.

Other general government.—Programs for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands provide for the improvement of educational and health levels; the development of water, power, sewage, and transportation facilities; and further economic development. Where feasible, the construction of facilities such as school buildings and roads is being carried out with designs and methods that use a maximum of local labor, providing income to the inhabitants of the territory and creating economic institutions which are needed in that developing economy. Outlays for these activities will total $71 million in 1972, an increase of $20 million over 1971.

Proposals will be transmitted for 1971 supplemental budget authority of $13 million and 1972 budget authority of $85 million for the Environmental Protection Agency. These proposals are for only part of the total EPA budget and will cover such requirements as implementing the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments and the Resource Recovery Act of 1970, and for expanded programs which will be proposed in new legislation.

PART 6

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY AGENCY AND ACCOUNT

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)

This tabulation shows, for each appropriation and fund account, information on new obligational authority (NOA), loan authority (LA), expenditures (Exp.), and net lending (NL). Functional code numbers are shown for each account as a cross reference to tables 14 and 15 (pp. 540, 553) where the figures are summarized by functional classification. The NOA in this tabulation takes account of certain transfers between appropriations, and in the 1970 column includes, without separate identification, amounts provided by Public Law 91-305 for the pay raise authorized by Public Laws 91-231 and 90-207. Congressional action in the appropriation process occasionally is in the form of a limitation on the use of a trust fund or other fund, or an appropriation to liquidate contract authority. Such items, which do not involve NOA or LA, are included here in parentheses, but are not added into the totals. NOA and LA items are current authorities except where otherwise indicated. Explanatory sentences relate primarily to NOA or LA, and usually to increases or decreases for 1972. Generally, sentences which relate only to expenditures and net lending are inclosed in parentheses. Types of funds and the deduct entries at the end of each chapter of this table are explained in Part 7, pages 508 through 513.

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
SENATE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation of the Vice President and Senators 901	NOA	4,696	4,707 D 6	4,719	6	(For the Legislative Branch, explanations are shown only for those items for which supporting data were submitted to the Office of Management and Budget.)
	Exp.	4,708				
Mileage of President of the Senate and of Senators 901	NOA	58	58	58	----------	
	Exp.	49				
Expense allowances of the Vice President and Majority and Minority Leaders 901	NOA	16	16	16	----------	
	Exp.	16				
Salaries, officers and employees 901	NOA	39,244	41,906 D 2,431	45,215	878	
	Exp.	38,323				
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate 901	NOA	413	415 D 24	440	1	
	Exp.	375				
Payments to estates and widows of deceased Members of the Senate 901	NOA	50	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	80				

Contingent expenses of the Senate:						
Senate Policy Committees	901	NOA	521	528 [D] 31	565	6
		Exp.	367			
Automobiles and maintenance	901	NOA	56	55 [D] 3	58	----------
		Exp.	50			
Furniture	901	NOA	31	31	31	----------
		Exp.	37			
Inquiries and investigations	901	NOA	7,863	9,327 [D] 463	9,855	65
		Exp.	7,671			
Folding documents	901	NOA	52	51 [D] 3	54	----------
		Exp.	48			
Mail transportation	901	NOA	17	17	17	----------
		Exp.	16			
Miscellaneous items	901	NOA	5,828	6,217 [D] 105	6,398	76
		Exp.	5,286			
Postage stamps	901	NOA	120	120	120	----------
		Exp.	111			
Stationery (revolving fund)	901	NOA	378	378	378	----------
		Exp.	279			
Communications	901	NOA	15	----------	----------	----------
		Exp.	11			

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
SENATE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Senate restaurant fund 901	Exp.	−59				
Recording studio revolving fund 901	Exp.	217				
Total Federal funds Senate	NOA	59,358	66,892	67,924	1,032	
	Exp.	57,585	63,547	64,528	981	
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation of Members 901	NOA	20,121	20,166	20,262	96	
	Exp.	19,960				
Mileage of Members and expense allowance of the Speaker 901	NOA	200	200	200	----------	
	Exp.	191				
Salaries, officers and employees 901	NOA	17,910	20,566 D 1,083	21,369	−280	
	Exp.	17,729				
Members' clerk hire 901	NOA	49,200	48,200 D 3,000	52,000	800	
	Exp.	49,175				

Contingent expenses of the House:					
Furniture 901	NOA	240	300	590	290
	Exp.	559			
Miscellaneous items 901	NOA	4,757	7,735	6,325	−1,410
	Exp.	3,756			
Government contributions 901	NOA	4,105	4,300 [D] 372	5,020	348
	Exp.	4,093			
Reporting hearings 901	NOA	325	374 [A] 49	422	−1
	Exp.	363			
Special and select committees 901	NOA	7,050	6,800 [D] 520	7,320	----------
	Exp.	6,922			
Telegraph and telephone 901	NOA	3,650	3,650	4,000	350
	Exp.	3,424			
Stationery (revolving fund) 901	NOA	1,310	1,308	1,530	222
	Exp.	1,376			
Postage stamps 901	NOA	320	320	321	1
	Exp.	311			
Revision of laws 901	NOA	36	35	38	3
	Exp.	36			
Speaker's automobile 901	NOA	16	16 [D] 1	17	----------
	Exp.	16			

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Contingent expenses of the House—Con.						
Majority leader's automobile 901	NOA	16	16 } D 1 }	17	----------	
	Exp.	16				
Minority leader's automobile 901	NOA	16	16 } D 1 }	17	----------	
	Exp.	16				
New edition of the United States Code 901	NOA	150	----------	160	160	
	Exp.	85				
New edition of the District of Columbia Code 901	NOA	----------	150	----------	−150	
	Exp.	32				
Payments to widows and heirs of deceased Members of Congress 901	NOA	85	170	----------	−170	
	Exp.	115				
Public enterprise funds:						
House of Representatives restaurant fund 901	Exp.	32				
Recording studio revolving fund 901	Exp.	63				

Beauty shop (revolving fund) 901	Exp.	−4			
Intragovernmental funds:					
Advances and reimbursements 901	Exp.	13			
Total Federal funds House of Representatives.	NOA	109,507	119,349	119,608	259
	Exp.	108,279	113,382	113,628	246

JOINT ITEMS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:					
Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures 901	NOA	55	61 D 4	65	----------
	Exp.	57			
Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1969 901	Exp.	8			
Joint Economic Committee 901	NOA	512	577 D 32	614	5
	Exp.	453			
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy 901	NOA	433	440 D 21	467	6
	Exp.	374			
Joint Committee on Printing 901	NOA	228	265 D 14	272	−7
	Exp.	221			
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation 901	NOA	608	658 D 37	715	20
	Exp.	602			

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
JOINT ITEMS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Joint Committee on Defense Production 901	NOA	119	119 D 7	126	----------	
	Exp.	114				
Joint Committee on Congressional Operations 901	NOA	----------	----------	425	425	
Office of the Attending Physician 901	NOA	71	77	83	6	
	Exp.	145				
Capitol Police Board:						
General expenses 901	NOA	134	134	134	----------	
	Exp.	153				
Capitol Police Board 901	NOA	900	880 D 130	1,010	----------	
	Exp.	885				
Capitol guide service 901	NOA	----------	----------	360	360	
Education of pages 901	NOA	112	112 D 18	130	----------	
	Exp.	112				
Official mail costs 901	NOA	10,161	11,244	14,942	3,698	
	Exp.	10,161				

Statements of appropriations..901	NOA	13	13	13	----------	
	Exp.	10				
Total Federal funds joint items.	NOA	13,346	14,843	19,356	4,513	
	Exp.	13,295	14,101	18,388	4,287	

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries.....901	NOA	881	939 [D] 40	1,062	83	Increase covers funding of 3 new positions and within grade salary advancements and related costs.
	Exp.	866	980	1,062	82	
Contingent expenses.....901	NOA	50	50	50	----------	This item is for unforeseen expenses.
	Exp.	47	58	50	−8	
Capitol buildings.....901	NOA	2,183	2,473 [C] 47 [D] 13	2,444	−214	Decrease results from omission of following nonrecurring items: (1) Installation of improved protection equipment in electrical substations and transformer stations of legislative buildings; and (2) installation of speech reinforcement systems in the House and Senate Chambers.
Reappropriation.....	NOA	----------	125			
	Exp.	2,124	2,492	2,584	92	
Extension of the Capitol.....901	NOA	2,275	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	24	342	----------	−342	
Capitol grounds.....901	NOA	902	882 [C] 32	964	50	Increase covers nonrecurring item of replacement of sections of sidewalks in Capitol Grounds areas east of the Capitol Plaza.
	Exp.	828	1,005	966	−39	
Senate office buildings.....901	NOA	3,456	4,045 [C] 109	3,736	−418	Decrease results from omission of nonrecurring items of emergency power facilities for elevators in the two Senate office buildings; replacement of exterior marble balusters between colonnades and at corners of the Old Senate Office Building; and reduction in the amount of plumbing renewals in the Old Senate Office Building.
	Exp.	3,618	4,122	4,132	10	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Extension of additional Senate office building site 901	NOA	1,250	510	----------	−510	Decrease results from reduction in the amount for acquisition of property.
	Exp.	----------	1,760	----------	−1,760	
Senate garage 901	NOA	80	80 c 2	84	2	
	Exp.	72	89	84	−5	
House office buildings 901	NOA	5,599	6,165 c 98	7,503	1,240	Increase provides for 24 new positions and within grade salary advancements and related costs; cleaning, caulking, painting, and birdproofing exterior of Cannon House Office Building; and replacement of elevators in the Longworth House Office Building.
	Exp.	5,491	6,301	6,856	555	
Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House office building (liquidation of contract authority) 901		(−107)	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	419	740	105	−635	
Capitol Power Plant 901	NOA	3,533	3,915 c 28	4,446	503	Increase mainly to cover higher electrical energy and fuel costs.
	Exp.	3,332	4,084	4,625	541	
Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant (liquidation of contract authority) 901		(−300)	(−50)	(−285)	(−235)	
	Exp.	140	138	505	367	

John W. McCormack Residential Page School 901	NOA	----------	50	----------	−50	
	Exp.	----------	35	15	−20	
Additional office building for the United States Senate 901	Exp.	6	----------	----------	----------	
Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate office building 901	Exp.	3	----------	----------	----------	
Changes and improvements, Capitol Power Plant 901	Exp.	5	----------	----------	----------	
Structural and mechanical care, Library buildings and grounds 901	NOA	1,057	1,555	1,199	−464	Decrease results from omission of 5 nonrecurring items; installation of additional elevators in the annex and modernization of 2 elevators in the main building; equipping part of the bookstacks with shelving; repairs to storm drainage system and water supply lines; providing expanded facilities for data processing office; installation of improved lighting in offices and other buildings.
			[c] 19			
	NOA	60	89	1,851	153	
Reappropriation	Exp.	1,493	1,698			
Furniture and furnishings, library buildings and grounds 901	NOA	350	----------	----------	----------	(Appropriation for 1972 transferred these activities to the jurisdiction of Librarian of Congress pursuant to Public Law 91-382 (84 Stat. 820).)
	Exp.	310	240	----------	−240	
Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building 901	NOA	2,800	15,610	71,090	55,480	Increase is to provide funds for construction of the superstructure of the building.
	Exp.	19	4,118	19,177	15,059	
Total Federal funds Architect of the Capitol.	NOA	24,476	36,876	92,578	55,702	
	Exp.	18,797	28,202	42,012	13,810	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
BOTANIC GARDEN						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....901	NOA	624	673 c 36 D 5	738	24	Increase results from 2 nonrecurring items at the Poplar Point Nursery: replacement of tubes in 4 boilers, and installation of automatic temperature controls in greenhouses.
	Exp.	620	712	740	28	
Total Federal funds Botanic Garden.	NOA	624	714	738	24	
	Exp.	620	712	740	28	
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	20,487	21,196 D 1,133	33,120	10,791	Provides for increased activity in organization of the collections, reader and reference service, general administrative service, and automation development costs.
	Exp.	20,700	22,231	32,015	9,784	
Copyright offices: Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	3,496	3,595 D 212	4,345	538	Increase provides for 25 additional positions to meet an increased workload.
	Exp.	3,495	3,910	4,104	194	
Congressional Research Service: Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	4,683	5,178 D 318	9,161	3,665	Increase provides for implementation of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and for a higher level of activity in the Service's work.
	Exp.	4,643	5,418	9,044	3,626	

Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	8,025	9,000 [D] 297	9,771	474	Increase provides for higher level of activities for supplying cards to other libraries, and for preparation and distribution of the "National Union Catalog." Costs are largely recovered from sales income.
	Exp.	7,950	9,346	9,389	43	
Books for the general collections 608	NOA	750	800	1,090	290	Increase allows for higher costs of book procurement, and for a larger quantity of library materials.
	Exp.	760	825	1,090	265	
Books for the law library.....608	NOA	140	140	175	35	Increase allows for higher cost of law material and for a greater quantity of law materials.
	Exp.	138	150	175	25	
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	7,030	7,598 [D] 49	8,536	889	Provides for increases in reader and reference service.
	Exp.	6,195	11,779	8,333	−3,446	
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents: Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	136	136 [D] 10	.....	−146	The program was completed in 1971; no further appropriations are requested under this title.
	Exp.	128	161	12	−149	
Preservation of motion pictures: Salaries and expenses.....608	Exp.	1	.....	.....	.....	(Activities previously carried out under this title have been transferred to Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.)
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program).....608	NOA	1,816	2,377 [D] 11	2,889	501	Program utilizes excess foreign currencies to acquire and distribute foreign library materials.
	Exp.	2,273	2,471	2,889	418	
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska..608	Exp.	1	4	.....	−4	(This special program will be completed in 1971.)
Furniture and furnishings.....608	NOA	.....	350	570	220	Increase provides furniture and equipment for new staff, and for replacement of wornout equipment.
	Exp.	.....	245	544	299	
Oliver Wendell Holmes devise fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....608	NOA	6	6	6	.....	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	20	20	20	.....	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 608	Exp.	−237	200	200	----------	
Total Federal funds Library of Congress.	NOA	46,569	52,406	69,663	17,257	
	Exp.	46,067	56,760	67,815	11,055	
Trust Funds						
Gift and trust fund accounts, non-revolving (permanent) 608	NOA	3,959	4,133	4,133	----------	Income from investments and other gifts and receipts is devoted to advancing work at the Library.
	Exp.	3,737	4,048	4,067	19	
Trust accounts, principal (permanent) 608	NOA	1	----------	----------	----------	
Total trust funds Library of Congress.	NOA	3,960	4,133	4,133	----------	
	Exp.	3,737	4,048	4,067	19	
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Printing and binding 901	NOA	30,300	32,000	38,000	6,000	Increase represents additional printing and binding requirements for Congress and Government agencies.
	Exp.	30,204	41,755	38,000	−3,755	

Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses 910	NOA	10,045	11,647 [c] 189 [D] 335	14,026	1,855	Increase covers additional costs of sales and distribution functions, depository library distribution, distribution for other agencies and Congress, and cataloging.
	Exp.	9,750	12,587	13,926	1,339	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Government Printing Office revolving fund 910	NOA	----------	22,000	3,500	−18,500	To improve electrical system, air conditioning, and building structures as necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Government Printing Office.
	Exp.	−5,813	−7,277	−8,686	−1,409	
Total Federal funds Government Printing Office.	NOA	40,345	66,171	55,526	−10,645	
	Exp.	34,141	47,065	43,240	−3,825	
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 904	NOA	70,273	74,008 [D] 3,892	83,250	5,350	Increase provides additional staff which will allow extended audit coverage.
	Exp.	69,857	76,982	82,458	5,476	
Total Federal funds General Accounting Office.	NOA	70,273	77,900	83,250	5,350	
	Exp.	69,857	76,982	82,458	5,476	
COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 904	NOA	----------	820	1,650	830	Provides funds for the first full year of operations.
	Exp.	----------	800	1,625	825	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
UNITED STATES TAX COURT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	3,022	3,288 D 100	3,425	37	Increase provides for higher pay costs.
	Exp.	2,963	3,359	3,458	99	
Construction.....904	NOA	.....	.....	14,915	14,915	Funds provide for construction of new tax court building.
	Exp.	.....	.....	1,200	1,200	
Total Federal funds United States Tax Court.	NOA	3,022	3,388	18,340	14,952	
	Exp.	2,963	3,359	4,658	1,299	
Trust Funds						
Tax court judges survivors annuity fund (permanent).....904	NOA	64	57	59	2	Judges pay 3% and the Government pays the remainder to finance survivors annuity system.
	Exp.	9	20	20	.....	
Total trust funds United States Tax Court.	NOA	64	57	59	2	
	Exp.	9	20	20	.....	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	367,520	439,359	528,633	89,274
	Exp.	351,604	404,910	439,092	34,182
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions 900	NOA / Exp.	*−438*	*−420*	*−420*	----------
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA / Exp.	*−6,354*	*−7,008*	*−7,508*	*−500*
900	NOA / Exp.	*−3,270*	*−3,338*	*−3,373*	*−35*
Total Federal funds	NOA	357,458	428,593	517,332	88,739
	Exp.	341,542	394,144	427,791	33,647
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	4,024	4,190	4,192	2
	Exp.	3,746	4,068	4,087	19
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA / Exp.	*−2,029*	*−2,250*	*−2,250*	----------
850	NOA / Exp.	*−72*	*−72*	*−72*	----------
Total trust funds	NOA	1,923	1,868	1,870	2
	Exp.	1,645	1,746	1,765	19

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions ..900	NOA Exp.	*−40*	*−35*	*−35*	----------	
Total legislative branch:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	359,341	430,426	519,167	88,741	
Total outlays	Exp.	343,147	395,855	429,521	33,666	

‡Totals for the legislative branch are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	424,028	389,920	528,633	438,753
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	49	49	----------	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	560	524	----------	36
(D) Civilian pay	14,722	14,417	----------	303
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−10,766	−10,766	−11,301	−11,301
Total Federal funds	428,593	394,144	517,332	427,791
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	4,190	4,068	4,192	4,087
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,322	−2,322	−2,322	−2,322
Total trust funds	1,868	1,746	1,870	1,765
Intragovernmental transactions	−35	−35	−35	−35
Total legislative branch	430,426	395,855	519,167	429,521

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 902	NOA	----------	----------	4,460	4,460	1971 supplemental provides for increase in health benefits cost under Public Law 91–418. Increase provides for 27 additional permanent positions, hire of passenger vehicles, higher cost of printing and binding opinions and Supreme Court Reports, a "start-up" computer application in the handling of the Court's docket, additional costs of services, supplies and equipment, and for additional equipment. This account includes activities formerly funded in the Salaries, Printing and binding Supreme Court reports, Miscellaneous expenses, Automobile for the Chief Justice, and Books for the Supreme Court appropriation accounts.
	Exp.	----------	----------	4,480	4,480	
Salaries 902	NOA	2,729	2,998 A 10 D 144	----------	−3,152	
	Exp.	2,612	3,115 A 9	----------	−3,124	
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports 902	NOA	195	278	----------	−278	
	Exp.	197	213	----------	−213	
Miscellaneous expenses 902	NOA	164	224	----------	−224	
	Exp.	149	209	----------	−209	
Automobile for the Chief Justice 902	NOA	10	11 D 1	----------	−12	
	Exp.	9	12	----------	−12	
Books for the Supreme Court 902	NOA	40	46	----------	−46	
	Exp.	39	46	----------	−46	
Care of the building and grounds 902	NOA	410	487 C 15	553	51	Increase provides for higher salary costs, improved interior and exterior lighting, and modification in design of rostrum in courtroom.
	Exp.	380	501	529	28	
Total Federal funds Supreme Court of the United States.	NOA	3,548	4,214	5,013	799	
	Exp.	3,386	4,105	5,009	904	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
THE JUDICIARY—Continued						
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	599	615 [p] 23	645	7	Estimate provides for increased pay costs.
	Exp.	592	632	643	11	
Total Federal funds Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.	NOA	599	638	645	7	
	Exp.	592	632	643	11	
CUSTOMS COURT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	2,030	2,129 [p] 99	2,254	26	Estimate provides for increased pay costs.
	Exp.	2,054	2,200	2,240	40	
Total Federal funds Customs Court.	NOA	2,030	2,228	2,254	26	
	Exp.	2,054	2,200	2,240	40	

COURT OF CLAIMS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	1,832	1,941 [p] 54	2,034	39	Estimate provides for increased pay and contractual reporting of court proceedings.
	Exp.	1,875	1,990	2,031	41	
Total Federal funds Court of Claims.	NOA	1,832	1,995	2,034	39	
	Exp.	1,875	1,990	2,031	41	

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries of judges.....902	NOA	22,421	24,375 [p] 25	25,643	1,243	Increase covers higher pay costs and an additional number of senior judges.
	Exp.	23,630	24,351	25,603	1,252	
Salaries of supporting personnel 902	NOA	53,452	55,762 [p] 3,363	68,948	9,823	Increase provides for higher pay costs and 733 additional positions.
	Exp.	54,545	59,070	68,848	9,778	
Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel.....902	NOA	4,300	10,000	13,300	3,300	Increase provides for additional costs due to higher average payment per case resulting from Criminal Justice Act amendments.
	Exp.	5,083	7,500	12,000	4,500	
Fees of jurors.....902	NOA	15,500	15,930	17,230	1,300	Increase allows for an additional 18% in petit jury trials and appointment of new judges.
	Exp.	15,572	15,700	17,200	1,500	
Travel and miscellaneous expenses 902	NOA	7,500	9,310	10,176	866	Increase provides for higher workload requirements and additional pay costs.
	Exp.	7,206	9,000	10,040	1,040	

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
THE JUDICIARY—Continued						
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....902	NOA	2,701	2,855 D 125 D 20	3,928	928	Increase provides for 68 additional positions and higher allotments for the study of Rules of Practice and Procedure.
	Exp.	2,659	2,980	3,869	889	
Salaries and expenses of U.S. magistrates.....902	NOA	550	4,560	6,200	1,640	Increase provides for additional staff authorized by the Judicial Conference of the United States.
	Exp.	.....	4,124	6,200	2,076	
Salaries of referees.....902	NOA	6,098	6,232 D 10	6,416	174	Increase provides for additional salary costs.
	Exp.	6,410	6,238	6,410	172	
Expenses of referees.....902	NOA	9,065	8,990 D 479 D −20	11,041	1,592	Increase provides for converting 25 positions to full-time employment, additional salary costs, and for increased postal and telephone rates.
	Exp.	8,829	9,400	10,849	1,449	
Total Federal funds courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.	NOA	121,587	142,016	162,882	20,866	
	Exp.	123,934	138,363	161,019	22,656	

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	600	700	1,233	533	Increase allows for 4 new positions and authority to conduct Chicago Probation Training Center and in-service training institutes.
	Exp.	543	696	1,133	437	
Advances and reimbursements....	Exp.	−7	7	.....	−7	
Total Federal judicial center..	NOA	600	700	1,233	533	
	Exp.	536	703	1,133	430	

COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Commission on Bankruptcy Laws of the United States.....902	NOA	.....	400	.....	−400	Funds are needed to prepare a report within 2 years as required by Public Law 91-354 (84 Stat. 468).
	Exp.	.....	180	220	40	

JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS

Trust Funds

Judicial survivors' annuity fund (permanent, indefinite).....701	NOA	1,471	1,620	1,740	120	Provides for annuities to dependents of deceased judges.
	Exp.	696	750	760	10	
Operation of the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia trust fund (permanent, indefinite) 703	NOA	645	1,170	1,523	353	Increase provides for expansion of the Public Defender Service.
	Exp.	656	1,150	1,500	350	
Total judiciary trust funds..	NOA	2,116	2,790	3,263	473	
	Exp.	1,352	1,900	2,260	360	

[1] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
THE JUDICIARY—Continued						
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	130,196	152,191	174,061	21,870	
	Exp.	132,377	148,173	172,295	24,122	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 900	NOA / Exp.	*−5,209*	*−5,998*	*−6,452*	*−454*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	124,987	146,193	167,609	21,416	
	Exp.	127,168	142,175	165,843	23,668	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,116	2,790	3,263	473	
	Exp.	1,352	1,900	2,260	360	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 900	NOA / Exp.	*−645*	*−1,170*	*−1,523*	*−353*	
Total trust funds	NOA	1,471	1,620	1,740	120	
	Exp.	707	730	737	7	
Total the Judiciary: ‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	126,458	147,813	169,349	21,536	
Total outlays	Exp.	127,875	142,905	166,580	23,675	

‡Totals for the Judiciary are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	147,843	144,000	174,061	172,121
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	10	9	----------	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	15	14	----------	1
(D) Civilian pay	4,323	4,150	----------	173
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−5,998	−5,998	−6,452	−6,452
Total Federal funds	146,193	142,175	167,609	165,843
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,790	1,900	3,263	2,260
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,170	−1,170	−1,523	−1,523
Total trust funds	1,620	730	1,740	737
Total the Judiciary	147,813	142,905	169,349	166,580

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation of the President.903	NOA	250	250	250	----------	The President receives a salary of $200 thousand and an expense allowance of $50 thousand annually.
	Exp.	250	250	250	----------	
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	3,940	8,010 D 349	9,073	714	This Office provides the President with staff assistance and administrative services.
	Exp.	3,721	8,336	9,077	741	
Total the White House Office‡..	NOA	3,940	8,359	9,073	714	
	Exp.	3,721	8,336	9,077	741	

‡Totals for the White House Office are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	8,010	8,001	9,073	9,063
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	349	335	----------	14
Total Federal funds.....	8,359	8,336	9,073	9,077

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:							
Special projects	903	NOA	2,500	1,500	1,500	----------	The President uses this appropriation for staff assistance on special problems.
		Exp.	2,497	1,500	1,500	----------	

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:							
Operating expenses	903	NOA	979	1,100 D 40	1,218	78	These funds provide for care, maintenance, and operation of the Executive Residence.
		Exp.	852	1,258	1,218	−40	
Total Executive Residence‡		NOA	979	1,140	1,218	78	
		Exp.	852	1,258	1,218	−40	

‡Totals for the Executive Residence are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,100	1,220	1,218	1,216
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	40	38	----------	2
Total Federal funds	1,140	1,258	1,218	1,218

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

Federal Funds

General and special funds:							
Special assistance to the President	903	NOA	----------	700	700	----------	These funds are used by the Vice President to carry out responsibilities assigned to him by the President and by various statutes.
		Exp.	----------	630	700	70	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	1,187	1,233 p 42	2,075	800	The Council advises the President on economic policies and programs. Increase provides for financing the activities of the National Commission on Productivity.
	Exp.	1,127	1,271	2,031	760	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.903	Exp.	61	.....	.....	.....	
Total Council of Economic Advisers. ‡	NOA	1,187	1,275	2,075	800	
	Exp.	1,188	1,271	2,031	760	

‡ Totals for the Council are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.	1972 NOA	1972 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,233	1,231	2,075	2,029
Separate transmittal:				
(p) Civilian pay	42	40	.....	2
Total Federal funds	1,275	1,271	2,075	2,031

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	350	1,500	2,300	800	Increase provides for additional staff assistance to review and coordinate environmental programs and for related contract studies.
	Exp.	.....	1,588	2,300	712	

DOMESTIC COUNCIL

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	.....	1,500 D 28	1,812	284	Provides staff services for the Council which assists the President in the formulation and coordination of national domestic policy. The Council was established by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970.
	Exp.	.....	1,473	1,761	288	
Total Domestic Council ‡....	NOA	.....	1,528	1,812	284	
	Exp.	.....	1,473	1,761	288	

‡ Totals for the Domestic Council are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,500	1,449	1,812	1,757
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	28	24	.....	4
Total Federal funds	1,528	1,473	1,812	1,761

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	549	500	485	−15	The Council advises and assists the President on policies, plans, and programs in aeronautical and space activities.
	Exp.	538	495	501	6	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	700	400	.....	−400	The statutory termination date of the Council is June 30, 1971.
	Exp.	863	512	.....	−512	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..903	Exp.	74	6	.....	−6	
Total National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.	NOA	700	400	.....	−400	
	Exp.	937	518	.....	−518	
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	1,860	2,182	2,332	150	The Council advises the President on policies relating to the national security.
	Exp.	1,418	2,220	2,400	180	
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	5,256	5,890	5,990	100	This Office advises the President on nonmilitary defense matters and natural disaster relief.
	Exp.	5,121	5,850	5,840	−10	

Defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies.....059	NOA	3,285	3,130 [b] 168	3,130	−168	Provides for emergency readiness activities of Federal agencies.
	Exp.	2,936	3,334	3,184	−150	
State and local preparedness...059	Exp.	9	7	.....	−7	(Outlays result from previously appropriated funds.)
Total Office of Emergency Preparedness.‡	NOA	8,541	9,188	9,120	−68	
	Exp.	8,066	9,191	9,024	−167	

‡Totals for the Office are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	9,020	9,057	9,120	8,990
Separate transmittal:				
([b]) Civilian pay	168	134	.....	34
Total Federal funds	9,188	9,191	9,120	9,024

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	120	300	300	.....	Provides staff assistance to maintain the Office at the 1971 level.
	Exp.	53	290	300	10	

[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	12,141	14,200 D 644	19,002	4,158	The Office assists the President in the discharge of his management, budgetary, and other executive responsibilities. Increase provides for additional staff to meet the expanded responsibilities of the Office which was established by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970.
	Exp.	11,559	14,815	18,481	3,666	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 903	Exp.	117	----------	----------	----------	
Total Office of Management and Budget.‡	NOA	12,141	14,844	19,002	4,158	
	Exp.	11,676	14,815	18,481	3,666	

‡Totals for the Office are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	14,200	14,207	19,002	18,445
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	644	608	----------	36
Total Federal funds	14,844	14,815	19,002	18,481

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	1,958	2,100 [D] 67	2,280	113	Increase is primarily for 3 new positions and related costs to permit assumption of greater responsibility for coordination of marine science activities.
	Exp.	1,850	2,234	2,280	46	
Total Office of Science and Technology.‡	NOA	1,958	2,167	2,280	113	
	Exp.	1,850	2,234	2,280	46	

‡Totals for the Office are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,100	2,174	2,280	2,273
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	67	60	.....	7
Total Federal funds	2,167	2,234	2,280	2,280

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	1,795	1,748	2,620	872	Estimate provides for salaries and expenses of the Office which was established by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1970.
	Exp.	1,817	2,400	2,500	100	

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	1,000	500	.....	−500	Commission will complete its work in 1971.
	Exp.	737	641	.....	−641	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	533	597 D 28	930	305	Provides additional staff for expansion of activities relating to the protection and promotion of U.S. trading interests abroad.
	Exp.	503	630	912	282	
Total Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.‡	NOA	533	625	930	305	
	Exp.	503	630	912	282	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.	1972 NOA	1972 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	597	604	930	910
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	28	26	----------	2
Total Federal funds	625	630	930	912

MISCELLANEOUS						
Federal Funds						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements:						
Interagency Committee on Civil Disorders.....903	Exp.	2	----------	----------	----------	(The Committee completed its work in 1969.)

National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence 903	Exp.	84	19	----------	−19	(The Commission submitted its final report to the President in 1969.)
President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing 903	Exp.	23	----------	----------	----------	(The cost of the Committee's activities has been assumed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.)
President's Commission on Income Maintenance 903	Exp.	121	63	----------	−63	(The Commission submitted its report to the President in November 1969.)
President's Committee on Urban Housing 903	Exp.	22	----------	----------	----------	(The Committee completed its work in 1969.)
Total miscellaneous	Exp.	252	82	----------	−82	
SUMMARY						
Total Executive Office of the President:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	38,403	48,706	55,997	7,291	
Total outlays	Exp.	36,355	49,822	55,235	5,413	

‡ Totals for the Executive Office of the President are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	47,340	48,557	55,997	55,134
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	1,366	1,265	----------	101
Total, Executive Office of the President	48,706	49,822	55,997	55,235

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Appalachian regional development programs:						
Appropriation 507	NOA	106,500	126,000	r 107,000	−24,000	Decrease represents lower highway contract authority and the use of unobligated balances.
Contract authority:						
Current	NOA	175,000				
Permanent	NOA		175,000	170,000		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(175,000)	(175,000)	(175,000)		
	Exp.	193,142	271,200	288,300	17,100	
Public enterprise funds:						
Appalachian housing fund 507	NOA	1,000	1,000		−1,000	Financing is provided out of prior year loan repayments for a continuation of the 1971 program level of 35 "seed money" loans.
	Exp.	622	1,568	625	−943	
Total Appalachian regional development programs.	NOA	282,500	302,000	277,000	−25,000	
	Exp.	193,764	272,768	288,925	16,157	
DISASTER RELIEF						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Disaster relief 703	NOA	245,000	65,000	85,000	20,000	Provides for increased Federal assistance to State and local governments to cope with natural disasters.
	Exp.	144,909	100,000	80,000	−20,000	

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Emergency fund for the President 903	NOA	1,000	1,000	1,000	----------	Estimate will enable the President to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense.
	Exp.	851	950	950	----------	

EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Federal Funds

Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund, Defense Production Act 059	Exp.	−13,958	−165,725	−23,607	142,124	(Increased sale of commodities will more than offset programmatic expenditures).
	NL	−831	−618	−612	----------	
Total outlays		−14,789	−166,344	−24,219	142,124	

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Expenses of management improvement 903	NOA	350	350	550	200	Increase will better enable the President to improve the management, organization, and operation of the executive branch.
	Exp.	119	612	715	103	

[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE						
International Security Assistance						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Military assistance 057	NOA	**350,252**	**750,000**	r 705,000	−45,000	1971 amounts more than doubled 1970 level to meet urgent needs of Cambodia, Korea, and other countries. Budget authority in 1972 is maintained at about the same level.
	Exp.	548,360	636,000	675,000	39,000	
Foreign military credit sales 057	NOA	**70,000**	**200,000**	r 510,000	**310,000**	Increase provides for the inclusion of the request for Israel and for certain other country programs.
	Exp.	92,516	140,000	290,000	150,000	
Military credit sales to Israel 057	NOA	----------	**500,000**	----------	**−500,000**	No budget authority is requested for 1972 since an amount for this purpose is included in the Foreign military credit sales account.
	Exp.	----------	375,000	125 000	−250,000	
Supporting assistance 152	NOA	**390,271**	**506,000**	r 778,000	**272,000**	This account includes programs previously funded under Economic assistance. Increase reflects additional aid primarily for Vietnam and Cambodia.
	Exp.	466,123	504,175	657,626	153,451	
Public enterprise funds:						
Liquidation of foreign military sales fund 057	Exp.	−31,975	54,000	20,000	−34,000	(Decrease in outlays reflects a lower estimate of payments due on obligations incurred prior to June 30, 1968.)
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 057	NOA, Exp.	*−15,686*	*−30,000*	*−85,000*	*−55,000*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**794,837**	**1,926,000**	**1,908,000**	**−18,000**	
	Exp.	1,059,338	1,679,175	1,682,626	3,451	

Trust Funds						
Advances, foreign military sales (permanent, indefinite): 057						
Contract authority	NOA	**738,077**	**850,000**	**850,000**	----------	This program covers cash sales of defense articles and services to eligible developed countries and international organizations.
Liquidation of contract authority.		(812,694)	(980,000)	(900,000)	(−80,000)	
	Exp.	950,275	935,000	900,000	−35,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 057	NOA, Exp.	*−812,694*	*−980,000*	*−900,000*	*80,000*	
Total trust funds	NOA	**−74,617**	**−130,000**	**−50,000**	**80,000**	
	Exp.	137,581	−45,000	----------	45,000	
Total international security assistance:						
Total budget authority	NOA	**720,220**	**1,796,000**	**1,858,000**	**62,000**	
Total outlays	Exp.	**1,196,919**	1,634,175	1,682,626	48,451	
International Development Assistance						
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
International financial institutions 152	NOA	**685,880**	**180,000** [A] **732,860** [B] **60,000**	**50,000** [B] **845,000**	**−77,860**	Funds will provide installment payments on increases in the ordinary capital of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); legislation will be proposed to authorize U.S. contributions to the special fund of the IDB, the special fund capital of the Asian Development Bank, and the International Development Association.
	Exp.	223,892	245,000 [A] 24,610 [B] 2,000	247,000 [A] 48,000 [B] 57,000	80,390	
International organizations and programs 152	NOA	**113,530**	**116,715**	[F] **168,000**	**51,285**	Provides for increased emphasis on U.N. technical assistance programs and additional funds for Indus Basin Development.
	Exp.	**99,724**	129,795	143,400	13,605	
Total multilateral assistance	NOA	**799,410**	**1,089,575**	**1,063,000**	**−26,575**	
	Exp.	323,616	401,405	495,400	93,995	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued						
International Development Assistance—Continued						
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants and other programs....152	NOA	353,034	317,120 [D] 5,600	[F] 397,000	70,180	Provides funds for programs of the proposed U.S. International Development Institute and for special transition costs associated with the foreign aid reorganization.
Current, indefinite.....	NOA	3,900	4,100			
	Exp.	342,868	341,240	348,755	7,515	
Public enterprise funds:						
Development loans.....152	NOA	.....	.....	[F] 655,000	655,000	Provides funds for programs for the proposed U.S. International Development Corporation.
	Exp.	.....	.....	741,205	741,205	
Alliance for Progress—Development loans.....152	NOA	245,000	287,500	.....	−287,500	Activity included in programs of the proposed U.S. International Development Corporation.
	Exp.	285,228	293,000	.....	−293,000	
Development loans—revolving fund.....152	NOA	296,600	420,000 [D] −5,600	.....	−414,400	Activity included in programs of the proposed U.S. International Development Corporation.
	Exp.	503,628	431,000	.....	−431,000	
Development loan fund (liquidation account).....152	Exp.	−27,665	−23,612	−27,005	−3,393	(Reflects liquidation of loans made prior to 1962.)
Housing investment guaranty fund 152	Exp.	−16,343	−368	−140	228	(Includes funds for the Latin American housing program and the worldwide housing guaranty program.)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation.....152	NOA	37,500	18,750	25,000	6,250	Provides funds to expand the investment insurance and guaranty program.
	Exp.	−782	−17,291	−19,713	6,578	
	NL	.....	3,000	12,000		
Inter-American Social Development Institute.....152	NOA	10,000	20,000	.....	−20,000	Provides funds to the new Inter-American Social Development Institute. No additional budget authority will be required in 1972.
	Exp.	.....	2,685	7,173	4,488	

Intragovernmental funds:						
Advance acquisition of property—revolving fund 152	Exp.	349	279	−170	−449	(Provides for use of U.S. Government-owned excess personal property.)
Office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance 152	Exp.	−31	21	20	−1	(Funds transferred from Peace Corps and other accounts finance review of foreign assistance activities.)
Advances and reimbursements 152	Exp.	−10,843	−12,046	−12,045	1	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−47,883*	*−63,418*	*−45,478*	*17,940*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−19,394*	*−13,840*	*−16,897*	*−3,057*	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds bilateral	NOA	**878,757**	**990,212**	**1,014,625**	**24,413**	
	Exp.	1,009,132	937,650	975,705	47,055	
	NL	----------	3,000	12,000		
Trust Funds						
Technical assistance (permanent, indefinite) 152	NOA	**6,523**	**6,000**	**6,000**	----------	Advances by foreign governments are used for procurement activities in the United States related to assistance programs.
	Exp.	5,464	5,800	5,800	----------	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−6,523*	*−6,000*	*−6,000*	----------	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds bilateral	Exp.	−1,059	−200	−200	----------	
Total bilateral assistance	NOA	**878,757**	**990,212**	**1,014,625**	**24,413**	
	Exp.	1,008,073	937,450	975,505	47,055	
	NL	----------	3,000	12,000		
Total international development assistance:						
Total budget authority	NOA	**1,678,167**	**2,079,787**	**2,077,625**	**−2,162**	
Total outlays	Exp.	1,331,689	1,338,855	1,470,905	141,050	
	NL	----------	3,000	12,000		

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued						
Contingencies						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
President's foreign assistance contingency fund 152	NOA	6,748	20,926	r 100,000	79,074	Provides funds for unforeseen contingencies and emergency assistance in disasters.
	Exp.	32,975	25,953	45,991	20,038	
Summary						
Foreign Assistance						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,479,752	4,026,713	4,085,625	58,912	
	Exp.	2,425,061	3,044,183	3,199,722	164,539	
	NL		3,000	12,000		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	−74,617	−130,000	−50,000	80,000	
	Exp.	136,522	−45,200	−200	45,000	
Total foreign assistance: ‡						
Total budget authority		2,405,135	3,896,713	4,035,625	138,912	
Total outlays		2,561,583	3,001,983	3,211,522	209,539	

‡Totals for foreign assistance are distributed as follows:

	1971			1972		
	NOA	Exp.	NL	NOA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	3,341,111	3,119,231	3,000	3,388,000	3,242,097	12,000
Separate transmittal:						
(A) Existing legislation	732,860	24,610	----------	----------	48,000	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	60,000	2,000	----------	845,000	57,000	----------
(D) Civilian pay	----------	5,600	----------	----------	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−107,258	−107,258	----------	−147,375	−147,375	----------
Total Federal funds	4,026,713	3,044,183	3,000	4,085,625	3,199,722	12,000
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	856,000	940,800	----------	856,000	905,800	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−986,000	−986,000	----------	−906,000	−906,000	----------
Total trust funds	−130,000	−45,200	----------	−50,000	−200	----------
Total foreign assistance	3,896,713	2,998,983	3,000	4,035,625	3,199,522	12,000

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Economic opportunity program: (Concentrated community development) 551	NOA	792,076	894,367	F 778,000	−116,367	Reductions due to the transfer of certain activities to other agencies and increasing local responsibility for community action programs are partially offset by an expanded experimentation in family planning and the delivery of health services, and increased emphasis on Indian programs.
	Exp.	735,782	790,000	790,000	----------	
(Elementary and secondary education) 601	NOA	396,300	429,000	----------	−429,000	Requests for these activities transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1972.
	Exp.	368,509	396,430	261,000	−135,430	
(Manpower training) 604	NOA	753,650	----------	----------	----------	(Funds for these activities were appropriated to the Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.)
	Exp.	697,368	435,942	----------	−435,942	
Total economic opportunity program.	NOA	1,942,026	1,323,367	778,000	−545,367	
	Exp.	1,801,659	1,622,372	1,051,000	−571,372	
Public enterprise funds:						
Economic opportunity loan fund 551	LA	5,900	----------	----------	----------	(This program, which provided individual and cooperative loans in rural areas, is being phased out.)
	Exp.	3,849	5,224	5,614	−3,247	
	NL	−9,559	−7,298	−10,935		

F Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued						
International Development Assistance—Continued						
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants and other programs....152	NOA	353,034	317,120	[F] 397,000	70,180	Provides funds for programs of the proposed U.S. International Development Institute and for special transition costs associated with the foreign aid reorganization.
			[D] 5,600			
Current, indefinite.....	NOA	3,900	4,100			
	Exp.	342,868	341,240	348,755	7,515	
Public enterprise funds:						
Development loans.....152	NOA	.....	.....	[F] 655,000	655,000	Provides funds for programs for the proposed U.S. International Development Corporation.
	Exp.	.....	.....	741,205	741,205	
Alliance for Progress—Development loans.....152	NOA	245,000	287,500	.....	−287,500	Activity included in programs of the proposed U.S. International Development Corporation.
	Exp.	285,228	293,000	.....	−293,000	
Development loans—revolving fund.....152	NOA	296,600	420,000	.....	−414,400	Activity included in programs of the proposed U.S. International Development Corporation.
			[D] −5,600			
	Exp.	503,628	431,000	.....	−431,000	
Development loan fund (liquidation account).....152	Exp.	−27,665	−23,612	−27,005	−3,393	(Reflects liquidation of loans made prior to 1962.)
Housing investment guaranty fund 152	Exp.	−16,343	−368	−140	228	(Includes funds for the Latin American housing program and the worldwide housing guaranty program.)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation.....152	NOA	37,500	18,750	25,000	6,250	Provides funds to expand the investment insurance and guaranty program.
	Exp.	−782	−17,291	−19,713	6,578	
	NL	.....	3,000	12,000		
Inter-American Social Development Institute.....152	NOA	10,000	20,000	.....	−20,000	Provides funds to the new Inter-American Social Development Institute. No additional budget authority will be required in 1972.
	Exp.	.....	2,685	7,173	4,488	

Intragovernmental funds:						
Advance acquisition of property—revolving fund 152	Exp.	349	279	−170	−449	(Provides for use of U.S. Government-owned excess personal property.)
Office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance 152	Exp.	−31	21	20	−1	(Funds transferred from Peace Corps and other accounts finance review of foreign assistance activities.)
Advances and reimbursements 152	Exp.	−10,843	−12,046	−12,045	1	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−47,883*	*−63,418*	*−45,478*	*17,940*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−19,394*	*−13,840*	*−16,897*	*−3,057*	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds bilateral	NOA	**878,757**	**990,212**	**1,014,625**	**24,413**	
	Exp.	1,009,132	937,650	975,705	47,055	
	NL	----------	3,000	12,000		
Trust Funds						
Technical assistance (permanent, indefinite) 152	NOA	**6,523**	**6,000**	**6,000**	----------	Advances by foreign governments are used for procurement activities in the United States related to assistance programs.
	Exp.	5,464	5,800	5,800	----------	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−6,523*	*−6,000*	*−6,000*	----------	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds bilateral	Exp.	−1,059	−200	−200	----------	
Total bilateral assistance	NOA	**878,757**	**990,212**	**1,014,625**	**24,413**	
	Exp.	1,008,073	937,450	975,505	47,055	
	NL	----------	3,000	12,000		
Total international development assistance:						
Total budget authority	NOA	**1,678,167**	**2,079,787**	**2,077,625**	**−2,162**	
Total outlays	Exp.	1,331,689	1,338,855	1,470,905	141,050	
	NL	----------	3,000	12,000		

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE—Continued						
Contingencies						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
President's foreign assistance contingency fund 152	NOA	6,748	20,926	r 100,000	79,074	Provides funds for unforeseen contingencies and emergency assistance in disasters.
	Exp.	32,975	25,953	45,991	20,038	
Summary						
Foreign Assistance						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,479,752	4,026,713	4,085,625	58,912	
	Exp.	2,425,061	3,044,183	3,199,722	164,539	
	NL	----------	3,000	12,000		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	−74,617	−130,000	−50,000	80,000	
	Exp.	136,522	−45,200	−200	45,000	
Total foreign assistance: ‡						
Total budget authority		2,405,135	3,896,713	4,035,625	138,912	
Total outlays		2,561,583	3,001,983	3,211,522	209,539	

‡Totals for foreign assistance are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.	1971 NL	1972 NOA	1972 Exp.	1972 NL
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	3,341,111	3,119,231	3,000	3,388,000	3,242,097	12,000
Separate transmittal:						
(A) Existing legislation	732,860	24,610	----------	----------	48,000	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	60,000	2,000	----------	845,000	57,000	----------
(D) Civilian pay	----------	5,600	----------	----------	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−107,258	−107,258	----------	−147,375	−147,375	----------
Total Federal funds	4,026,713	3,044,183	3,000	4,085,625	3,199,722	12,000
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	856,000	940,800	----------	856,000	905,800	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−986,000	−986,000	----------	−906,000	−906,000	----------
Total trust funds	−130,000	−45,200	----------	−50,000	−200	----------
Total foreign assistance	3,896,713	2,998,983	3,000	4,035,625	3,199,522	12,000

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Economic opportunity program: (Concentrated community development) 551	NOA	792,076	894,367	F 778,000	−116,367	Reductions due to the transfer of certain activities to other agencies and increasing local responsibility for community action programs are partially offset by an expanded experimentation in family planning and the delivery of health services, and increased emphasis on Indian programs.
	Exp.	735,782	790,000	790,000	----------	
(Elementary and secondary education) 601	NOA	396,300	429,000	----------	−429,000	Requests for these activities transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1972.
	Exp.	368,509	396,430	261,000	−135,430	
(Manpower training) 604	NOA	753,650	----------	----------	----------	(Funds for these activities were appropriated to the Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.)
	Exp.	697,368	435,942	----------	−435,942	
Total economic opportunity program.	NOA	1,942,026	1,323,367	778,000	−545,367	
	Exp.	1,801,659	1,622,372	1,051,000	−571,372	
Public enterprise funds:						
Economic opportunity loan fund 551	LA	5,900	----------	----------	----------	(This program, which provided individual and cooperative loans in rural areas, is being phased out.)
	Exp.	3,849	5,224	5,614	−3,247	
	NL	−9,559	−7,298	−10,935		

F Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Gifts and contributions (permanent, indefinite) 551	NOA	41	10	10	----------	These funds are used to support antipoverty activities.
	Exp.	46	10	10	----------	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,942,026**	**1,323,367**	**778,000**	**−545,367**	
	LA	**5,900**	----------	----------		
	Exp.	1,805,508	1,627,596	1,056,614	−574,619	
	NL	−9,559	−7,298	−10,935		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 550	NOA, Exp.	*−134*	*−117*	*−117*	----------	
850	NOA, Exp.	*−210*	*−210*	*−210*	----------	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**1,941,682**	**1,323,040**	**777,673**	**−545,367**	
	LA	**5,900**	----------	----------		
	Exp.	1,805,164	1,627,269	1,056,287	−574,619	
	NL	−9,559	−7,298	−10,935		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**41**	**10**	**10**	----------	
	Exp.	46	10	10	----------	

Total Office of Economic Opportunity.‡	NOA	1,941,723	1,323,050	777,683	−545,367
	LA	5,900	----------	----------	
Total budget authority		1,947,623	1,323,050	777,683	−545,367
	Exp.	1,805,210	1,627,279	1,056,297	−574,619
	NL	−9,559	−7,298	−10,935	
Total outlays		1,795,651	1,619,981	1,045,362	−574,619

‡Totals for Office of Economic Opportunity are distributed as follows:

	1971			1972		
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	1,323,367	1,627,596	−7,298	778,000	1,056,614	−10,935
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−327	−327	----------	−327	−327	----------
Total Federal funds	1,323,040	1,627,269	−7,298	777,673	1,056,287	−10,935
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	10	10	----------	10	10	----------
Total trust funds	10	10	----------	10	10	----------
Total Office of Economic Opportunity	1,323,050	1,627,279	−7,298	777,683	1,056,297	−10,935

PEACE CORPS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 152	NOA	98,450	90,000	71,200	−18,800	Funds provide for 4,000 new trainees, with emphasis on skilled volunteers requested by developing countries.
	Exp.	89,865	87,600	72,700	−14,900	

Trust Funds

Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent, indefinite) 152	NOA	450	503	503	----------	Contributions are mainly for school partnership program.
	Exp.	384	560	535	−25	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
PEACE CORPS—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	98,450	90,000	71,200	−18,800	
	Exp.	89,865	87,600	72,700	−14,900	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA, Exp.	−37	−37	−37	----------	
Total Federal funds	NOA	98,413	89,963	71,163	−18,800	
	Exp.	89,828	87,563	72,663	−14,900	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	450	503	503	----------	
	Exp.	384	560	535	−25	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA, Exp.	−196	−200	−200	----------	
Total trust funds	NOA	255	303	303	----------	
	Exp.	189	360	335	−25	
Total Peace Corps:						
Total budget authority	NOA	98,667	90,266	71,466	−18,800	
Total outlays	Exp.	90,016	87,923	72,998	−14,925	

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION PROGRAM						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Philippine education program..153	Exp.	951	1,887	----------	−1,887	(Funds from Philippine war damage claims are expected to be completely expended in 1971.)
PROTECTION OF VISITING FOREIGN DIGNITARIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Protection of visiting foreign dignitaries attending the observance of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations.....908	NOA	----------	1,650	----------	−1,650	Protection was provided to a large number of heads of foreign governments and other foreign dignitaries visiting the United States during October 1970 in observance of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations.
	Exp.	----------	1,395	----------	−1,395	
PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Public works acceleration.....507	Exp.	831	3,027	----------	−3,027	(Expenditures are for projects approved prior to July 1, 1964.)
SOUTHEAST HURRICANE DISASTER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Southeast hurricane disaster...506	Exp.	377	----------	----------	----------	(Expenditures are from authority which expired Jan. 1, 1967.)

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**5,132,042**	**5,917,338**	**5,445,750**	**−471,588**	
	LA	**5,900**	----------	----------		
	Exp.	4,731,242	5,081,550	4,823,394	−252,787	
	NL	−10,390	−4,916	453		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	*−15,686*	*−30,000*	*−85,000*	*−55,000*	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	*−47,921*	*−63,455*	*−45,515*	*17,940*	
	Exp.					
550	NOA	*−134*	*−117*	*−117*	----------	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−19,604*	*−14,050*	*−17,107*	*−3,057*	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	**5,048,697**	**5,809,716**	**5,298,011**	**−511,705**	
	LA	**5,900**	----------	----------		
	Exp.	4,647,897	4,973,928	4,675,655	−292,904	
	NL	−10,390	−4,916	453		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**745,091**	**856,513**	**856,513**	----------	
	Exp.	956,169	941,370	906,345	−35,025	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	*−812,694*	*−980,000*	*−900,000*	*80,000*	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	*−6,719*	*−6,200*	*−6,200*	----------	
	Exp.					

Total trust funds	NOA	−74,322	−129,687	−49,687	80,000
	Exp.	136,756	−44,830	145	44,975
Total Funds appropriated to the President. ‡	NOA	4,974,375	5,680,029	5,248,324	−431,705
	LA	5,900	----------	----------	----------
Total budget authority		4,980,275	5,680,029	5,248,324	−431,705
	Exp.	4,784,653	4,929,098	4,675,800	−247,929
	NL	−10,390	−4,916	453	
Total outlays		4,774,263	4,924,182	4,676,253	−247,929

‡ Total Funds appropriated to the President are distributed as follows:

	1971			1972		
	NOA	Exp.	NL	NOA	Exp	NL
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	5,124,478	5,049,340	−4,916	4,600,750	4,718,394	453
Separate transmittal:						
(A) Existing legislation	732,860	24,610	----------	----------	48,000	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	60,000	2,000	----------	845,000	57,000	----------
(D) Civilian pay	----------	5,600	----------	----------	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−107,622	−107,622	----------	−147,739	−147,739	----------
Total Federal funds	5,809,716	4,973,928	−4,916	5,298,011	4,675,655	453
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	856,513	941,370	----------	856,513	906,345	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−986,200	−986,200	----------	−906,200	−906,200	----------
Total trust funds	−129,687	−44,830	----------	−49,687	145	----------
Total Funds appropriated to the President	5,680,029	4,929,098	−4,916	5,248,324	4,675,800	453

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	240,253	246,885	249,880	−9,847	Decrease results from elimination of certain research activities, nonrecurring construction funds, and reduction of certain pest and disease control programs partially offset by increases for expansion of a Federal-State program for managing the use of pesticides and for research on plant pathogens, and quarantine and veterinary biologics inspections.
Permanent (special fund)	NOA	15,000	15,000	15,000		
			[c] 1,310			
			[D] 9,532			
Reappropriation	NOA	2,000	2,000			
	Exp.	259,864	266,209	271,289	5,080	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program) 355	NOA	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	Increase provides for expansion of agricultural research in underdeveloped countries.
	Exp.	5,956	7,250	8,503	1,253	
Intragovernmental funds						
Working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center 355	Exp.	292	----------	----------	----------	(This fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, central facilities and services amounting to $5.4 million.)
Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service.	NOA	262,253	279,727	274,880	−4,847	
	Exp.	266,112	273,459	279,792	6,333	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent) 355	NOA	1,144	1,841	1,852	11	Certain services are financed by fees and contributions from business organizations, States, and others.
	Exp.	1,152	2,031	1,887	−144	
COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Payments and expenses 355	NOA	62,640	68,476	74,325	5,849	Provides for increased grants to colleges established by the Second Morrill Act of 1890, for rural development research, and for increased costs of conducting research.
	Exp.	61,867	69,500	73,300	3,800	

Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 355	NOA	2	3	3	----------	Contributions are received from States and local organizations for work performed under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	3	3	3	----------	
EXTENSION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses 355	NOA	131,734	160,752 D 198	171,404	10,454	Increase provides for extension programs at the colleges established by the Second Morrill Act of 1890, for expansion of programs in the District of Columbia, for rural development work, and for increased operating costs.
	Exp.	124,492	160,050	170,800	10,750	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 355	Exp.	34	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Extension Service.	NOA	131,734	160,950	171,404	10,454	
	Exp.	124,526	160,050	170,800	10,750	
FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	1,648	1,684 D 89	1,773	----------	Provides assistance to help expand benefits of cooperative marketing and purchasing.
	Exp.	1,630	1,770	1,770	----------	
Total Federal funds Farmer Cooperative Service.	NOA	1,648	1,773	1,773	----------	
	Exp.	1,630	1,770	1,770	----------	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 355	NOA	74	50	110	60	Contributions are received from States and local organizations for work under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	37	78	103	25	

C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Conservation operations 354	NOA	131,678	128,472 c 36 D 7,062	135,527	−43	Program will continue at about the 1971 level.
	Exp.	129,709	136,498	136,016	−482	
River basin surveys and investigations 401	NOA	8,816	9,042 D 460	9,591	89	Program will continue at about the 1971 level.
	Exp.	8,854	9,797	9,626	−171	
Watershed planning 401	NOA	6,748	6,066 c 2 D 374	5,809	−633	Decrease is associated with reduced level of project planning.
	Exp.	6,899	6,472	5,771	−701	
Watershed works of improvement 401	NOA	66,323	75,992 c 34 D 1,524	75,797	−1,753	Provides for 60 construction starts and funds for construction in continuing projects.
	Exp.	70,725	77,165	80,428	2,952	
	NL	158	811	500		
Flood prevention 401	NOA	24,737	21,036 c 37 D 614	21,680	−7	Provides for about the same program level.
	Exp.	27,577	28,493	22,045	−6,448	
Great Plains conservation program 354	NOA	15,417	15,854 D 244	15,593	−505	Provides for about the same program level.
	Exp.	16,413	16,398	16,342	−56	

Resource conservation and development 354	NOA	10,821	14,270 [D] 455	14,245	−480	Provides for 10 new planning starts and for services to 78 operating projects. Includes program formerly financed by Rural renewal account, Farmers Home Administration.
	Exp.	8,972	12,828	14,013	967	
	NL		218			
Plant materials center 354	NOA	400	345	----------	−345	Provides for purchase of a new plant materials center pursuant to Public Law 90–85.
	Exp.	259	334	152	−182	
Total Federal funds Soil Conservation Service.	NOA	264,940	281,919	278,242	−3,677	
	Exp.	269,408	287,985	284,393	−4,121	
	NL	158	1,029	500		
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent, indefinite):						
(Agricultural land and water resources) 354	NOA	57	407	557	150	Contributions are received from States and local organizations for work performed under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	57	217	457	240	
(Water resources and power) 401	NOA	942	2,310	2,410	100	
	Exp.	1,253	2,283	2,471	188	
Total trust funds Soil Conservation Service.	NOA	999	2,717	2,967	250	
	Exp.	1,310	2,500	2,928	428	
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	14,962	14,848 [D] 825	15,413	−260	Decrease reflects reduction in public relations and in certain statistical activities.
	Exp.	15,698	15,186	14,926	−260	
Total Federal funds Economic Research Service.	NOA	14,962	15,673	15,413	−260	
	Exp.	15,698	15,186	14,926	−260	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE—Con.						
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 355	NOA	21	15	15	----------	
	Exp.	90	15	15	----------	
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	16,892	17,792 D 846	18,858	220	Increase is for additional postal costs.
	Exp.	17,244	18,405	18,560	155	
Total Federal funds Statistical Reporting Service.	NOA	16,892	18,638	18,858	220	
	Exp.	17,244	18,405	18,560	155	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 355	NOA	9	20	20	----------	Contributions are received from States, local organizations, and others for crop and livestock surveys.
	Exp.	9	20	20	----------	
CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs 355	NOA	137,917	149,083 A 2,464 D 6,750	171,158	12,861	1971 supplemental is for increased Federal inspection workload in interstate poultry plants. Increase is for expansion of interstate meat and poultry inspection programs. Funds are also provided to carry out the requirements of the Egg Products Inspection Act of 1970 and the Plant Variety Protection Act of 1970 beginning in 1971.
	Exp.	136,880	154,839 A 2,464	169,708	12,405	

Payments to States and possessions.....355	NOA	1,600	1,675	1,600	−75	Decrease represents reduced matching payments to States for programs to improve marketing.
	Exp.	1,600	1,675	1,600	−75	
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....351	NOA	478,443	464,659	495,040	30,381	Increase primarily reflects additional commodity purchases for distribution programs.
	Exp.	449,540	463,781	478,200	14,419	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....355	NOA	954	1,074	1,262	188	License fees are used to finance administration of the act. Estimate reflects annualized fee increase effective Jan. 1, 1970.
	Exp.	996	1,140	1,189	49	
Total Federal funds Consumer and Marketing Service.	NOA	618,914	625,705	669,060	43,355	
	Exp.	589,016	623,899	650,697	26,798	
Trust Funds						
Consumer and Marketing Service trust funds (permanent, indefinite).....355	NOA	34,858	38,331	38,793	462	Fees are charged for various inspection and grading services.
	Exp.	35,973	40,887	41,467	580	
Milk market orders assessment fund.....351	Exp.	−943	−187	−152	15	(Operations are financed by assessments on regulated milk handlers.)
	NL	778	3	−17		
Total trust funds Consumer and Marketing Service.	NOA	34,858	38,331	38,793	462	
	Exp.	35,030	40,700	41,315	595	
	NL	778	3	−17		

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Child nutrition programs.....702	NOA	122,500	301,903	350,639	42,421	Provides increased direct appropriation for special assistance for free and reduced priced lunches.
Permanent (special fund).....	NOA	194,266	238,358	232,043		
	Exp.	299,131	521,530	560,716	39,186	
Special milk program.....702	NOA	84,000	104,000	.....	−104,000	Decrease reflects proposal to convert this program to other food assistance programs in 1972.
	Exp.	83,800	102,378	14,315	−88,063	
Food stamp program.....702	NOA	596,941	[G] 1,416,235 [A] 120,000	[F] 1,996,398	460,163	Supplemental in 1971 is required to accommodate expected growth in participants during 1971. Increase in 1972 provides for an expanded program under recent legislation.
	Exp.	576,810	1,415,235 [A] 120,000	1,971,398	436,163	
Total Federal funds Food and Nutrition Service.	NOA	997,707	2,180,496	2,579,080	398,584	
	Exp.	959,741	2,159,143	2,546,429	387,286	
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	23,562	24,251	24,496	−263	Decrease reflects reduced export market development and promotion activity.
Permanent (indefinite, special fund).	NOA	3,117	3,117 [D] 508	3,117		
	Exp.	24,064	25,418	25,847	429	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....355	Exp.	772	750	750	.....	(Market development and promotion program is financed from prior year appropriations.)
Total Federal funds Foreign Agricultural Service.	NOA	26,679	27,876	27,613	−263	
	Exp.	24,836	26,168	26,597	429	

FOREIGN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 152	Exp.	26	----------	----------	----------	
COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	2,478	2,550 [D] 121	2,671	----------	Estimate provides for supervision of futures trading.
	Exp.	2,167	2,620	2,620	----------	
Total Federal funds Commodity Exchange Authority.	NOA	2,478	2,671	2,671	----------	
	Exp.	2,167	2,620	2,620	----------	
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service 351	NOA	153,000	150,000 [D] 6,905	156,555	−350	Change results from reduced workload.
	Exp.	152,604	156,269	155,919	−350	
Sugar Act program 351	NOA	93,000	83,600	86,000	2,400	Estimate relates to increase in payments to sugar producers.
	Exp.	92,976	88,000	85,000	−3,000	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[G] Includes $1,246,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Rural environmental assistance program:						
Contract authority.....354	NOA	195,500	195,500	140,000	−55,500	Formerly the agricultural conservation program. Redirected to environmental problems.
Liquidation of contract authority		(−195,500)	(−185,000)	(−150,000)	(35,000)	
	Exp.	182,618	178,800	150,000	−28,800	
Water Bank Act program.....354	NOA	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	New program to be initiated in 1972 to protect waterfowl producing wetlands.
	Exp.	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	
Cropland adjustment program..351	NOA	77,200	77,800	69,800	−8,000	Decrease results from reduction in previously authorized contracts.
	Exp.	77,372	77,150	69,980	−7,170	
Conservation reserve program...351	NOA	37,250	.....	.....	.....	(All land retirement contracts have expired.)
	Exp.	38,620	927	89	−838	
Emergency conservation measures.....354	NOA	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	Provides cost-sharing assistance to farmers for land damaged by natural disasters.
	Exp.	8,304	7,500	7,500	.....	
Dairy and beekeeper indemnity programs.....351	NOA	200	550 } [A] 3,500	5,500	1,450	Agriculture Act of 1970 extended authority for indemnity payments to farmers, and added dairy processors and beekeepers to list of eligibles.
	Exp.	126	500 } [A] 3,500	5,500	1,500	
Cropland conversion program...351	Exp.	2,276	200	150	−50	(Decrease in payments under previously authorized contracts.)
Total Federal funds Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.	NOA	561,150	522,855	472,855	−50,000	
	Exp.	554,896	512,846	484,138	−28,708	

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Federal Funds

Price Support and Related Programs

Public enterprise funds:						
Commodity Credit Corporation fund:						
Price support and related programs:						
Reimbursement for net realized losses.		5,215,934	3,363,155	4,213,331		
Applied to contract authority		−931,797	−697,886	−659,818		
351	NOA	4,233,663	2,590,102	3,471,240	888,244	Appropriation request is for full restoration of 1970 losses. Increase due primarily to excess of 1970 losses over 1969 losses.
Export credit sales	LA	44,887	73,297	67,973		
Storage facility loans	LA	5,587	1,870	14,300		
	Exp.	3,726,316	3,127,989	3,542,155	421,272	
	NL	50,474	75,167	82,273		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(32,000)	(36,500)	(38,500)	(2,000)	
Total price support and related programs.	NOA	4,233,663	2,590,102	3,471,240	888,244	
	LA	50,474	75,167	82,273		
	Exp.	3,726,316	3,127,989	3,542,155	421,272	
	NL	50,474	75,167	82,273		
Special Activities						
Intragovernmental funds:						
National Wool Act (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 351	NOA	67,893	56,273	76,012	19,739	Increase due to higher wool and mohair payments in 1971. Lower payment rates and marketings in 1972 will decrease outlays.
	Exp.	56,273	76,012	67,008	−9,004	
(Game bird protection) 351	Exp.	19	−19	.....	19	(Reimbursement is received from Department of the Interior for grain furnished to migrating birds.)

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Special Activities—Continued						
Intragovernmental funds—Continued						
(Sale of long-staple cotton) ...351	Exp.	423	59	.....	−59	(The corporation is authorized to sell cotton released from the national stockpile. Proceeds less costs incurred are deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.)
(Conservation loans) 354	Exp.	−2,800	.....	.....	.....	(Corporate funds, up to $50 million annually. are loaned to the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase conservation materials and services.)
(Domestic consumption research) 355	Exp.	826	151	.....	−151	(Payments for this program have been completed.)
(Purchase of dairy products, section 709) 351	Exp.	7,778	.....	.....	.....	(Permits purchase of dairy products to meet domestic donation needs.)
Increase or decrease (−) in amount owed by general fund for foreign assistance programs.	Exp.	16,170	311,996	−358,789	−670,785	(The budget reflects the following amounts owed to CCC by foreign assistance and special export programs (in thousands): $30,623 in 1969, $46,793 in 1970, and $358,789 in 1971.)
Total special activities.....	NOA	**67,893**	**56,273**	**76,012**	**19,739**	
	Exp.	78,689	388,199	−291,781	−679,980	
Total Federal funds Commodity Credit Corporation (excluding foreign assistance and special export programs).	NOA	**4,301,556**	**2,646,375**	**3,547,252**	**907,983**	
	LA	50,474	75,167	82,273		
	Exp.	3,805,005	3,516,188	3,250,374	−258,708	
	NL	50,474	75,167	82,273		

Foreign Assistance and Special Export Programs						
General and special funds:						
Public Law 480:						
Sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies and for dollars on credit terms (title I)----------154	NOA	420,000	411,100	866,565	455,465	Increase due to financing of 1971 obligations from 1972 appropriation.
	Exp.	586,342	663,400	616,611	−46,789	
Commodities disposed of and other costs incurred in connection with donations abroad (title II)----------154	NOA	500,000	291,400	453,835	162,435	Increase due to financing prior year costs in both 1971 and 1972.
	Exp.	350,947	351,030	345,000	−6,030	
Total Public Law 480------	NOA	920,000	702,500	1,320,400	617,900	
	Exp.	937,289	1,014,430	961,611	−52,819	
Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile----------351	NOA	1,250	25	----------	−25	
	Exp.	131	91	----------	−91	(Reflects completion of program in 1971.)
Increase (−) or decrease in amount owed by general fund to Commodity Credit Corporation.	Exp.	−16,170	−311,996	358,789	670,785	(Expenditures shown above have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation in advance of appropriations in some years. This adjustment line brings the total of this group to the amounts paid by the appropriation to the Corporation during each year.)
Total foreign assistance and special export programs.	NOA	921,250	702,525	1,320,400	617,875	
	Exp.	921,250	702,525	1,320,400	617,875	
Total Federal funds Commodity Credit Corporation.	NOA	5,222,806	3,348,900	4,867,652	1,525,858	
	LA	50,474	75,167	82,273		
	Exp.	4,726,255	4,218,713	4,570,774	359,167	
	NL	50,474	75,167	82,273		

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Administrative and operating expenses 351	NOA	**11,996**	**11,997**	**12,000**	**3**	Estimate finances a major portion of the Corporation's administrative and operating costs.
	Exp.	11,932	11,972	11,932	−40	
Subscription to capital stock 351	NOA	----------	----------	**10,000**	**10,000**	Enables the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe to and pay for the capital stock of the Corporation. 1972 losses are estimated at 90% of premiums.
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund 351	NOA	**10,000**	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	9,300	−3,074	256	3,330	
Limitation on administrative and operating expenses.		(2,339)	(2,335) (543)	(2,825)	(−53)	(Limitation finances remainder of Corporation's administrative and operating costs.)
Total Federal funds Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.	NOA	**21,996**	**11,997**	**22,000**	**10,003**	
	Exp.	21,232	8,898	12,188	3,290	
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Loans (authority to spend debt receipts) 352	LA	**463,300**	**465,800**	**447,200**	**−18,600**	Estimate anticipates that part of the capital requirements of rural electric and telephone systems will be satisfied by private sources.
	Exp.	6,152	3,400	----------	−21,565	
	NL	491,622	528,165	510,000		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA NL	*−174,849*	*−173,900*	*−172,200*	*1,700*	

Rural telephone bank: Loans (appropriation and authority to spend agency debt receipts) ..352	LA	----------	----------	[a] 30,000 [a] 288,000	318,000	After enactment of proposed legislation to create a rural telephone bank, $30 million will be provided for purchase of capital stock in the bank.
Salaries and expenses.....352	NOA	**14,834**	**14,613** [b] 765	**15,868**	**490**	Estimate covers administrative expenses of rural electrification and telephone programs.
	Exp.	14,683	15,335	15,761	426	
Total Federal funds Rural Electrification Administration.	NOA	**14,834**	**15,378**	**15,868**	**301,590**	
	LA	**288,451**	**291,900**	**593,000**		
	Exp.	20,835	18,735	15,761	−19,439	
	NL	316,773	354,265	337,800		

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

Rural water and waste disposal grants.....352	NOA	**46,000**	**100,000**	----------	**−100,000**	Despite decrease, unobligated balances will permit 1972 development grant program at the $40 million level planned for 1971.
	Exp.	25,393	38,227	61,000	22,773	
Rural renewal.....352	Exp.	642	54	----------	−54	(Program transferred to the Soil Conservation Service and merged with the Resource Conservation and Development Program during 1970.)
	NL	−145	----------	----------		
Rural housing for domestic farm labor.....352	NOA	**2,500**	**2,500**	**2,500**	----------	Grants to nonprofit public or private organizations for low-rent housing and related facilities will continue at 16.
	Exp.	6,272	4,000	2,000	−2,000	
Mutual and self-help housing..352	NOA	**2,125**	**775**	**2,000**	**1,225**	Grants to public or private nonprofit associations for assistance in providing self-help housing will continue at 30 in 1972.
	Exp.	----------	1,500	2,000	500	
Salaries and expenses.....352	NOA	**71,395**	**85,943** [b] 4,521	**92,800**	**2,336**	Increase is due primarily to expansion in the low- and moderate-income housing programs.
	Exp.	70,534	90,441	92,800	2,359	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION— Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Direct loan account 351	Exp.	−12,588	−7,803	−9,910	−292,905	(Receipts and balances will finance an estimated loan program of $284 million. Enactment of proposed legislation will provide for shifting operating loans from a direct to an insured basis thereby reducing direct loans under this account by $275 million.)
	NL	52,039	42,217	26,419		
				[a] −275,000		
Self-help housing land development fund 352	LA	**1,000**	**400**	----------	**−400**	Loan level is maintained at $1.2 million in 1972 to aid nonprofit organizations for the acquisition and development of land for building sites.
	Exp.	----------	−3	−33	−440	
	NL	114	1,003	593		
Rural housing insurance fund 352	NOA	**31**	**564**	**23,801**	**23,237**	Receipts, balances, and the proceeds from insured loan sales will finance a direct loan program of $10 million and an insured loan program of $1,605 million in 1972.
	Exp.	33,755	18,623	26,340	372,173	
	NL	91,400	−474,582	−110,126		
Emergency credit revolving fund (disaster loans) 351	NOA	**1,918**	----------	----------	----------	(Receipts and balances will finance an estimated loan program of $67 million in areas of national disasters in 1972 with accompanying administrative expenses.)
	LA	**30,000**	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	9,694	7,854	7,543	24,444	
	NL	−20,584	−32,706	−7,951		
Agricultural credit insurance fund (permanent, indefinite authority to spend debt receipts) 351	NOA	----------	----------	**37,192**	**37,192**	Receipts, including the sale of insured loans and balances, will finance an estimated loan program of $766 million in 1972 under existing and proposed legislation. Includes an increase in insured farm ownership loans of $70 million if legislation is enacted to increase interest rates from 5% to market rates under this program.
	Exp.	31,032	61,493	74,517	168	
	NL	−145,975	−74,099	−86,955		

Repayments of loans, miscellaneous expired accounts.....350	LA NL	−86	−87	−86	1	Loan repayments for water conservation and utilization projects.
Total Federal funds Farmers Home Administration.	NOA	**123,969**	**194,303**	**158,293**	**−36,409**	
	LA	**30,914**	**313**	**−86**		
	Exp.	164,733	214,386	256,257	127,019	
	NL	−23,237	−538,254	−453,106		
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent, indefinite).....352	NOA	.....	**500**	**1,200**	**700**	Funds are received from borrowers for credit reports.
	Exp.	.....	500	1,200	700	
State rural rehabilitation funds..352	Exp.	11,880	7,559	973	−1,018	(Funds of 35 States are administered by FHA for insured loan programs within those States.)
	NL	−12,848	−6,719	−1,151		
Total trust funds Farmers Home Administration.	NOA	.....	**500**	**1,200**	**700**	
	Exp.	11,880	8,059	2,173	−318	
	NL	−12,848	−6,719	−1,151		
RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	**450**	.....	.....	.....	(Unit eliminated and functions are now performed under General administration, Salaries and expenses accounts.)
	Exp.	385	31	.....	−31	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements, Agriculture.....355	Exp.	6	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Rural Community Development Service.	NOA	**450**	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	391	31	.....	−31	

* Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	15,069	16,003 D 672	17,183	508	Increase provides additional staff for audit and investigation activities, primarily for the food and nutrition programs and the Farmers Home Administration.
	Exp.	14,769	16,606	17,105	499	
Total Federal funds Office of the Inspector General.	NOA	15,069	16,675	17,183	508	
	Exp.	14,769	16,606	17,105	499	
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	3,509	3,588 D 178	3,766	.....	Provides funds for administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act.
	Exp.	3,346	3,670	3,670	.....	
Total Federal funds Packers and Stockyards Administration.	NOA	3,509	3,766	3,766	.....	
	Exp.	3,346	3,670	3,670	.....	

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	5,656	5,643 D 322	6,157	192	Increase provides additional legal services, mainly for meat and poultry inspection, forestry, and loan programs.
	Exp.	5,590	5,915	6,107	192	
Total Federal funds Office of the General Counsel.	NOA	5,656	5,965	6,157	192	
	Exp.	5,590	5,915	6,107	192	

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	2,297	2,256 D 52	2,278	−30	Decrease reflects reduction in public relations activity.
	Exp.	2,454	2,416	2,386	−30	
Total Federal funds Office of Information.	NOA	2,297	2,308	2,278	−30	
	Exp.	2,454	2,416	2,386	−30	

Trust Funds

Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent).....355	NOA	4	1	5	4	Funds received from States, local organizations and others are available for work under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	.....	5	5	.....	

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	3,447	3,765 D 130	3,895	.....	No change is proposed for this activity in 1972.
	Exp.	3,664	4,175	3,900	−275	
Library facilities.....355	Exp.	239	375	.....	−375	
Total Federal funds National Agricultural Library.	NOA	3,447	3,895	3,895	.....	
	Exp.	3,903	4,550	3,900	−650	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	3,274	3,459 D 168	3,651	24	Increase is for management support and for quality improvements in management.
	Exp.	3,252	3,623	3,636	13	
Total Federal funds Office of Management Services.	NOA	3,274	3,627	3,651	24	
	Exp.	3,252	3,623	3,636	13	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	5,263	6,058 D 292	6,835	485	Increase provides for improvement of management operations and direct funding for the Department's equal opportunity programs. Includes activities formerly financed by Rural Community Development Service, Salaries and expenses account.
	Exp.	5,206	6,183	6,653	470	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....355	Exp.	−63	.....	.....	.....	(Finances central administrative services of the Department.)
Total Federal funds general administration.	NOA	5,263	6,350	6,835	485	
	Exp.	5,143	6,183	6,653	470	

FOREST SERVICE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Forest protection and utilization 402	NOA	293,957	268,971 [A] 68,000 [D] 10,062	296,853	−50,180	Supplemental in 1971 is for fighting forest fires. Nonrecurring costs both for fighting forest fires and for pesticide procurement are partially offset by increases in 1972 for forest land management to accelerate both timber inventorying and reforestation; to increase soil and water management, wildlife habitat management, and recreation-public use; and to prevent environmental degradation by timber operations.
	Exp.	296,268	286,729 [A] 68,000	298,397	−56,332	
Construction and land acquisition 402	NOA	----------	15,666 [D] 154	24,912	9,092	Increase funds additional air and water pollution abatement at Federal facilities.
	Exp.	----------	13,288	22,858	9,570	
Youth Conservation Corps 402	NOA	----------	2,500	----------	−2,500	Provides for a pilot program to determine the best methods for meeting the objectives of the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970.
	Exp.	----------	1,000	1,500	500	
Cooperative range improvements (special fund) 402	NOA	700	700	700	----------	These funds are advanced to and merged with the Forest protection and utilization appropriation.
	Exp.	700	700	700		
Forest roads and trails: 402						
Contract authority:						
Current	NOA	----------	170,000	----------	----------	Estimate, together with balances, will finance construction or reconstruction of 1,500 miles of multipurpose roads.
Permanent	NOA	170,000	----------	170,000		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(100,570)	(115,000)	(135,300)	(20,300)	
	Exp.	99,772	124,775	130,300	5,525	
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts (special fund) 402	NOA	80	80	80	----------	Forest receipts, otherwise payable to counties in Utah, Nevada, and California, are used to acquire lands within national forests.
	Exp.	80	80	80	----------	
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges 402	NOA	----------	----------	26	26	Deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities in certain land exchanges are used to acquire similar suitable lands for national forest system purposes.
	Exp.	----------	----------	26	26	
Assistance to States for tree planting 402	NOA	1,000	1,000 [D] 13	1,013	----------	Aid is given mainly through grants for reforestation work.
	Exp.	1,100	1,011	1,011	----------	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FOREST SERVICE—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Other general funds.....402	Exp.	15	389	.....	−389	(Prior balances will acquire interest in existing roads or rights-of-way on land in Utah and Minnesota.)
Forest Service permanent appropriations (indefinite, special fund).....402	NOA	123,022	114,481	129,714	15,233	Provides for use of a portion of operating revenues from national forests and grasslands for payments to States and counties.
	Exp.	120,913	116,564	131,746	15,182	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....402	Exp.	2,032	−1,159	−1,102	57	(Finances administrative services to national forests, experiment stations, and other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.)
Advances and reimbursements.402	Exp.	60	240	32	−208	
Total Federal funds Forest Service.	NOA	588,759	651,627	623,298	−28,329	
	Exp.	520,940	611,617	585,548	−26,069	
Trust Funds						
Cooperative work (permanent, indefinite).....402	NOA	38,056	44,750	45,000	250	Advances from others are used in cooperative work, such as reforestation.
	Exp.	34,649	46,782	46,782	.....	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**8,973,323**	**8,451,550**	**10,317,050**	**2,173,307**
	LA	**369,839**	**367,380**	**675,187**	
	Exp.	8,380,009	9,266,374	10,038,007	846,893
	NL	344,168	−107,793	−32,533	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	*−1,678*	*−55*	----------	*55*
	Exp.				
350	NOA	*−1,487*	*−1,686*	*−1,327*	*359*
	Exp.				
400	NOA	*−302,788*	*−343,967*	*−377,853*	*−33,886*
	Exp.				
700	NOA	*−18*	*−10*	*−10*	----------
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−108,568*	*−115,873*	*−120,273*	*−4,400*
	Exp.				
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	*(−174,935)*	*(−173,987)*	*(−172,286)*	*(1,701)*
	NL				
Total Federal funds	NOA	**8,558,784**	**7,989,959**	**9,817,587**	**2,135,435**
	LA	**369,839**	**367,380**	**675,187**	
	Exp.	7,965,470	8,804,783	9,538,544	809,021
	NL	344,168	−107,793	−32,533	
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**75,167**	**88,228**	**89,965**	**1,737**
	Exp.	84,160	100,193	95,231	586
	NL	−12,070	−6,716	−1,168	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 350	NOA	*−36,112*	*−40,761*	*−41,998*	*−1,237*	
	Exp.					
400	NOA	*−39,055*	*−47,467*	*−47,967*	*−500*	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	Exp.	8,893	11,965	5,266	−1,151	
	NL	−12,070	−6,716	−1,168		
Total Department of Agriculture.‡	NOA	**8,558,784**	**7,989,959**	**9,817,587**	**2,135,435**	
	LA	369,839	367,380	675,187		
Total budget authority		**8,928,623**	**8,357,339**	**10,492,774**	**2,135,435**	
	Exp.	7,974,463	8,816,748	9,543,810	807,870	
	NL	332,098	−114,509	−33,701		
Total outlays		8,306,561	8,702,239	9,510,109	807,870	

‡ Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	8,202,331	541,367	9,019,265	66,194	10,317,044	529,473	10,035,897	414,753
Repayments		−173,987		−173,987		−172,286		−172,286
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	193,964		193,964					
(B) Proposed legislation						318,000		−275,000
(C) Wage-board supplemental	1,419		1,384				35	
(D) Civilian pay	53,836		51,761				2,075	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−461,591		−461,591		−499,463		−499,463	
Total Federal funds	7,989,959	367,380	8,804,783	−107,793	9,817,587	675,187	9,538,544	−32,533
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	88,228		100,193	−6,716	89,965		95,231	−1,168
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−88,228		−88,228		−89,965		−89,965	
Total trust funds			11,965	−6,716			5,266	−1,168
Total Department of Agriculture	7,989,959	367,380	8,816,748	−114,509	9,817,581	675,187	9,543,810	−33,701

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	6,074	6,374 } D365 }	6,946	207	Increase covers additional workload due to interagency transfers related to the establishment of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
	Exp.	5,717	6,689	6,768	79	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 506	Exp.	−50	22	−52	−74	(Fund finances certain administrative services performed on a centralized, reimbursable basis.)
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	−212	80		−80	
Total Federal funds general administration.	NOA	6,074	6,739	6,946	207	
	Exp.	5,455	6,791	6,716	−75	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Gifts and bequests (permanent) 506	NOA	600	278	231	−47	Fund receives gifts in furtherance of the Department's programs and activities.
	Exp.	441	415	234	−181	
Special statistical work (permanent) 506	NOA	1	3	3	----------	Provides for special statistical studies and reports on a fee basis at the request of the public.
	Exp.	3	3	3	----------	
Total trust funds general administration.	NOA	601	281	234	−47	
	Exp.	444	418	237	−181	
BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS						
Office of Business Economics						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	3,505	3,790 D 214	4,508	504	Increase provides for new measures to evaluate the economic impact of Federal activity, for the maintenance and improvement of indicators of business conditions, and for extension and improvement of bilateral balance of payments accounts.
	Exp.	3,687	3,776	4,396	620	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	−124	124	----------	−124	
Total Federal funds Office of Business Economics.	NOA	3,505	4,004	4,508	504	
	Exp.	3,563	3,900	4,396	496	

Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent) 506	NOA	68	40	40	.....	Provides special work at cost for individuals and firms requesting such data.
	Exp.	62	40	40	.....	
Bureau of the Census						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	20,153	21,487 D 1,084	24,397	1,826	Increase provides for improved data on retail sales, service trade statistics, nonresidential construction prices, manufacturing statistics, the housing inventory, and development of a directory of industrial establishments.
	Exp.	19,636	22,809	24,325	1,516	
Nineteenth decennial census 506	NOA	161,847	39,251	12,461	−26,790	Decrease is due to completion of the data collection phase in 1971.
	Exp.	115,466	70,272	25,066	−45,206	
1972 census of governments 506	NOA	211	320 D 16	1,380	1,044	Increase is for the collection and processing of governmental organizational data, and collection of data for the survey of taxable property values.
	Exp.	161	354	1,306	952	
1972 economic censuses 506	NOA	.....	1,200 D 63	3,880	2,617	Increase allows for the completion of plans and specifications for the collection, processing, and publication of data in 1972.
	Exp.	.....	1,203	3,700	2,497	
Modernization of computing equipment 506	NOA	.....	3,000	.....	−3,000	Two computers and peripheral equipment were purchased in 1971.
	Exp.	257	3,003	.....	−3,003	
1967 economic censuses 506	NOA	3,860	.....	.....	.....	(Final results of the censuses will be published in 1971.)
	Exp.	3,667	924	131	−793	
1967 census of governments 506	Exp.	55	12	.....	−12	(Final results of the censuses were published in 1970.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	−2,410	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Census.	NOA	186,071	66,421	42,118	−24,303	
	Exp.	136,832	98,577	54,528	−44,049	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS—Continued						
Bureau of Census—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent) 506	NOA	3,943	3,500	3,500	.....	Special work is performed at cost for State and local governments, universities, trade associations, and individuals.
	Exp.	3,261	3,500	3,500	.....	
Total Federal funds business economics and statistics.	NOA	189,576	70,425	46,626	−23,799	
	Exp.	140,395	102,477	58,924	−43,553	
Total trust funds business economics and statistics.	NOA	4,011	3,540	3,540	.....	
	Exp.	3,323	3,540	3,540	.....	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
Economic Development Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Development facilities 507	NOA	163,217	146,000	r146,000	.....	Increased emphasis will be given to loans and grants for needed public facilities in economic development districts.
	LA	11,263	14,000	r14,000	.....	
	Exp.	84,407	104,715	112,387	6,672	
	NL	15,397	25,000	24,000		
Industrial development loans and guarantees 507	NOA	23	325	r400	.....	Estimate will continue high-impact, job-producing projects in redevelopment areas and multicounty development districts.
	LA	49,972	49,675	r49,600	.....	
	Exp.	1,197	300	425	−19,270	
	NL	25,688	61,949	42,554		
Planning, technical assistance, and research 507	NOA	27,000	20,795	r20,855	60	Provides technical assistance and planning grants to economically distressed areas.
	Exp.	27,364	19,639	20,655	1,016	

Operations and administration..507	NOA	20,964	20,916 [D] 958	[F] 22,675	801	Increase provides for 12 additional positions for contract compliance review to insure equal employment opportunities.
	Exp.	20,753	20,607	22,580	1,973	
Miscellaneous expired accounts..507	Exp.	50,757	35,317	32,009	−7,538	(Outlays are from obligations of the Area Redevelopment Administration and EDA prior to 1968.)
	NL	29,861	4,230	----------		
Public enterprise funds:						
Economic development revolving fund.....507	Exp.	104	−983	−1,036	−2,163	(Repayment of loans made under the Area Redevelopment Act and the Public Works and Economic Development Act exceed interest payments made to Treasury.)
	NL	−13,431	−19,874	−21,984		
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..507	Exp.	−53	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Economic Development Administration.	NOA	211,204	188,994	189,930	936	
	LA	61,235	63,675	63,600	−75	
	Exp.	184,529	179,595	187,020	7,425	
	NL	57,515	71,305	44,570	−26,735	
Regional Action Planning Commissions						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Regional development programs 507	NOA	----------	39,000	[F] 39,000	----------	Provides for the economic development programs of 5 commissions (Coastal Plains, Four Corners, New England, Ozarks, and Upper Great Lakes) covering all or parts of 20 States.
	Exp.	----------	15,508	22,013	6,505	
Trust Funds						
Regional action planning commissions (permanent, indefinite)..507	NOA	7,380	14,701	14,796	95	Funds the administrative expenses, technical assistance, and demonstration programs of the 5 commissions as well as grants for State investment planning.
	Exp.	7,142	14,044	13,387	−657	
Total Federal funds Economic Development Assistance.	NOA	211,204	227,994	228,930	936	
	LA	61,235	63,675	63,600	−75	
	Exp.	184,529	195,103	209,033	13,930	
	NL	57,515	71,305	44,570	−26,735	
Total trust funds Economic Development Assistance.	NOA	7,380	14,701	14,796	95	
	Exp.	7,142	14,044	13,387	−657	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplement.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE						
Domestic Business Activities						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	.....	9,795 [D] 643	14,325	3,887	Estimate covers activities formerly financed by Salaries and expenses appropriations of Business and Defense Services Administration and Office of Field Services; amount provides for a continuation of domestic business activities at approximately the 1971 level.
	Exp.	.....	9,573	13,842	4,269	
Salaries and expenses (Business and Defense Services Administration).....506	NOA	7,147	1,939	.....	−1,939	Account has been consolidated with Office of Field Services into Domestic business activities.
	Exp.	6,715	1,998	.....	−1,998	
Salaries and expenses (Office of Field Services).....506	NOA	5,793	1,536	.....	−1,536	Account has been consolidated with Business and Defense Services Administration into Domestic business activities.
	Exp.	5,665	1,879	.....	−1,879	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..506	Exp.	13	83	.....	−83	
Total Federal funds Domestic business activities.	NOA	12,940	13,913	14,325	412	
	Exp.	12,393	13,533	13,842	309	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent) 506	NOA	18	16	16	.....	Special reports are prepared at cost for individuals and businesses.
	Exp.	16	15	15	.....	

Trade Adjustment Assistance

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Financial assistance.....506	LA	.....	.....	**110,000**	**110,000**	Increase will provide assistance to businesses which suffer economic loss due to excessive import competition. (Activities previously financed by the Small Business Administration, Business loan and investment fund.)
	NL	.....	.....	60,000	60,000	
Repayment deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.....	LA	.....	.....	*−2,000*	*−2,000*	
	NL					
Total Federal funds trade adjustment assistance.	LA	.....	.....	**108,000**	**108,000**	
	NL	.....	.....	58,000	58,000	

International Activities

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	**20,202**	**21,285** **D 736**	**22,300**	**279**	Estimate includes transfer of trade mission program from U.S. Information Agency. Special international exhibitions account.
	Exp.	18,228	20,523	22,110	1,587	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....506	NOA	**200**	**200**	**200**	.....	Excess foreign currencies finance the exhibition of American products at trade fairs in developing countries.
	Exp.	138	190	190	.....	
Export control.....508	NOA	**5,956**	**5,900** **D 340**	**5,765**	**−475**	Decrease results from increased efficiency in the licensing procedures of U.S. exporters.
	Exp.	5,730	6,030	5,520	−510	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.506	Exp.	315	258	.....	−258	
Total Federal funds international activities.	NOA	**26,358**	**28,461**	**28,265**	**−196**	
	Exp.	24,411	27,001	27,820	819	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE—Continued						
International Activities—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Contributions, educational and cultural exchange (permanent, indefinite) 506	NOA	1,227	1,853	1,663	−190	Contributions are received from American businessmen who participate in overseas trade fairs and trade center shows.
	Exp.	1,311	1,505	1,530	25	
Special statistical work (permanent, indefinite) 506	NOA	5	5	5	----------	Special reports are prepared at cost for individuals and businesses.
	Exp.	----------	10	5	−5	
Total trust funds international activities.	NOA	1,232	1,858	1,668	−190	
	Exp.	1,311	1,515	1,535	20	
Participation in U.S. Expositions						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center 506	Exp.	70	92	----------	−92	(No activity is anticipated in 1972.)
Miscellaneous accounts 506	Exp.	175	135	----------	−135	(All claims have been settled.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	2	1	----------	−1	
Total Federal funds participation in U.S. expositions.	Exp.	247	228	----------	−228	

Foreign Direct Investment Regulation

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	**3,160**	**2,685** **[D] 148**	**2,600**	**−233**	Activities continue at approximately the 1971 level.
	Exp.	3,237	2,835	2,700	−135	
Total Federal funds foreign direct investment regulation.	NOA	**3,160**	**2,833**	**2,600**	**−233**	
	Exp.	3,237	2,835	2,700	−135	

Minority Business Enterprise

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	**1,220**	**1,845** **[D] 70**	**3,475**	**1,560**	Increase provides for the establishment of a field staff to work with Government and private organizations on programs to promote minority business enterprise.
	Exp.	1,019	1,596	3,175	1,579	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..506	Exp.	−132	121	.....	−121	
Total Federal funds minority business enterprise.	NOA	**1,220**	**1,915**	**3,475**	**1,560**	
	Exp.	887	1,717	3,175	1,458	

National Industrial Pollution Control Council

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	.....	**294**	**300**	**6**	Estimate provides for staff to work witn industry and other Federal agencies to solve industrial pollution problems.
	Exp.	.....	289	289	.....	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE—Continued						
U.S. Travel Service						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	4,539	4,500 D 73	5,900	1,327	Increase provides for a matching fund program to enable State and local governments to attract foreign tourists.
	Exp.	4,847	4,523	5,800	1,277	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.506	Exp.	−7	7	.....	−7	
Total Federal funds U.S. Travel Service.	NOA	4,539	4,573	5,900	1,327	
	Exp.	4,840	4,530	5,800	1,270	
Total Federal funds promotion of industry and commerce.	NOA	48,217	51,989	54,865	2,876	
	LA	.....	.....	108,000	108,000	
	Exp.	46,015	50,133	53,626	3,493	
	NL	.....	.....	58,000	58,000	
Total trust funds promotion of industry and commerce.	NOA	1,250	1,874	1,684	−190	
	Exp.	1,327	1,530	1,550	20	

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Reorganization Plan No. 4 established the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on Oct. 3, 1970, and provided for the transfer of activities formerly carried out in the Departments of Interior, Commerce, Defense, and Transportation, and the National Science Foundation.

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	132,402	148,238 [c] 726 [D] 6,901	179,956	24,091	Increase provides for improved weather and flood warnings and specialized forecasts; expanded marine and aeronautical charting; mercury contamination surveys; and a State-Federal fisheries management program.
	Exp.	139,592	146,078	172,232	26,154	
Research, development, and facilities 506	NOA	43,673	75,509 [c] 181 [D] 2,689	110,942	32,563	Increase is primarily for the sea grant program; development of improved severe storm forecasting and warning techniques; an expanded weather modification program; and preparation for the International Field Year for the Great Lakes.
	Exp.	47,193	76,199	91,225	15,026	
Research and development (special foreign currency program) 506	NOA	15	15	900	885	Supplementary research programs are conducted abroad through the use of U.S.-owned excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	388	550	800	250	
Satellite operations 506	NOA	7,515	24,993 [D] 331	31,537	6,213	Increase is for operation and procurement of spacecraft and launch vehicles and initiation of one new weather satellite series.
	Exp.	23,680	23,312	29,040	5,728	
Pribilof Islands fund 506	NOA	----------	833	1,479	4	Provides for management of the Alaska fur seal herd, school assistance, and other community services for the natives of the Pribilof Islands.
Current, (special fund)	NOA	2,774	1,941	1,400		
Permanent, indefinite (special fund) 506	NOA	307	[c] 65 [D] 36			
	Exp.	2,984	2,800	2,879	79	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Con.						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 506	NOA	7,636	7,626	7,626	----------	Revenues from imported fishery products are used primarily for fishery-related research.
	Exp.	8,088	7,700	7,626	−74	
General administrative expenses 506	NOA	945	234	----------	−234	(Activities formerly financed from this account were transferred to the Salaries and expenses and Research, development, and facilities accounts, effective Oct. 3, 1970.)
	Exp.	825	250	----------	−250	
Management and investigations of resources 506	NOA	28,060	8,832	----------	−8,832	(Activities formerly financed from this account were transferred to the Salaries and expenses and Research, development, and facilities accounts, effective Oct. 3, 1970.)
	Exp.	27,476	7,461	----------	−7,461	
Public enterprise funds:						
Fisheries loan fund 506	Exp.	−246	482	373	−109	(Decrease reflects lower level of lending.)
	NL	769	163	100	−63	
Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund.		(385)	(400)	(400)	----------	

Fishermen's protective fund...506	NOA	60	60	60	----------	Program continues at the same level.
	Exp.	30	60	60	----------	
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund, fishing vessels.....506	Exp.	−73	−225	−250	−25	(Program continues with slight increase in receipts.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.506	Exp.	−89	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.	NOA	223,387	279,210	333,900	54,690	
	Exp.	249,848	264,667	303,985	39,318	
	NL	769	163	100	−63	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent, indefinite).....506	NOA	2,170	1,777	1,798	21	Increase is for voluntary fee supported inspection and grading of fishery products.
	Exp.	2,079	1,693	1,758	65	
Patent Office						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	48,685	50,000 [A] 2,260 [D] 2,694	57,127	2,173	Increase provides primarily for increased patent examining and increased printing to reduce backlog of unpublished patents.
	Exp.	48,673	52,375 [A] 1,825	56,398 [A] 435	2,633	
Total Federal funds Patent Office.	NOA	48,685	54,954	57,127	2,173	
	Exp.	48,673	54,200	56,833	2,633	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Con.						
National Bureau of Standards						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Research and technical services 506	NOA	40,009	41,489 } p 1,786 }	46,450	3,175	Increase provides for improvement of basic standards, flammable fabrics research and testing, and a program to develop uniform building codes.
	Exp.	39,816	42,467	45,940	3,473	
Research and technical services (special foreign currency program) 506	NOA	500	500	500	----------	Efforts to develop standard reference data and technological standards are supported by use of excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	357	1,120	721	−399	
Plant and facilities 506	NOA	----------	965	590	−375	Estimate provides for minor improvements and modifications and a new electron injector for the synchrotron.
	Exp.	1,135	1,965	1,425	−540	
Construction of facilities 506	Exp.	1,213	1,300	754	−546	(Provides for completion of the Gaithersburg construction program.)
Civilian industrial technology 506	Exp.	33	12	----------	−12	(Contract and grant programs in textile research were completed in 1970.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 506	NOA	----------	500	----------	−500	(Finances all direct and reimbursable research and technical services performed by the National Bureau of Standards.)
	Exp.	−215	−1,000	----------	1,000	
Total Federal funds National Bureau of Standards.	NOA	40,509	45,240	47,540	2,300	
	Exp.	42,339	45,864	48,840	2,976	

Trust Funds						
Clearinghouse for technical information (permanent) 506	NOA	3,232	3,840	4,100	260	Proceeds from sale of reports of Government-financed research offset costs of reproduction and distribution.
	Exp.	3,198	3,840	4,100	260	
Office of Telecommunications						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Research, engineering, analysis, and technical services 506	NOA	----------	2,642	5,000	2,358	Provides for first full-year cost and increased research and analyses for the Office of Telecommunications Policy, Executive Office of the President.
	Exp.	----------	2,300	4,900	2,600	
Office of State Technical Services						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants and expenses 506	NOA	290	----------	----------	----------	(Program was terminated in 1970.)
	Exp.	4,570	2,764	----------	−2,764	
Total Federal funds science and technology.	NOA	312,871	382,046	443,567	61,521	
	Exp.	345,430	369,795	414,558	44,763	
	NL	769	163	100	−63	
Total trust funds science and technology.	NOA	5,402	5,617	5,898	281	
	Exp.	5,277	5,533	5,858	325	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
OCEAN SHIPPING						
Maritime Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Ship construction 502	NOA	15,918	187,500	F 229,687	42,187	Estimate will provide funds for the Government's share of the construction of 22 ships in 1972.
	Exp.	89,323	136,000	184,000	48,000	
Operating-differential subsidies: 502						
Appropriation	NOA	53,729	47,784	F 63,129	−4,641	1971 supplemental provides for a change in payment subsidies from a quarterly to a monthly basis and for a phased settlement of prior year claims. Decrease in 1972 is due to nonrecurring costs of 1971 supplemental.
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	140,188	176,016	156,030		
Liquidation of contract authority (indefinite).		(140,670)	(140,188)	(176,016)	(35,828)	
	Exp.	205,732	188,000 A 80,000	239,145	−28,855	
Research and development 502	NOA	11,100	20,700	F 25,000	4,300	Increase provides primarily for projects designed to achieve subsidy reductions.
	Exp.	6,635	11,200	23,000	11,800	
Salaries and expenses 502	NOA	21,660	20,713 D 1,050	H 21,221	−542	Provides for executive direction and administrative support of the programs.
	Exp.	19,979	21,699	21,121	−578	
Maritime training 502	NOA	6,459	6,800 D 182	F 7,300	318	Estimate provides for operation of Federal Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y.
	Exp.	5,642	7,989	7,100	−889	

State marine schools.....502	NOA	2,235	2,430	[F] 2,200	−230	Provides for cadet allowances at 6 maritime academies.
	Exp.	2,117	2,379	2,100	−279	
Sale of vessels, Merchant Marine Act (repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts) 502	LA / NL	−6,925	−5,572	−5,500	72	Represents repayment of ship mortgage loans.
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund.....502	Exp.	−5,400	−7,333	−9,204	−1,871	(Guarantees involving a contingent liability of $1.6 billion are estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1972.)
	NL	−1,961	−1,478	−1,478		
Vessel operations revolving fund 502	Exp.	5,882	1,901	.....	−1,901	(Fund is substantially self-supporting.)
War risk insurance revolving fund 502	Exp.	−443	−423	−317	106	(Contingent liability in the event of war is estimated at $15 billion.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.502	Exp.	−3,081	−405	−46	359	
Total Federal funds Maritime Administration.	NOA	251,289	463,175	504,567	41,392	
	LA	−6,925	−5,572	−5,500	72	
	Exp.	326,386	441,007	466,899	25,892	
	NL	−8,886	−7,050	−6,978	72	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[H] Includes $4,048 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,019,231**	**1,202,368**	**1,285,501**	**191,130**	
	LA	**54,310**	**58,103**	**166,100**		
	Exp.	1,048,210	1,165,306	1,209,756	75,724	
	NL	49,398	64,418	95,692		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 900	NOA, Exp.	*−1*	*−1*	*−1*	----------	
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA, Exp.	*−16,240*	*−24,080*	*−22,010*	*2,070*	
850	NOA, Exp.	*−1,989*	*−1,892*	*−1,579*	*313*	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA, NL	*(−6,925)*	*(−5,572)*	*(−7,500)*	*(−1,928)*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**1,001,001**	**1,176,395**	**1,261,911**	**193,513**	
	LA	**54,310**	**58,103**	**166,100**		
	Exp.	1,029,980	1,139,333	1,186,166	78,107	
	NL	49,398	64,418	95,692		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**18,644**	**26,013**	**26,152**	**139**	
	Exp.	17,513	25,065	24,572	−493	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA, Exp.	*−11,374*	*−12,323*	*−12,509*	*−186*	

Total trust funds	NOA	7,270	13,690	13,643	−47
	Exp.	6,139	12,742	12,063	−679
Intragovernmental transactions..500	NOA, Exp.	−6,643	−13,412	−13,412	
Total Department of Commerce.‡	NOA	1,001,628	1,176,673	1,262,142	193,466
	LA	54,310	58,103	166,100	
Total budget authority		1,055,938	1,234,776	1,428,242	193,466
	Exp.	1,029,476	1,138,663	1,184,817	77,428
	NL	49,398	64,418	95,692	
Total outlays		1,078,874	1,203,081	1,280,509	77,428

‡ Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	1,178,757	63,675	1,063,138	69,990	1,285,501	173,600	1,208,313	103,192
Repayments		−5,572		−5,572		−7,500		−7,500
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	2,260		81,825				435	
(C) Wage-board supplemental	972		925				47	
(D) Civilian pay	20,379		19,418				961	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−25,973		−25,973		−23,590		−23,590	
Total Federal funds	1,176,395	58,103	1,139,333	64,418	1,261,911	166,100	1,186,166	95,692
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	26,013		25,065		26,152		24,572	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−12,323		−12,323		−12,509		−12,509	
Total trust funds	13,690		12,742		13,643		12,063	
Intragovernmental transactions	−13,412		−13,412		−13,412		−13,412	
Total Department of Commerce	1,176,673	58,103	1,138,663	64,418	1,262,142	166,100	1,184,817	95,692

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY						
Federal Funds						
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Military personnel, Army	NOA	8,866,391	7,951,950 [E] 434,695	7,097,530	−1,289,115	Decrease reflects a decline of 203,491 in average strength.
	Exp.	9,017,713	8,168,000	7,087,000	−1,081,000	
Military personnel, Navy	NOA	4,855,031	4,368,600 [E] 207,600	4,347,900	−228,300	Decrease reflects a decline of 39,375 in average strength.
	Exp.	4,867,752	4,561,000	4,343,000	−218,000	
Military personnel, Marine Corps	NOA	1,628,852	1,426,700 [E] 46,300	1,270,200	−202,800	Decrease reflects a decline of 27,254 in average strength.
	Exp.	1,621,795	1,470,000	1,273,000	−197,000	
Military personnel, Air Force	NOA	6,498,189	5,988,350 [E] 336,050	6,176,000	−148,400	Decrease reflects a decline of 8,564 in average strength.
	Exp.	6,469,344	6,317,000	6,167,000	−150,000	
Reserve personnel, Army	NOA	338,725	348,650 [E] 19,550	364,900	−3,300	Decrease reflects a larger reserve enlistment training program and full-year costs of the 1971 pay raise, offset by a lower ROTC program.
	Exp.	303,531	355,500	348,400	−7,100	
Reserve personnel, Navy	NOA	141,935	142,100 [E] 8,900	172,400	21,400	Increase reflects a larger reserve enlistment training program and full-year costs of the 1971 pay raise.
	Exp.	135,768	144,800	159,200	14,400	

Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	NOA	49,000	52,050 [E] 2,750	54,300	−500	Decrease reflects force structure changes resulting in a lower average strength, offset by full-year costs of the 1971 pay raise.
	Exp.	45,712	55,500	54,200	−1,300	
Reserve personnel, Air Force	NOA	82,093	89,200 [E] 5,300	96,400	1,900	Increase reflects full-year costs of the 1971 pay raise offset by force structure changes resulting in a lower average strength.
	Exp.	80,205	90,600	96,000	5,400	
National Guard personnel, Army	NOA	423,604	397,100 [E] 26,000	457,200	34,100	Increase reflects a larger reserve enlistment training program and full-year costs of the 1971 pay raise.
	Exp.	379,718	419,600	451,200	31,600	
National Guard personnel, Air Force.	NOA	110,695	111,800 [E] 7,100	126,800	7,900	Increase reflects a larger reserve enlistment training program, full-year costs of the 1971 pay raise and higher unit manning rates.
	Exp.	109,203	116,000	126,000	10,000	
Total Federal funds military personnel.	NOA	22,994,514	21,970,745	20,163,630	−1,807,115	
	Exp.	23,030,740	21,698,000	20,105,000	−1,593,000	

RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL

(Functional code 051)

General and special funds:						
Retired pay, Defense	NOA	2,858,000	3,194,000 [A] 166,400 [E] 26,600	3,744,000	357,000	1971 supplemental is for payment to retired personnel due to rise in the consumer price index. Increase reflects an average of 870,282 retired personnel in 1972, compared with 807,406 in 1971.
	Exp.	2,849,262	3,227,600 [A] 166,400	3,744,000	350,000	
Total Federal funds retired military personnel.	NOA	2,858,000	3,387,000	3,744,000	357,000	
	Exp.	2,849,262	3,394,000	3,744,000	350,000	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Operation and maintenance, Army	NOA	7,508,242	6,553,775 c 68,049 D 114,534	6,734,100	−2,258	Decrease reflects reduced combat support requirements partially offset by improved readiness and transition to an all-volunteer force.
	Exp.	7,570,197	6,858,000	6,747,000	−111,000	
Operation and maintenance, Navy	NOA	5,226,091	4,709,244 c 73,652 D 74,080	4,977,000	120,024	Increase provides for improved readiness through more intensive maintenance of material and transition to an all-volunteer force.
	Exp.	5,108,803	5,023,000	4,948,000	−75,000	
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.	NOA	407,616	402,743	360,200	−42,543	Decrease reflects curtailment of combat support requirements partially offset by transfer of air station activities from the Navy.
	Exp.	443,009	389,000	358,000	−31,000	
Operation and maintenance, Air Force.	NOA	6,519,928	6,157,865 c 44,222 D 60,913	6,211,000	−52,000	Decrease reflects lower combat support requirements partially offset by improved readiness and transition to an all-volunteer force.
	Exp.	6,658,772	6,205,000	6,201,000	−4,000	

Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies.	NOA	1,162,845	1,121,188 [c] 1,822 [D] 51,945	1,195,500	20,545	Increase is primarily in intelligence and communications activities partially offset by a decrease in supply operations.
	Exp.	1,139,812	1,171,000	1,194,000	23,000	
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard.	NOA	315,004	292,100 [c] 8,108 [D] 10,555	358,100	47,337	Increase reflects additional emphasis on readiness of equipment offset by a reduced air defense program.
	Exp.	308,913	309,000	353,000	44,000	
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard.	NOA	345,202	357,400 [c] 7,141 [D] 6,775	389,300	17,984	Increase reflects higher average flying hour and depot maintenance costs.
	Exp.	335,846	378,000	387,200	9,200	
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army.	NOA	54	100	102	2	Increase reflects higher cost of personnel benefits for civilian employees.
	Exp.	41	100	100	----------	
Claims, Defense	NOA	39,000	39,000	39,000	----------	No increase in the number of claims filed by private parties is expected.
	Exp.	39,153	39,700	39,000	−700	
Contingencies, Defense	NOA	4,250	5,000	5,000	----------	This amount provides the Secretary of Defense with funds to meet emergencies and extraordinary expenses.
	Exp.	2,273	4,500	5,000	500	
Court of Military Appeals, Defense	NOA	736	780 [D] 37	831	14	Increase provides for higher average salary rate.
	Exp.	723	830	833	3	
Miscellaneous expired accounts	Exp.	1,380	1,870	867	−1,003	
Total Federal funds operation and maintenance.	NOA	21,528,967	20,161,028	20,270,133	109,105	
	Exp.	21,608,922	20,380,000	20,234,000	−146,000	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
PROCUREMENT						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army.	NOA	4,259,330	2,746,600	[i] 3,719,400	972,800	Increase reflects higher requirements resulting from lower prior year balances to finance budget plans.
	Exp.	5,206,121	4,058,000	3,683,000	−375,000	
Procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy.	NOA	2,621,706	3,035,151	[r] 4,069,100	1,033,949	Increase reflects higher procurement levels for the F-14 aircraft, initial buys of new systems, and lower prior year balances to finance budget plans.
	Exp.	3,183,465	2,880,000	3,185,800	305,800	
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy.	NOA	2,495,899	2,448,149	[r] 3,328,900	880,751	Increase reflects greater requirements for modernization of naval forces.
	Exp.	2,065,660	1,993,000	2,268,000	275,000	
Other procurement, Navy	NOA	1,488,891	1,502,400	[j] 1,794,698	292,298	Increase reflects higher requirements resulting from lower balances available to finance budget plans.
	Exp.	2,097,136	1,870,000	1,745,000	−125,000	
Procurement, Marine Corps	NOA	500,848	175,900	[k] 128,700	−47,200	Decrease reflects curtailment of combat support requirements partially offset by purchase of improved tracked landing vehicles.
	Exp.	598,289	393,000	298,000	−95,000	
Aircraft procurement, Air Force	NOA	3,410,400	3,354,100	[r] 2,897,500	−456,600	Decrease reflects lower combat aircraft procurement requirements to maintain approved force levels.
	Exp.	4,622,610	3,946,000	3,518,000	−428,000	
Missile procurement, Air Force	NOA	1,448,100	1,377,200	[r] 1,944,400	567,200	Increase reflects procurement of Minuteman III ballistic missiles, short-range attack missiles, and tactical missiles.
	Exp.	1,467,205	1,459,000	1,507,000	48,000	

Other procurement, Air Force	NOA	1,580,204	1,259,700	1,620,816	361,116	Increase reflects higher requirements resulting from lower prior year balances available to finance budget plans.
	Exp.	2,272,336	1,776,000	1,670,000	−106,000	
Procurement, Defense agencies	NOA	61,600	38,910	66,559	27,649	Increase reflects procurement of classified equipment.
	Exp.	70,907	73,000	61,200	−11,800	
Total Federal funds procurement.	NOA	17,866,978	15,938,110	19,570,073	3,631,963	
	Exp.	21,583,728	18,448,000	17,936,000	−512,000	
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army.	NOA	1,632,084	1,558,119 [c] 2,194 [D] 18,284	[F] 1,932,100	353,503	Increase reflects additional effort on helicopter systems for mobility and logistic support, antiballistic missile system development, advanced missile and projectile technology, and systems and equipment in support of the individual soldier.
	Exp.	1,665,477	1,638,000	1,778,000	140,000	
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy.	NOA	2,235,910	2,139,501 [c] 5,357 [D] 24,055	[F] 2,407,100	238,187	Increase reflects additional effort on the underseas long-range ballistic missile system, surface effects ship prototypes, Aegis air defense missile, Harpoon antiship missile, LAMPS helicopter, and antisubmarine surveillance systems.
	Exp.	2,084,248	2,177,000	2,260,000	83,000	
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force.	NOA	3,083,910	2,753,300 [c] 502 [D] 15,498	[F] 3,001,900	232,600	Increase reflects additional effort on the F-15 air superiority fighter, the B-1 advanced strategic bomber, and the A-X close support aircraft.
	Exp.	2,937,137	2,963,000	2,947,000	−16,000	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[I] Includes $1,450,100 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[J] Includes $206,800 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[K] Includes $66,200 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense agencies.	NOA	454,404	443,600 [c] 265 [D] 2,439	[F] 497,000	50,696	Increase reflects additional exploratory development efforts primarily related to strategic warfare.
	Exp.	479,415	488,000	474,000	−14,000	
Emergency fund, Defense	NOA	----------	50,000	[F] 50,000	----------	Funds are transferred to other appropriations for prompt exploitation of research and development breakthroughs.
	Exp.	----------	15,000	45,000	30,000	
Total Federal funds research, development, test, and evaluation.	NOA	7,406,308	7,013,114	7,888,100	874,986	
	Exp.	7,166,277	7,281,000	7,504,000	223,000	
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Military construction, Army	NOA	288,019	646,958	[L] 642,200	−4,758	Decrease reflects reduction of Safeguard missile defense system facilities partially offset by increases for new troop housing and modernization of existing troop facilities.
	Exp.	438,908	499,000	713,000	214,000	

Military construction, Navy	NOA	300,028	302,483	[M] 405,500	103,017	Increase primarily reflects additional troop housing and the replacement or modernization of facilities.
	Exp.	326,061	328,000	429,000	101,000	
Military construction, Air Force	NOA	284,747	284,317	[N] 316,600	32,283	Increase is for the replacement and modernization of base facilities, including depot modernization.
	Exp.	348,232	316,000	295,000	−21,000	
Military construction, Defense agencies.	NOA	34,064	46,130	[F] 25,400	−20,730	Decrease reflects the deemphasis of contingency funding for military construction in Southeast Asia.
	Exp.	11,277	12,500	39,400	26,900	
Military construction, Army National Guard.	NOA	15,001	15,000	[F] 29,000	14,000	Obligation levels of $14.4 million in 1971 and $23.6 million in 1972 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	10,933	12,000	14,200	2,200	
Military construction, Air National Guard.	NOA	13,203	8,000	[F] 10,600	2,600	Obligation levels of $15.0 million in 1971 and $9.5 million in 1972 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	11,908	9,500	9,800	300	
Military construction, Army Reserve.	NOA	10,002	10,000	[F] 33,500	23,500	Obligation levels of $17.8 million in 1971 and $25.1 million in 1972 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	7,993	10,400	11,200	800	
Military construction, Naval Reserve.	NOA	9,600	5,000	[F] 10,900	5,900	Obligation levels of $8.6 million in 1971 and $9.9 million in 1972 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	7,210	7,400	7,900	500	
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.	NOA	5,305	4,000	[F] 5,700	1,700	Obligation levels of $7.2 million in 1971 and $4.6 million in 1972 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	5,621	5,200	3,500	−1,700	
Total Federal funds military construction.	NOA	959,969	1,321,888	1,479,400	157,512	
	Exp.	1,168,142	1,200,000	1,523,000	323,000	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[L] Includes $603,158 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[M] Includes $353,494 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[N] Includes $278,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
FAMILY HOUSING						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Family housing, Defense	NOA	603,258	716,186	[F] 826,400	110,214	Primarily reflects an increase from 8,000 family units in 1971 to 9,684 units in 1972.
	Exp.	609,780	625,000	705,000	80,000	
Public enterprise funds:						
Homeowners assistance fund, Defense.	NOA	31	.....	[F] 7,575	12,100	Increase reflects greater requirement for assumption of mortgages in 1972.
Authority to spend debt receipts (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	622	.....	[F] 4,525		
	Exp.	4,412	3,600	20,500	16,900	
Total Federal funds family housing.	NOA	603,911	716,186	838,500	122,314	
	Exp.	614,192	628,600	725,500	96,900	
CIVIL DEFENSE						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Operation and maintenance, civil defense.	NOA	50,341	50,100 [D] 800	54,500	3,600	Increase is primarily for radiological equipment maintenance and repair, and financial assistance programs.
	Exp.	58,581	51,900	54,600	2,700	

Research, shelter survey and marking, civil defense.	NOA	20,050	22,000	23,200	1,200	Increase is for anticipated backlog of matching grants for State and local emergency operating centers.
	Exp.	21,500	21,200	22,800	1,600	
Construction of facilities, civil defense.	NOA	----------	496	----------	−496	1971 amounts are for payment of a claim relating to the Federal Regional Center at Denton, Tex.
	Exp.	4	504	----------	−504	
Total Federal funds civil defense.	NOA	70,391	73,396	77,700	4,304	
	Exp.	80,084	73,604	77,400	3,796	
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Special foreign currency program..	NOA	----------	2,621	[o] 12,300	9,679	Program funds special Defense programs with U.S.-owned excess foreign currency.
	Exp.	884	2,800	4,900	2,100	
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS						
(Functional code 051)						
Public enterprise funds:						
Defense production guarantees....	Exp.	96	−298	−317	----------	(The purchase of defaulted loans is expected to continue at about the 1971 level.)
	NL	−670	−262	−243		
Laundry service, Naval Academy.	Exp.	−2	17	----------	−17	(Receipts and expenditures are in balance at an activity level of slightly more than $1 million.)

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[o] Includes $6,744 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Army stock fund	Exp.	−131,183	−212,000	−125,000	87,000	(Increase reflects lower inventory drawdown than in prior year.)
Navy stock fund	Exp.	−14,698	−32,000	−24,000	8,000	(Increase reflects lower inventory drawdown than in prior year)
Marine Corps stock fund (contract authority, permanent, indefinite.)	NOA	4,546	.....	.....	.....	(Decrease reflects higher inventory drawdown than in prior year.)
	Exp.	−16,831	5,000	−4,000	−9,000	
Air Force stock fund	Exp.	−329,555	−161,000	−38,000	123,000	(Increase reflects lower inventory drawdown than in prior year.)
Defense stock fund	Exp.	−225,735	−205,000	−135,000	70,000	(Increase reflects lower inventory drawdown than in prior year.)
Army industrial fund	Exp.	12,713	−12,900	3,500	16,400	(Reflects continuation of accelerated billing procedures.)
Navy industrial fund	Exp.	−7,193	88,000	14,500	−73,500	(Reflects closer adjustment of program and customer financing, particularly in shipyards and ordnance plants.)
Marine Corps industrial fund	Exp.	−591	−600	200	800	(Increase reflects continuation of accelerated billings.)
Air Force industrial fund	Exp.	−89,789	2,158	−9,000	−11,158	(Decrease reflects reduced support requirements.)
Defense industrial fund	Exp.	−321	10,[illegible]00	−3,300	−14,100	(Decrease reflects one-time prepaid charges for expansion of the automatic digital network (AUTODIN).)

Army management fund	Exp.	5,178	----------	----------	----------	(The program is in balance at an activity level of $643 million.)
Navy management fund	Exp.	−8,786	9,398	−1,503	−10,901	(Estimate reflects slight increase in yearend obligated balances.)
Air Force management fund	Exp.	−2,919	2,000	2,000	----------	(Liquidation of prior year obligations continues.)
Naval working fund	Exp.	3,212	300	----------	−300	(Estimate reflects activity of $18 million in 1972.)
Total Federal funds revolving and management funds.	NOA	4,546	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	−806,404	−506,125	−319,920	186,205	
	NL	−670	−262	−243	19	
ALLOWANCES						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Civilian and military pay increases	NOA	----------	1,000,000	2,560,000	1,560,000	Estimate reflects Department of Defense portion of the January 1971 and anticipated January 1972 pay increases.
	Exp.	----------	945,000	2,430,000	1,485,000	
All-volunteer force	NOA	----------	----------	1,200,000	1,200,000	Estimate reflects cost of proposed legislation.
	Exp.	----------	----------	1,150,000	1,150,000	
Total Federal funds allowances.	NOA	----------	1,000,000	3,760,000	2,760,000	
	Exp.	----------	945,000	3,580,000	2,635,000	
TRUST FUNDS						
(Functional code 051)						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	7,408	6,508	6,403	−105	Gifts, donations, and bequests are used for specified purposes; funds also include ships' stores profits used for naval personnel.
	Exp.	6,933	6,695	6,405	−290	
Miscellaneous trust revolving funds	Exp.	−4,646	1,425	2,450	1,025	(Outlays will exceed receipts in most of these accounts.)
Total trust funds	NOA	7,408	6,508	6,403	−105	
	Exp.	2,287	8,120	8,855	735	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**74,293,584**	**71,584,088**	**77,803,836**	**6,219,748**	
	Exp.	77,295,827	73,544,879	75,113,880	1,569,020	
	NL	−670	−262	−243		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 051	NOA, Exp.	*−140,974*	*−176,937*	*−141,492*	*35,445*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**74,152,610**	**71,407,151**	**77,662,344**	**6,255,193**	
	Exp.	77,154,853	73,367,942	74,972,388	1,604,465	
	NL	−670	−262	−243		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**7,408**	**6,508**	**6,403**	**−105**	
	Exp.	2,287	8,120	8,855	735	
Intragovernmental transactions 051	NOA, Exp.	*−6,806*	*−5,800*	*−6,000*	*−200*	
Total Department of Defense—Military:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	**74,153,212**	**71,407,859**	**77,662,747**	**6,254,888**	
	Exp.	77,150,334	73,370,262	74,975,243	1,605,000	
	NL	−670	−262	−243		
Total outlays		77,149,664	73,370,000	74,975,000	1,605,000	

‡Totals for the Department of Defense—Military are distributed as follows:

	1971			1972		
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	68,705,616	70,751,737	−262	74,043,836	71,503,550	−243
Allowances	1,000,000	945,000	----------	3,760,000	3,580,000	----------
Separate transmittal:						
(A) Existing legislation	166,400	166,400	----------	----------	----------	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	211,312	203,997	----------	----------	7,315	----------
(D) Civilian pay	379,915	367,200	----------	----------	12,715	----------
(E) Military pay	1,120,845	1,110,545	----------	----------	10,300	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−176,937	−176,937	----------	−141,492	−141,492	----------
Total Federal funds	71,407,151	73,367,942	−262	77,662,344	74,972,388	−243
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	6,508	8,120	----------	6,403	8,855	----------
Intragovernmental transactions	−5,800	−5,800	----------	−6,000	−6,000	----------
Total Department of Defense—Military	71,407,859	73,370,262	−262	77,662,747	74,975,243	−243

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
Cemeterial Expenses						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....809	NOA	15,227	18,184 [c]314 [D]211 [E]4	22,374	3,661	Increase primarily reflects additional cemetery maintenance staff, headstone procurement, and special construction projects in Arlington National Cemetery.
	Exp.	17,293	18,700	21,300	2,600	
Total cemeterial expenses:‡						
Total budget authority....	NOA	15,227	18,713	22,374	3,661	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	17,293	18,700	21,300	2,600	

‡Totals for Cemeterial expenses are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	18,184	18,196	22,374	21,275
Separate transmittal:				
(C) Wage-board supplemental.....	314	300	.....	14
(D) Civilian pay.....	211	200	.....	11
(E) Military pay.....	4	4	.....	.....
Total Cemeterial expenses.....	18,713	18,700	22,374	21,300

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
General investigations.....401	NOA	**41,191**	**39,023**	**50,169**	**11,146**	Increase for 323 flood control, navigation, and beach erosion studies of which 19 are new starts in 1972.
	Exp.	37,937	40,000	51,000	11,000	
Construction, general.....401	NOA	**711,992**	**851,178**	**846,929**	**−4,249**	Funds in 1972 will provide for construction of 234 projects: 201 will continue from 1971; 7, costing $119 million, will be started including 2 which will be initiated and completed. In addition, 26 other projects costing $477 million will be completed. Preconstruction planning will continue on 76 projects and will be initiated on 5 projects.
	Exp.	722,347	906,043	890,000	−16,043	
Operation and maintenance, general.....401	NOA	**261,825**	**292,099** **[c] 1,700** **[D] 5,112** **[E] 38**	**399,000**	**100,051**	Workload in 1972 involves maintenance of 572 projects. Increase applies principally to Great Lakes pollution abatement activities.
	Exp.	266,463	292,000	396,000	104,000	
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....401	NOA	**32,000**	**3,000**	**7,000**	**4,000**	Provides funds for emergency operations to combat flood disaster situations.
	Exp.	24,987	12,000	10,000	−2,000	
General expenses.....401	NOA	**25,357**	**25,465** **[D] 1,335** **[E] 65**	**27,745**	**880**	Increase is for improved environmental reviews, planning, and technical review capability in complex water resource development field.
	Exp.	25,735	26,400	27,800	1,400	
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries.....401	NOA	**80,820**	**83,987**	**80,966**	**−3,021**	Construction will continue on 10 major project features. Provision is made for project operation and maintenance.
	Exp.	75,583	86,600	89,000	2,400	
Permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds).....401	NOA	**3,392**	**4,100**	**4,300**	**200**	Certain fees and receipts from mine operators, from Federal Power Commission licenses, and from lease of Federal lands are paid to States in which the projects are situated, or used for maintenance of facilities.
	Exp.	4,008	3,450	3,500	50	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Revolving fund, Corps of Engineers—Civil 401	Exp.	−4,976	----------	----------	----------	(The fund provides centralized services and facilities to agency programs.)
Advances and reimbursements 401	Exp.	13,941	----------	----------	----------	
Trust Funds						
Corps of Engineers—Civil, trust funds (permanent) 401	NOA	12,920	27,600	26,740	−860	Contributions and advances from local interests are used in construction and maintenance work.
	Exp.	18,106	29,600	27,800	−1,800	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,156,577	1,307,102	1,416,109	109,007	
	Exp.	1,166,025	1,366,493	1,467,300	100,807	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA, Exp.	*−6,897*	*−7,019*	*−7,622*	*−603*	
850	NOA, Exp.	*−375*	*−489*	*−653*	*−164*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	1,149,305	1,299,594	1,407,834	108,240	
	Exp.	1,158,753	1,358,985	1,459,025	100,040	

Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**12,920**	**27,600**	**26,740**	**−860**
	Exp.	18,106	29,600	27,800	−1,800
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA Exp.	*−12,920*	*−27,600*	*−26,740*	*860*
Total trust funds	Exp.	5,186	2,000	1,060	−940
Total Corps of Engineers—Civil:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	**1,149,305**	**1,299,594**	**1,407,834**	**108,240**
Total outlays	Exp.	1,163,939	1,360,985	1,460,085	99,100

‡Totals for Corps of Engineers—Civil are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,298,852	1,358,803	1,416,109	1,466,740
Separate transmittal:				
(C) Wage-board supplemental	1,700	1,600	----------	100
(D) Civilian pay	6,447	5,995	----------	452
(E) Military pay	103	95	----------	8
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−7,508	−7,508	−8,275	−8,275
Total Federal funds	1,299,594	1,358,985	1,407,834	1,459,025
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	27,600	29,600	26,740	27,800
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−27,600	−27,600	−26,740	−26,740
Total trust funds	----------	2,000	----------	1,060
Total Corps of Engineers—Civil	1,299,594	1,360,985	1,407,834	1,460,085

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
Ryukyu Islands						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Administration 910	NOA	19,041	6,476 c 96 D 98	4,450	−2,220	Decrease results from reduction in requirements for U.S. aid in the period prior to reversion of the islands to Japanese control.
Reappropriation	NOA	1,861	----------			
	Exp.	18,998	14,287	5,870	−8,417	
Construction of power systems:						
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 910	LA NL	−236	−368	−384	−16	
Total Federal funds Ryukyu Islands.‡	NOA	20,902	6,670	4,450	−2,236	
	LA	−236	−368	−384		
Total budget authority		20,666	6,302	4,066	−2,236	
	Exp.	18,998	14,287	5,870	−8,433	
	NL	−236	−368	−384		
Total outlays		18,762	13,919	5,486	−8,433	

‡Totals for Ryukyu Islands are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	6,476	----------	14,111	----------	4,450	----------	5,852	----------
Repayments	----------	−368	----------	−368	----------	−384	----------	−384
Separate transmittal:								
(C) Wage-board supplemental	96	----------	87	----------	----------	----------	9	----------
(D) Civilian pay	98	----------	89	----------	----------	----------	9	----------
Total Ryukyu Islands	6,670	−368	14,287	−368	4,450	−384	5,870	−384

SOLDIERS' HOME

Trust Funds

Operation and maintenance 809	NOA	9,529	9,822 A 190 C 183 D 230 E 12	11,090	653	Increase provides for annualized cost of employees added in 1971, as well as increased costs for fuel and supplies.
	Exp.	9,259	10,479 A 180	11,065 A 10	416	
Capital outlay 809	NOA	170	128	80	−48	Reflects smaller construction program in 1972.
	Exp.	762	567	80	−487	
Payment of claims (permanent, indefinite) 809	NOA	----------	5	5	----------	Amounts are for refunds of erroneous deductions from the pay of certain military personnel.
	Exp.	----------	5	5	----------	
Trust revolving fund 809	Exp.	−4	----------	----------	----------	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued						
Summary						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	9,699	10,570	11,175	605	
	Exp.	10,017	11,231	11,160	−71	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 800	NOA / Exp.	*−165*	*−155*	*−155*	----------	
Total trust funds, Soldiers' Home:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	**9,534**	**10,415**	**11,020**	**605**	
Total outlays	Exp.	9,852	11,076	11,005	−71	

‡Totals for Soldiers' Home are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
Trust funds:	*NOA*	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Enacted/transmitted	9,955	10,649	11,175	11,127
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	190	180	----------	10
(C) Wage-board supplemental	183	171	----------	12
(D) Civilian pay	230	222	----------	8
(E) Military pay	12	9	----------	3
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−155	−155	−155	−155
Total Soldiers' Home	10,415	11,076	11,020	11,005

THE PANAMA CANAL

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Operating expenses 910	NOA	**41,695**	**44,129** [D] **4,962** [E] **17**	**49,881**	**773**	Provides for additional workload and higher costs in medical and education activities.
	Exp.	41,330	49,108	49,881	773	
Capital outlay 910	NOA	**2,000**	**1,500**	**4,743**	**3,243**	Estimate provides for numerous small recurring capital projects.
	Exp.	2,438	3,244	3,900	656	
Public enterprise funds:						
Panama Canal Company fund 502	Exp.	−6,100	16,455	4,494	−11,961	(Apparent decrease is due to changes in fund balance; program level remains approximately the same as 1971.)
Limitation on general and administrative expenses.		(15,305)	(15,977) [P] (1,271)	(18,708)	(1,460)	Provides for additional workload and higher costs of the Panama Canal Company.

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**43,695**	**50,608**	**54,624**	**4,016**
	Exp.	37,668	68,807	58,275	−10,532
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions 900	NOA Exp.	*−18,270*	*−23,862*	*−24,142*	*−280*
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA Exp.	*−75*	*−70*	*−70*	.....
900	NOA Exp.	*−18,577*	*−23,578*	*−24,168*	*−590*

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[P] Proposed for separate transmittal, increase in limitation for pay and benefits.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
THE PANAMA CANAL—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Federal funds—Continued						
Total Federal funds, the Panama Canal:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	6,773	3,098	6,244	3,146	
Total outlays	Exp.	746	21,297	9,895	−11,402	

‡Totals for the Panama Canal are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	45,629	63,828	54,624	58,275
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	4,962	4,962	----------	----------
(E) Military pay	17	17	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−47,510	−47,510	−48,380	−48,380
Total the Panama Canal	3,098	21,297	6,244	9,895

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Wildlife conservation, etc., military reservations (permanent, indefinite, special funds) 409	NOA	372	371	384	13	Fishing and hunting license fees are used for wildlife conservation.
	Exp.	279	481	494	13	

Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA Exp.	*−372*	*−91*	*−104*	*−13*
Total Federal funds miscellaneous accounts:					
Total budget authority	NOA	----------	280	280	----------
Total outlays	Exp.	−93	390	390	----------

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,236,773**	**1,383,464**	**1,497,941**	**114,461**
	LA	**−236**	**−368**	**−384**	
	Exp.	1,240,263	1,468,768	1,553,239	84,455
	NL	−236	−368	−384	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions 900	NOA Exp.	*−18,270*	*−23,862*	*−24,142*	*−280*
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA Exp.	*−7,269*	*−7,110*	*−7,726*	*−616*
850	NOA Exp.	*−450*	*−559*	*−723*	*−164*
900	NOA Exp.	*−18,577*	*−23,578*	*−24,168*	*−590*
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	*(−236)*	*(−368)*	*(−384)*	*(−16)*
Total Federal funds	NOA	**1,192,207**	**1,328,355**	**1,441,182**	**112,811**
	LA	**−236**	**−368**	**−384**	
	Exp.	1,195,697	1,413,659	1,496,480	82,805
	NL	−236	−368	−384	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**22,619**	**38,170**	**37,915**	**−255**	
	Exp.	28,123	40,831	38,960	−1,871	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA, Exp.	*−12,920*	*−27,600*	*−26,740*	*860*	
800	NOA, Exp.	*−165*	*−155*	*−155*	----------	
Total trust funds	NOA	**9,534**	**10,415**	**11,020**	**605**	
	Exp.	15,038	13,076	12,065	−1,011	
Total Department of Defense—Civil.‡	NOA	**1,201,741**	**1,338,770**	**1,452,202**	**113,416**	
	LA	**−236**	**−368**	**−384**		
Total budget authority		**1,201,505**	**1,338,402**	**1,451,818**	**113,416**	
	Exp.	1,210,735	1,426,735	1,508,545	81,794	
	NL	−236	−368	−384		
Total outlays		1,210,499	1,426,367	1,508,161	81,794	

‡ Totals for the Department of Defense—Civil are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	1,369,512	----------	1,455,419	----------	1,497,941	----------	1,552,636	----------
Repayments	----------	−368	----------	−368	----------	−384	----------	−384
Separate transmittal:								
(C) Wage-board supplemental	2,110	----------	1,987	----------	----------	----------	123	----------
(D) Civilian pay	11,718	----------	11,246	----------	----------	----------	472	----------
(E) Military pay	124	----------	116	----------	----------	----------	8	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−55,109	----------	−55,109	----------	−56,759	----------	−56,759	----------
Total Federal funds	1,328,355	−368	1,413,659	−368	1,441,182	−384	1,496,480	−384
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	37,555	----------	40,249	----------	37,915	----------	38,927	----------
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	190	----------	180	----------	----------	----------	10	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	183	----------	171	----------	----------	----------	12	----------
(D) Civilian pay	230	----------	222	----------	----------	----------	8	----------
(E) Military pay	12	----------	9	----------	----------	----------	3	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−27,755	----------	−27,755	----------	−26,895	----------	−26,895	----------
Total trust funds	10,415	----------	13,076	----------	11,020	----------	12,065	----------
Total Department of Defense—Civil‡	1,338,770	−368	1,426,735	−368	1,452,202	−384	1,508,545	−384

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [a]						
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Food and drug control.....653	NOA	76,302	81,639 [b] 3,687 [c] 125	95,193	9,742	Estimate provides for increased emphasis on nutrition and food safety, reevaluation of potent drugs, more efficient processing of new drug applications, and establishment of a National Center for Food and Drug Safety Evaluation.
	Exp.	68,623	79,049	94,119	15,070	
Buildings and facilities.....653	Exp.	.....	3,500	4,000	500	(Estimate provides for repair and improvement of buildings and facilities.)
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund for certification and other services.....653	Exp.	−528	.....	.....	.....	(Industry fees finance certification of various drugs, food additives, and cosmetics.)
Total Federal funds Food and Drug Administration.	NOA	76,302	85,451	95,193	9,742	
	Exp.	68,095	82,549	98,119	15,570	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Environmental control.....653	NOA	56,613	37,323 [b] 446 [c] 280	.....	−38,049	(Activities under this account have been transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency and to other appropriations within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.)
	Exp.	53,202	48,400	.....	−48,400	

Buildings and facilities.....653	Exp.	2,235	1,954	.....	−1,954	(Activities under this account have been transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency and to other appropriations within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.)
Total Federal funds Environmental Health Service.	NOA	56,613	38,049	.....	−38,049	
	Exp.	55,437	50,354	.....	−50,354	
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Mental health:						
(Development of health resources).....651	NOA	264,397	238,296 [D] 733 [E] 157	238,407	−779	Net decrease results from phasing out of psychiatric residency support programs, with increase for training of paraprofessional personnel and research into drug abuse, alcoholism, and delinquency.
	Exp.	265,792	256,830	253,248	−3,582	
(Prevention and control of health problems).....653	NOA	89,819	147,700 [C] 100 [D] 926 [E] 192	183,665	34,747	Increase is for additional staff support for community mental health centers which have had Federal construction grants, and new initiatives in community drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and education programs.
	Exp.	76,455	89,007	117,327	28,320	
Total mental health.....	NOA	354,216	385,996 [C] 100 [D] 1,659 [E] 349	422,072	33,968	
	Exp.	342,247	345,837	370,575	24,738	
Saint Elizabeths Hospital (indefinite).....652	NOA	16,883	19,598 [C] 445 [D] 1,890 [E] 33	21,291	−675	Estimate provides for staff expansion and overall improvements in patient care, including closer working relationships with the social and legal services provided by the District of Columbia government.
	Exp.	16,720	21,567	22,939	1,372	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[a] 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Health services research and development.....651	NOA	42,593	57,403 D 186 E 37	61,484	3,858	Estimate expands research and development of health maintenance organizations and development of a coordinated Federal, State, and local health data system.
	Exp.	32,870	49,395	52,308	2,913	
Comprehensive health planning and services:						
(Development of health resources).....651	NOA	20,676	25,343	28,667	3,324	Provides expanded support for 137 existing areawide health planning agencies and initial funding for 14 new agencies.
	Exp.	16,711	20,331	26,298	5,967	
(Prevention and control of health problems).....653	NOA	185,211	221,822 D 349 E 95	223,070	804	Includes transfer of comprehensive centers formerly funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, and termination of certain categorical grant programs.
	Exp.	172,997	196,318	194,702	−1,616	
Total comprehensive health planning and services.	NOA	205,887	247,165 D 349 E 95	251,737	4,128	
	Exp.	189,708	216,649	221,000	4,351	
Maternal and child health.....652	NOA	277,903	255,659 D 211	326,372	70,502	Increase is for an expanded family planning program, a larger range of medical services for mothers and children, and a new training program for nurse midwives and pediatric nurses.
	Exp.	272,826	248,196	287,730	39,534	

Regional medical programs:						
(Development of health resources) 651	NOA	79,044	95,139 D 151 E 21	46,226	−49,085	Decrease reflects redirection of existing project grant funds in the 55 regions to new types of regional efforts in the use of health care technology, quality control in patient care, and development of new ways to use paramedical personnel.
	Exp.	74,119	83,084	76,704	−6,380	
(Prevention and control of health problems) 653	NOA	17,542	11,363 D 120 E 15	6,230	−5,268	Decrease reflects transfer of nutrition surveillance program to the Disease control account.
	Exp.	25,642	24,591	7,827	−16,764	
Total regional medical programs.	NOA	96,586	106,502 D 271 E 36	52,456	−54,353	
	Exp.	99,761	107,675	84,531	−23,144	
Disease control 653	NOA	41,882	43,922 C 110 D 1,445 E 320	78,043	32,246	Increase reflects transfer of some activities from Regional medical programs and Environmental control accounts.
	Exp.	48,943	52,893	80,805	27,912	
Medical facilities construction 651	NOA	179,693	185,285 D 207 E 22	108,695	−86,819	Decrease primarily reflects shift to guaranteed loans and interest subsidies.
	LA	5,000	10,000	----------		
Contract authority	LA	----------	30,000	30,000		
	Exp.	278,029	249,860	242,837	−1,623	
	NL	5,635	5,500	10,900		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipts accounts.	LA NL	*−100*	*−100*	*−100*	----------	

C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
Q 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [e]**—Continued**						
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Patient care and special health services.....652	NOA	79,116	79,794 [c] 351 [D] 2,118 [E] 1,830	69,979	−14,114	Decrease reflects the cost of providing medical care to PHS beneficiaries in community facilities or other Federal hospitals. 90 Federal employees health units will be operated in 1972.
	Exp.	79,165	84,373	69,517	−14,856	
National health statistics.....651	NOA	9,366	9,668 [D] 415 [E] 32	15,253	5,138	Increase reflects initiation of a national nutrition health examination survey and updating vital and health statistics.
	Exp.	9,056	10,035	13,099	3,064	
Retirement pay and medical benefits for commissioned officers.653	NOA	16,567	19,501	23,196	3,695	Retired officers and their survivors receiving benefits will increase from 1,030 on June 30, 1970, to 1,151 in 1971 and to 1,270 in 1972. The increase will also provide for higher costs and increased utilization of medical care benefits.
	Exp.	15,585	18,945	22,070	3,125	
Buildings and facilities.....652	Exp.	3,580	9,149	5,066	−4,083	(Unobligated funds will be used for essential repair and improvement projects, including air pollution control facilities at Saint Elizabeths Hospital.)
Office of the Administrator....653	NOA	10,807	10,212 [D] 488 [E] 77	11,788	1,011	Increase results from transfers among Health Services and Mental Health Administration programs and to provide improved management and central services.
	Exp.	9,905	10,844	11,585	741	

Indian health services.....652	NOA	**107,695**	**117,764** c 750 D 3,027 E 1,290	**137,576**	**14,745**	Increase provides for expanded programs of mental health, family planning, and dental care. Programs to train Indians as community health representatives will be enlarged and special efforts will be undertaken to improve the physical and operational quality of Indian hospitals.
	Exp.	103,978	120,575	132,576	12,001	
Indian health facilities.....652	NOA	**20,952**	**18,715**	**18,789**	**74**	Estimate will provide safe water and adequate waste disposal facilities to 8,000 new units of Indian housing. Also included are 52 projects to reduce air pollution at Indian health facilities.
	Exp.	15,660	23,418	19,500	−3,918	
Emergency health.....059	NOA	**4,083**	**3,755** D 182 E 5	**4,031**	**89**	Estimate reflects a reduction in stockpile refurbishment activities, and a continued program of technical assistance to communities.
	Exp.	593	6,531	5,531	−1,000	
Public enterprise funds:						
Operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals.....652	Exp.	−3	2	.....	−2	(Provides canteen service for narcotic patients.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Service and supply fund.....652	Exp.	−165	108	108	.....	(Finances supplies, accounting, and other services.)
Working capital fund, narcotic hospitals.....652	Exp.	−4	4	3	−1	(Finances occupational therapy programs for narcotic patients.)
Grants management fund....651	Exp.	−8,858	.....	.....	.....	
Advances and reimbursements..653	Exp.	−512	861	248	−613	
Total Federal funds Health Services and Mental Health Administration.	NOA	**1,464,229**	**1,579,269**	**1,602,762**	**23,493**	
	LA	**4,900**	**39,900**	**29,900**	**−10,000**	
	Exp.	1,509,084	1,576,917	1,642,028	65,111	
	NL	5,535	5,400	10,800	5,400	

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
G 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE[a]—Continued						
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
Trust Funds						
Public Health Service trust funds (permanent, indefinite) 652	NOA	443	287	237	−50	
	Exp.	447	399	261	−138	
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH						In 1972, amounts formerly included in the research training grant programs of various Institutes providing institutional support for health professions schools have been moved to the Health manpower appropriation. The 1970 and 1971 amounts do not reflect this shift.
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Biologics standards 651	NOA	8,237	8,819 [c] 19 [D] 257 [E] 32	8,636	−491	Continues biologics regulatory activities and research to develop and improve vaccines.
	Exp.	8,353	8,940	9,149	209	
National Cancer Institute 651	NOA	181,357	230,355 [c] 100 [D] 1,526 [E] 253	232,234	.....	Continues existing research on causes of cancer.
	Exp.	186,259	213,557	227,107	13,550	

National Heart and Lung Institute 651	NOA	160,549	193,455 c 84 D 792 E 117	194,448	.....	Continues research on sickle cell anemia and on preventing diseases of the heart and lungs.
	Exp.	161,048	176,314	183,540	7,226	
National Institute of Dental Research 651	NOA	28,744	35,247 c 17 D 281 E 86	38,400	2,769	Expands research on causes of dental caries.
	Exp.	27,413	32,694	36,551	3,857	
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases 651	NOA	131,678	138,309 c 72 D 823 E 120	134,400	−4,924	Continues research in the preclinical and clinical sciences, cystic fibrosis research and the artificial kidney-chronic anemia program.
	Exp.	134,902	139,358	131,257	−8,101	
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke 651	NOA	97,265	105,790 c 131 D 640 E 90	95,496	−11,155	Continues research on diseases and disorders of the nervous system.
	Exp.	112,366	107,437	99,311	−8,126	
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases 651	NOA	97,290	102,218 c 64 D 666 E 114	98,431	−4,631	Continues research on chronic and degenerative diseases, drug resistance, antiviral substances, and transplantation immunology.
	Exp.	93,017	97,087	99,428	2,341	
National Institute of General Medical Sciences 651	NOA	148,209	166,072 c 14 D 217 E 19	150,091	−16,231	Continues research in basic medical sciences, research and training programs in anesthesiology, surgery and radiology and trauma research centers.
	Exp.	151,619	156,065	149,079	−6,986	

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
a 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development...651	NOA	76,058	94,423 c 32 D 486 E 94	102,532	7,497	Expands research in population and family planning, child health, and nutrition, mental retardation.
	Exp.	69,616	79,589	92,050	12,461	
National Eye Institute.....651	NOA	22,814	30,984 c 5 D 90 E 16	32,434	1,339	Expands research in diseases and disorders of the eye.
	Exp.	9,880	21,298	26,098	4,800	
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.....651	NOA	17,418	20,620 c 9 D 158 E 18	25,039	4,234	Expands research on health effects of environmental pollutants.
	Exp.	16,964	19,480	23,064	3,584	
Research resources.....651	NOA	67,039	66,201 c 1 D 58 E 16	67,916	1,640	Continues support for general clinical research centers, primate centers, and laboratory and animal resources.
	Exp.	75,597	69,829	67,577	−2,252	

John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences 651	NOA	2,775	3,582 [D] 48 [E] 6	3,252	−384	Continues international exchange of health science researchers and teachers and international conference and seminar programs.
	Exp.	1,788	2,752	3,125	373	
Health manpower 651	NOA	343,914	427,950 [C] 8 [D] 642 [E] 141	[B] 540,801	112,060	Expands assistance to medical and dental schools to increase enrollments and shorten curriculums.
	Exp.	322,151	376,789	466,000	89,211	
National Library of Medicine 651	NOA	19,142	20,765 [C] 14 [D] 410 [E] 18	21,486	279	Continues support of information services to biomedical community and research on a biomedical communications network.
	Exp.	24,273	25,435	22,155	−3,280	
Buildings and facilities 651	NOA	1,615	----------	3,325	3,325	Provides for construction planning of research facilities for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and for repairs and improvements.
	Exp.	3,191	4,962	7,785	2,823	
Office of the Director 651	NOA	8,037	8,206 [D] 450 [E] 11	11,083	2,416	Provides executive management and program direction for the National Institutes of Health.
	Exp.	7,385	8,874	11,125	2,251	
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program) 651	NOA	3,455	28,944	25,545	−3,399	Continues support for selected overseas scientific research through use of excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	7,753	11,482	17,220	5,738	
Cancer research initiatives 651	NOA	----------	----------	[A] 100,000	100,000	Budget amendments will be proposed to provide for a major initiative in cancer research using all pertinent institutes and agencies.
	Exp.	----------	----------	[A] 30,000	30,000	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[G] 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.
[B] Includes $463,457 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE[c]**—Continued**						
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Health professions education fund 651	NOA	1,089	2,035	2,432	397	No new loans will be made to health professions students in 1972 from this fund.
	Exp.	7,813	2,035	2,432	397	
Nurse training fund 651	NOA	1,604	1,048	1,568	520	No new loans will be made to student nurses in 1972 from this fund.
	Exp.	4,443	1,048	1,568	520	
Intragovernmental funds:						
General research support grants 651	Exp.	483	−1,647	−1,716	−69	(Grants from funds appropriated to the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health are made to schools and nonprofit institutions to promote self-selected biomedical research and research training projects.)
National Institutes of Health management fund 651	Exp.	1,461	−38	313	351	(Finances management services.)
Grants management fund 651	Exp.	−2,554	.....	.....	.....	(Provides for the Departmentwide grant management activities.)
Service and supply fund 651	Exp.	−1,589	173	277	104	(Finances procurement of computer and other central services.)
Total Federal funds National Institutes of Health.	NOA	1,418,289	1,694,288	1,889,549	195,261	
	Exp.	1,423,632	1,553,513	1,704,495	150,982	

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Elementary and secondary education:						
Current 601	NOA	602,398	1,846,468	1,855,218	8,250	Estimate reflects the termination of the school equipment and minor remodeling program and the addition of the Follow Through program to this account.
Permanent	NOA	1,010,814	----------			
Current	LA	1,000	500			
	Exp.	1,471,232	1,706,901	1,794,589	87,677	
	NL	351	211	200		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA	−453	−400	−400	----------	
	NL					
School assistance in federally affected areas 601	NOA	520,498	550,621	440,000	−110,657	Decrease reflects concentration of assistance on those districts where Federal impact is the greatest.
			[b] 36			
	Exp.	656,372	511,688	486,569	−25,119	
Emergency school assistance 601	NOA	----------	74,853	----------	500,147	Legislation has been proposed to provide a total of $1.5 billion for project grants to school districts that are desegregating under court order or are voluntarily attempting to overcome the educational disadvantages of racial isolation.
			[a] 425,000	[a] 1,000,000		
	Exp.	----------	74,853	----------	200,147	
			[a] 25,000	[a] 300,000		
Education for the handicapped 601	NOA	85,000	105,000	110,000	5,000	Increase is for expansion of demonstration programs, catalytic funds for teacher education, and research programs for handicapped children.
	Exp.	79,090	89,311	102,668	13,357	
Vocational and adult education 603	NOA	367,946	494,196	468,912	−25,284	Estimate provides for the consolidation of the vocational education programs into 4 categories: basic grants to States, research and special projects, adult education, and planning and evaluation.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	7,161	7,161	7,161		
	Exp.	285,686	414,981	485,641	70,660	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[c] 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE[c]**—Continued**						
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Higher education: 602						
Current	NOA	838,851	963,088	[s] 1,414,111 [n] 100,000	948,872	Increase is for proposed reform of student aid programs under which grants, work-study payments, and subsidized loans will be concentrated on lower income students. Over 2 million students will receive benefits from this reform. In addition, access to unsubsidized but federally guaranteed loan funds will be improved for students of all income levels. Funds for predominantly Negro institutions will also increase.
Permanent	NOA	2,600	2,600 [p] 151	2,600		
Current	LA	1,775	2,000	400,000		
	Exp.	1,024,070	1,184,141	1,135,738 [n] 30,000	−21,368	
	NL	5,061	4,677	1,712		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA NL	*−877*	*−901*	*−1,000*	*−99*	
Education professions development 601	NOA	117,675	135,800	[r] 135,800	.....	Continuation of program at same funding level will support demonstration projects to improve the training, selection, and utilization of educational personnel.
	Exp.	166,377	137,969	135,764	−2,205	
Libraries and educational communications 608	NOA	126,713	85,040 [p] 240	[u] 29,400	−55,880	Reflects a reduction in the public library services, college library resources, librarian training, and educational broadcasting facilities programs. The public libraries construction program has been terminated and the Library of Congress cataloging programs transferred to the Library of Congress.
	Exp.	157,772	94,604	58,909	−35,695	
Research and development 608	NOA	82,325	98,077	105,000 [n] 3,000	9,923	Increase provides for expansion of Sesame Street, national achievement study, and experimental schools program. Proposed legislation is to establish a National Institute of Education.
	Exp.	87,823	94,204	110,992 [n] 2,700	19,488	

Educational activities overseas (special foreign currency program) 608	NOA	1,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Use of excess foreign currencies will support training of U.S schools overseas.
	Exp.	774	1,587	2,353	766	
Salaries and expenses 608	NOA	44,677	45,164 [D] 2,007	48,979	1,808	Estimate provides some additional personnel to staff new educational initiatives and strengthened management.
	Exp.	47,456	47,245	48,750	1,505	
Civil rights education 601	NOA	18,997	19,000 [D] 151	.....	−19,151	The functions previously funded under title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 have been assumed under the emergency school assistance program.
	Exp.	10,608	20,193	12,798	−7,395	
Public enterprise funds:						
Student loan insurance fund 602	NOA	−746	−2,360	−3,570	−18,000	Payments are made in connection with defaulted loans which are assumed under the guaranteed loan program.
	LA	11,572	20,360	3,570		
	Exp.	−852	−1,674	−1,098	1,923	
	NL	3,175	6,393	7,740		
Higher education facilities loan fund 602	NOA	2,918	2,952	2,961	40,537	Direct loan program has been replaced by interest subsidy grants using private capital for construction financing.
	NOA	1,657	1,733	1,649		
	LA	.....	[D] −40,612			
Permanent, indefinite	Exp.	20,164	−3,100	15,975	−49,362	
	NL	94,035	74,137	5,700		
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 608	Exp.	2,404	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Office of Education.	NOA	3,830,484	4,859,978	5,724,221	864,243	
	LA	13,017	−19,053	402,170	421,223	
	Exp.	4,008,976	4,397,903	4,722,348	324,445	
	NL	101,292	84,117	13,952	−70,165	

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[Q] 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.
[S] Includes $1,620,087 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[T] Includes $134,800 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[U] Includes $25,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [c]**—Continued**						
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants to States for public assistance:						
(Providing or financing medical services) 652	NOA	**2,594,696**	**3,109,685** [a] **106,457**	**3,827,619** [b] **−444,000**	**167,477**	1971 supplemental reflects change in State estimates. Increase in 1972 results from higher medical costs and an estimated increase of 2 million persons receiving Medicaid services. Proposed legislation will curtail overutilization of institutional inpatient care and place increased emphasis on ambulatory and preventive medical care.
	Exp.	2,726,845	3,143,623 [a] 106,457	3,827,619 [b] −444,000	133,539	
(Public assistance) 702	NOA	**4,357,230**	**4,943,551** [a] **673,638**	**6,655,321** [b] **−51,000**	**987,132**	1971 supplemental reflects change in State estimates for payments under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Increase is due to higher AFDC caseloads and payment levels. Increased social security benefits will reduce the required maintenance assistance for those also receiving social security.
	Exp.	4,142,440	4,919,138 [a] 673,638	6,655,321 [b] −51,000	1,011,545	
(Social and individual services) 703	NOA	**546,978**	**598,714** [a] **267,492**	[v] **928,753**	**62,547**	1971 supplemental reflects change in State estimates. Increase in 1972 reflects higher costs for administering maintenance payments and providing services to recipients. Authority will be sought to limit 1972 expenditures to 110% of 1971 outlays which would reduce expenditures below current State estimates.
	Exp.	576,064	584,239 [a] 267,492	937,060	85,329	
Total grants to States for public assistance.	NOA	**7,498,904**	**8,651,950** [a] **1,047,587**	**11,411,693** [b] **−495,000**	**1,217,156**	
	Exp.	7,445,349	8,647,000 [a] 1,047,587	11,420,000 [b] −495,000	1,230,413	

Work incentives.....604	NOA	102,000	98,000 [D] 118	275,000	176,882	Estimate provides training for an average of 160,000 welfare recipients and day care for 200,000 children, an increase of 48,500 and 83,000, respectively.
	Exp.	86,618	146,462	231,400	84,938	
Rehabilitation services and facilities.....703	NOA	497,268	570,390	605,000	34,610	Increase provides for concentrated rehabilitation of 45,000 disabled welfare recipients. Estimate also includes $34,800 thousand for mental retardation programs under the new Developmental Disabilities Act.
	Exp.	441,365	544,495	554,000	9,505	
Special programs for the aging.703	NOA	27,759	33,650	25,850	−7,800	Decrease in funding for community grant programs is partially offset by increased funds to provide 29,200 new opportunities for senior volunteer services. White House Conference was fully funded in 1971, with Conference to be held November–December 1971.
	Exp.	27,319	30,650	32,000	1,350	
Youth development and delinquency prevention.....703	NOA	10,000	15,000	[F] 10,000	−5,000	Decrease is made possible by an anticipated conversion to development of model prevention and rehabilitation systems.
	Exp.	4,085	9,650	13,500	3,850	
Research and training.....703	NOA	69,923	76,435	67,000	−9,435	Research has been held to higher priority projects for 1972, with an increase in income maintenance studies. Training programs will focus on fields in short supply, or where no other Federal support is available.
	Exp.	59,581	68,755	70,700	1,945	
Social and rehabilitation activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....703	NOA	2,000	4,000	10,000	6,000	Excess foreign currencies support overseas research, demonstrations, and research training in social and rehabilitation services.
	Exp.	4,092	3,100	4,020	920	
Salaries and expenses.....703	NOA	33,495	34,067 [D] 1,536	36,881	1,278	Provides for administrative support for all grant programs in social and rehabilitation services, except refugee assistance.
	Exp.	29,604	35,040	36,400	1,360	
Limitation payable from social security trust fund.		(360)	(390)	(400)	(10)	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[G] 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91–204.
[V] Includes $225 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [c]**—Continued**						
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Assistance to refugees in the United States 702	NOA	83,214	107,600 [p] 80	138,000	31,920	Estimate provides for an expected 37% increase in welfare assistance and services, primarily for refugees resettled outside Florida.
	LA	4,198	4,400	6,000		
	Exp.	80,141	104,185	132,145	29,540	
	NL	3,716	4,175	5,755		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA	−438	−700	−1,000	−300	
	NL					
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 703	Exp.	21	6	----------	−6	
Total Federal funds Social and Rehabilitation Service.	NOA	8,324,563	10,640,413	12,084,424	1,444,011	
	LA	3,760	3,700	5,000	1,300	
	Exp.	8,178,175	10,636,930	11,999,165	1,362,235	
	NL	3,278	3,475	4,755	1,280	
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Payment to Social Security trust funds:						

(Providing or financing medical services) 652	NOA	1,556,413	2,134,970	1,927,751	−207,219	Estimate reflects a rise in the Federal matching payment to the Supplementary medical insurance trust fund from $5.30 to $5.60 per month for each enrollee, and the decreased costs for uninsured participants in the hospital insurance program for whom total benefit and administrative costs are paid out of general fund appropriations.
	Exp.	1,556,413	2,134,970	1,927,751	−207,219	
(Retirement and social insurance) 701	NOA	458,151	464,916	537,546	72,630	Provides annual payment to Social Security trust funds for benefits based on noncontributory military service credits, and for retirement benefits paid to certain uninsured aged individuals.
	Exp.	458,151	464,916	537,546	72,630	
Total payments to Social Security trust funds.	NOA	2,014,564	2,599,886	2,465,297	−134,589	
	Exp.	2,014,564	2,599,886	2,465,297	−134,589	
Special benefits for disabled coal miners 701	NOA	10,000	.....	384,200	131,602	Payments are made to coal miners who are totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis and to surviving widows of coal miners whose deaths resulted from pneumoconiosis; the 1972 request includes the unfunded balance of payments made in 1970 plus estimated obligations for payments made in 1971 and 1972 which shall be charged to subsequent appropriations.
Current, indefinite	NOA	6,734	252,598	.....		
	Exp.	10,381	241,194	384,000	142,806	
Social Security overseas (special foreign currency program) ... 703	NOA	.....	.....	750	750	Research on social security will be supported by excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	.....	.....	150	150	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements . 703	Exp.	4	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Social Security Administration.	NOA	2,031,298	2,852,484	2,850,247	−2,237	
	Exp.	2,024,949	2,841,080	2,849,447	8,367	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[a] 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91–204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [c]**—Continued**						
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Limitation on salaries and expenses		(943,499)	(997,231) [b] (31,546)	(1,101,000)	(72,223)	(Provides for a composite 4½% increase in 1972 of workload performed by the Social Security Administration and a 9½% increase in work performed by health insurance carriers and intermediaries.)
Limitation on construction		----------	(2,800)	(18,194)	(15,394)	(Estimate provides for the acquisition of sites and design for 4 payment centers. Funds available from prior years provide for completion of other construction already in progress.)
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: 701						
Permanent	NOA	31,745,986	34,308,283	39,064,577	5,013,294	The old-age and survivors and disability insurance programs provide financial protection against earnings loss due to death, retirement, or disability. Increase reflects higher payroll tax rate effective Jan. 1, 1971, from 4.2% to 4.6% each for employers and employees of taxable earnings up to a maximum of $7,800 a year. Increases in 1972 reflect the full-year effect of the tax rate increase as well as an increase in the labor force at higher wage levels. Increases in benefits reflect the higher benefits of newer beneficiaries computed on higher wage histories.
Current	NOA	----------	[b] −1,118,000	[b] −861,000		
Receipts appropriated:						
(Contributions on earnings)		(26,637,237)	(28,554,000) [b] (−991,000)	(32,446,000) [b] (−536,000)	(4,347,000)	
(Deposits by States)		(2,758,436)	(3,131,000) [b] (−76,000)	(3,702,000) [b] (−89,000)	(558,000)	
(Federal employer contributions.)		(559,000)	(561,000) [b] (−23,000)	(544,000) [b] (−23,000)	(−17,000)	
(Federal payment for special benefits for the aged.)		(364,151)	(370,916)	(350,546)	(−20,370)	

(Federal payment for noncontributory military service credits.)		(78,000)	(78,000)	(137,000)	(59,000)
(Interest on investments)		(1,348,087)	(1,613,000) [b](−28,000)	(1,885,000) [b](−213,000)	(87,000)
(Other)		(1,075)	(367)	(31)	(−336)
Expenditures	Exp.	27,320,345	30,965,443 [a] 1,035,000	32,248,423 [a] 2,857,000	3,104,980
(Benefit payments)		(26,266,928)	(29,817,000) [a] (1,035,000)	(31,026,000) [a] (2,791,000)	(2,965,000)
(Vocational rehabilitation services.)		(1,239)	(1,911)	(2,096)	(185)
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(474,005)	(541,531)	(546,327)	(4,796)
(Payment to railroad retirement accounts.)		(578,818)	(605,000)	(674,000) [a] (66,000)	(135,000)
(Discount on investments and purchase of accrued interest.)		(−647)	----------	----------	----------
Federal disability insurance trust fund: 701					
Permanent	NOA	4,380,004	4,959,617	5,442,010	165,393
Current	NOA		−[a] 390,000	[a] −707,000	
Receipts appropriated:					
(Contributions on earnings)		(3,691,942)	(4,083,000) [a] (−352,000)	(4,407,000) [a] (−577,000)	(99,000)
(Deposits by States)		(371,416)	(456,000) [a] (−25,000)	(503,000) [a] (−69,000)	(3,000)
(Federal employer contributions.)		(78,000)	(79,000) [a] (−7,000)	(73,000) [a] (−11,000)	(−10,000)

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[c] 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.

The number of beneficiaries is as follows (in millions):

	1970 actual	*1971 estimate*	*1972 estimate*
Retired workers and their dependents	16.8	17.1	17.6
Disabled workers and their dependents	2.5	2.7	2.8
Survivors of deceased workers	6.3	6.5	6.7

It is proposed to increase the maximum taxable earnings base from $7,800 to $9,000 effective Jan. 1, 1971. In addition, to place the hospital insurance trust fund on a sound actuarial basis, there will be proposed an increase in the hospital insuance tax rate and an equivalent decrease in the OASDI rate. These changes will provide adequate financing for several improvements in the cash benefit program including a 6% across the board cost of living increase effective Jan. 1, 1971, and other improvements including automatic cost of living increases effective at later dates.

[In millions of dollars]

	OASDI	*DI*	*HI*	*Total*
Effect of change in tax rate	−2,718	−906	3,567	−51
Effect of changes in tax wage base	2,070	249	541	2,860
Total	−648	−657	4,108	2,803

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Federal disability insurance trust fund—Con.						
Receipts appropriated—Continued						
(Federal payment for noncontributory military service credits.)		(16,000)	(16,000)	(50,000)	(34,000)	
(Interest on investments)		(222,826)	(326,000) [a] (−6,000)	(409,000) [a] (−50,000)	(39,000)	
(Other)		(−180)	(−383)	(10)	(393)	
Expenditures	Exp.	2,953,943	3,453,427 [a] 83,000	3,651,737 [a] 228,000	343,310	
(Benefit payments)		(2,778,118)	(3,231,000) [a] (83,000)	(3,416,000) [a] (220,000)	(322,000)	
(Vocational rehabilitation services.)		(16,487)	(21,879)	(25,482) [a] (8,000)	(11,603)	
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(149,030)	(188,547)	(196,255)	(7,708)	
(Payments to railroad retirement account.)		(10,439)	(12,000)	(14,000)	(2,000)	
(Other)		(−130)	----------	----------	----------	

Federal hospital insurance trust fund: 652						
Permanent	NOA	5,613,794	6,056,774	6,100,760	2,751,686	This fund pays for medical services rendered to aged persons by hospitals, extended care facilities, and home health agencies. In order to maintain the hospital insurance trust fund on an actuarially sound basis, legislation will be proposed to increase the portion of the combined employer-employee payroll tax allocated to the hospital insurance trust fund and reduce by an equivalent amount the OASDI tax rate. Legislation is proposed and designed to solve the problem of rising medical costs, curtail overutilization of hospital services, and provide increased program control.
Current	NOA	----------	[a] 1,633,000	[a] 4,340,700		
Receipts appropriated:						
(Contributions on earnings)		(4,248,925)	(4,369,000)	(4,721,000)	(2,508,000)	
			[a] (1,479,000)	[a] (3,635,000)		
(Deposits by States)		(444,864)	(498,000)	(548,000)	(362,000)	
			[a] (103,000)	[a] (415,000)		
(Federal employer contributions.)		(91,000)	(87,000)	(80,000)	(20,000)	
			[a] (31,000)	[a] (58,000)		
(Federal payment for hospital insurance for the uninsured.)		(617,262)	(862,849)	(503,351)	(−359,498)	
(Federal payment for noncontributory military service credits.)		(11,000)	(11,000)	(48,000)	(37,000)	
(Transfers from railroad retirement account.)		(61,307)	(62,000)	(61,000)	(20,000)	
				[a] (21,000)		
(Interest payments from railroad retirement account.)		(2,230)	(2,000)	(2,000)	----------	
(Interest on investments)		(137,197)	(164,916)	(137,400)	(164,184)	
			[a] (20,000)	[a] (211,700)		
(Other)		(9)	(9)	(9)	----------	
Expenditures	Exp.	4,952,911	5,969,910	6,852,797	532,887	(Increased outlays in 1972 result from (1) growth in the number of aged, (2) greater use of facilities, and (3) higher costs in hospitals, extended care facilities, and home health agencies. Legislation will be proposed to institute a system of cost sharing by Medicare beneficiaries and encourage the use of lower cost extended care facilities and home health services as alternatives to hospitalization.)
			[a] 6,700	[a] −343,300		
(Benefit payments)		(4,803,900)	(5,819,700)	(6,690,000)	(520,300)	
				[a] (−350,000)		
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(148,669)	(148,868)	(160,570)	(11,702)	
(Incentive reimbursement experimentation).		(343)	(1,342)	(2,228)	(886)	
			[a] (6,700)	[a] (6,700)		

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[c] 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund: 652						
Permanent	NOA	1,875,703	2,510,984	2,744,416	236,032	The supplementary medical insurance fund pays for doctor bills and related services for about 95% of the aged who have voluntarily enrolled in the program. Higher receipts in 1972 result from an increase in the enrollee monthly premium (matched by Federal fund appropriations) from $5.30 to $5.60, effective July 1, 1971.
Current			[a] 400	[a] 3,000		
Receipts appropriated:						
(Contributions from participants.)		(936,000)	(1,255,000)	(1,347,000)	(92,000)	
(Federal contributions)		(928,151)	(1,245,282)	(1,376,400)	(131,118)	
(Interest on investments)		(11,536)	(10,686)	(21,000)	(12,914)	
			[a] (400)	[a] (3,000)		
(Other)		(16)	(16)	(16)		
Expenditures:						
Permanent	Exp.	2,196,296	2,314,611	2,572,871	238,260	Increased outlays result from growth in the number of beneficiaries, greater utilization of services, and higher physicians fees. The number of beneficiaries receiving services are as follows (in millions):
Current		----------	[a] −29,200	[a] −49,200		
(Benefit payments)		(1,979,287)	(2,070,300)	(2,300,000)	(209,700)	
			[a] (−30,000)	[a] (−50,000)		
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(217,009)	(243,943)	(272,202)	(28,259)	
(Incentive reimbursement experimentation.)		----------	(368)	(669)	(301)	
			[a] (800)	[a] (800)		
Total trust funds Social Security Administration.	NOA	43,615,487	47,961,058	56,127,463	8,166,405	
	Exp.	37,423,495	43,798,891	48,018,328	4,219,437	

	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Hospital insurance program	4.4	4.5	4.6
Supplementary medical insurance program	9.2	9.5	9.8

Legislation will be proposed to control program costs and discourage overutilization of services.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
American Printing House for the Blind: Education of the blind 608	NOA	1,404	1,517	1,580	63	Increase reflects larger school enrollment of blind children and higher per capita costs.
	Exp.	1,404	1,517	1,580	63	
National Technical Institute for the Deaf 603	NOA	2,851	19,744 [A] 5,700	4,119	−21,325	1971 supplemental reflects a revision in the costs of construction. Estimate reflects the completion of new facilities and provides for operational costs.
	Exp.	2,976	7,582	12,826 [A] 2,850	8,094	
Model Secondary School for the Deaf 601	NOA	781	2,432 [D] 20	17,460	15,008	Provides for construction of new facilities and a limited increment in the number of students served.
	Exp.	681	2,500	3,650	1,150	
Gallaudet College 602	NOA	5,619	7,097 [D] 121	11,260	4,042	Provides for higher faculty salaries, the construction of a food service facility, and a health center.
	Exp.	5,153	6,630	7,903	1,273	
Howard University 602	NOA	61,964	36,185 [D] 1,236	45,543	8,122	Provides for higher faculty salaries and general strengthening of the university's academic program.
	Exp.	32,725	49,483	51,525	2,042	
Total Federal funds special institutions.	NOA	72,619	74,052	79,962	5,910	
	Exp.	42,939	67,712	80,334	12,622	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[Q] 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91–204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Child development 601	NOA	----------	5,917 D 117	392,654	386,620	Increase reflects the transfer of the Head Start appropriation from the Office of Economic Opportunity and a larger program of the early childhood research and development activities.
	Exp.	----------	3,930	148,915	144,985	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Office for Civil Rights 703	NOA	5,894	8,043 D 423	10,344	1,878	Estimate provides additional staff to strengthen contract compliance activity.
	Exp.	4,675	8,358	10,205	1,847	
Departmental management 703	NOA	34,615	41,223 D 2,243	45,625	2,159	Increase will provide additional resources to the Secretary to manage and coordinate the many activities of this Department.
	Exp.	33,719	42,825	44,259	1,434	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 703	Exp.	5,801	−6,623	200	6,823	(Fund provides for centralized management services.)
Advances and reimbursements 703	Exp.	−428	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds departmental management.	NOA	40,509	51,932	55,969	4,037	
	Exp.	43,767	44,560	54,664	10,104	

WELFARE REFORM AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Welfare reform.....702	NOA	.....	.....	[a] 580,774	580,774	The proposed welfare reform to be effective in 1973 will extend income assistance to all poor families with children, improve adult maintenance payments, and increase training and day care services for welfare recipients.
	Exp.	.....	.....	[a] 502,000	502,000	
Community services.....703	NOA	.....	.....	[a] 162,000	162,000	Proposed legislation would increase funds for foster care, adoptions, and managerial capacity of State and local governments.
	Exp.	.....	.....	[a] 162,000	162,000	
Total Federal funds welfare reform and community services.	NOA	.....	.....	742,774	742,774	
	Exp.	.....	.....	664,000	664,000	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	17,314,907	21,881,950	25,517,755	4,048,328
	LA	21,677	24,547	437,070	
	Exp.	17,355,054	21,255,448	23,963,515	2,644,582
	NL	110,105	92,992	29,507	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	NOA, Exp.	*−261*	*−260*	*−260*	.....
600	NOA, Exp.	*−872*	*−938*	*−18,012*	*−17,074*
650	NOA, Exp.	*−5,880*	*−1,378*	*−17,374*	*−15,996*
700	NOA, Exp.	*−913*	*−918*	*−17,913*	*−16,995*
850	NOA, Exp.	*−22,144*	*−1,729*	*−19,757*	*−18,028*
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA, NL	*(−1,868)*	*(−2,101)*	*(−2,500)*	(−399)

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[c] 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [c]**—Continued**						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
Total Federal funds	NOA	17,284,837	21,876 727	25,444,438	3,980,234	
	LA	21,677	24,547	437,070		
	Exp.	17,324,984	21,250,224	23,890,199	2,576,490	
	NL	110,105	92,992	29,507		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	43,615,930	47,961,345	56,127,700	8,166,355	
	Exp.	37,423,942	43,799,290	48,018,589	4,219,299	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 701	NOA, Exp.	*−589,257*	*−617,000*	*−754,000*	*−137,000*	
Proprietary receipts from the public 650	NOA, Exp.	*−278*	*−140*	*−140*	----------	
700	NOA, Exp.	*−41*	*−41*	*−41*	----------	
850	NOA, Exp.	*−5,431*	*−1,150*	---------	*1,150*	
Total trust funds	NOA	43,020,923	47,343,014	55,373,519	8,030,505	
	Exp.	36,828,935	43,180,959	47,264,408	4,083,449	
Intragovernmental transactions 652	NOA, Exp.	*−1,556,413*	*−2,119,131*	*−1,927,751*	*191,380*	
701	NOA, Exp.	*−458,151*	*−464,916*	*−537,546*	*−72,630*	

Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.‡	NOA	58,291,196	66,635,694	78,352,660	12,129,489
	LA	21,677	24,547	437,070	
Total budget authority		58,312,873	66,660,241	78,789,730	12,129,489
	Exp.	52,139,355	61,847,136	68,689,310	6,778,689
	NL	110,105	92,992	29,507	
Total outlays		52,249,460	61,940,128	68,718,817	6,778,689

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	20,363,051	67,260	20,143,851	95,093	24,066,980	439,570	23,427,364	32,007
Repayments	----------	−2,101	----------	−2,101	----------	−2,500	----------	−2,500
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	1,053,287	---------	1,047,587	---------	100,000	---------	32,850	---------
(B) Proposed legislation	425,000	---------	25,000	---------	1,350,774	---------	501,700	---------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	2,326	---------	2,242	---------	----------	---------	83	---------
(D) Civilian pay	32,604	−40,612	31,319	---------	----------	---------	1,286	---------
(E) Military pay	5,682	---------	5,449	---------	----------	---------	232	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−5,223	---------	−5,223	---------	−73,316	---------	−73,316	---------
Total Federal funds	21,876,727	24,547	21,250,224	92,992	25,444,438	437,070	23,890,199	29,507
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	47,835,945	---------	42,703,790	---------	53,352,000	---------	45,326,089	---------
Separate transmittal:								
(B) Proposed legislation	125,400	---------	1,095,500	---------	2,775,700	---------	2,692,500	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−618,331	---------	−618,331	---------	−754,181	---------	−754,181	---------
Total trust funds	47,343,014	---------	43,180,959	---------	55,373,519	---------	47,264,408	---------
Intragovernmental transactions	−2,584,047	---------	−2,584,047	---------	−2,465,297	---------	−2,465,297	---------
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	66,635,694	24,547	61,847,136	92,992	78,352,660	437,070	68,689,310	29,507

*1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410, Public Law 91-204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORTGAGE CREDIT: FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, housing production and mortgage credit programs 555	NOA	----------	----------	17,000	17,000	This new appropriation covers the cost of administering housing production and mortgage credit programs.
	Exp.	----------	----------	17,000	17,000	
Interstate land sales (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 556	NOA	521	780	1,170	390	Fees collected from land developers help pay the costs of administering the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act.
	Exp.	----------	----------	1,000	1,000	
Public enterprise funds:						
Low- and moderate-income sponsor fund 555	NOA	2,000	3,000	3,000	----------	The fund will make 200 preconstruction loans in 1972 for planning 22,540 units of housing for low- and moderate-income families.
	Exp.	632	4,302	3,000	−1,302	
Low-rent public housing loans and other expenses 555	Exp.	−3,482	----------	----------	−2,000	(The fund provides and guarantees temporary loans to local housing agencies while public housing projects are under construction.)
	NL	−1,208	12,000	10,000		
College housing—loans and other expenses: 602						
Participation sales insufficiencies	NOA	42,589	32,742	13,109	−19,730	A major redemption of participation certificates in 1971 and 1972 will reduce budget authority required to meet insufficiencies on outstanding certificates. An additional $9.3 million of debt service contract authority is requested to support construction of college housing and related facilities totaling $300 million. This will provide living accommodations for approximately 35,000 students and student families.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	10,563	9,002	8,905		
	Exp.	56,964	30,019	8,844	−86,133	
	NL	139,012	106,774	41,816		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(1,175)	(1,000)	----------	(−1,050)	
		----------	[p] (50)	----------		

Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund: 555						
Participation sales insufficiencies	NOA	2,786	2,509	----------	−12,509	Interest insufficiencies on participation certificates will remain at about the same level as in 1971. The decline in budget authority and outlays reflects the phaseout of the program as it is replaced by the newer rental housing assistance program.
Appropriation	LA	----------	10,000	----------		
	Exp.	−6,894	−11,146	−13,096	−19,581	
	NL	81,837	43,831	26,200		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(1,200)	(850)	----------	(−850)	
			[D] (40)	----------	(−40)	
Federal Housing Administration fund 556	LA	----------	75,000	60,000	−15,000	Receipts from fees and insurance premiums will continue to exceed outlays for insurance claims and other expenses.
	Exp.	−147,362	−298,042	−261,775	9,815	
	NL	−55,215	111,935	85,483		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(12,500)	(13,500)	(15,300)	(1,800)	
			[D] (752)	----------	(−752)	
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.		(110,175)	(118,775)	(141,400)	(22,625)	
			[D] (6,017)	----------	(−6,017)	

HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORTGAGE CREDIT: GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies 554	NOA	8,992	18,656	----------	−18,656	1971 appropriation is amount not transferred to other accounts to meet interest insufficiencies on participation certificates.
Public enterprise funds:						
Special assistance functions fund: 555						
Participation sales insufficiencies	NOA	----------	3,033	4,303	4,087	Increase will pay interest insufficiencies on participation certificates.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	----------	3,704	6,521		
Authority to spend public debt receipts:						
Current	LA	2,250,000	----------	----------	----------	
Permanent	LA	500,000	----------	----------		
	Exp.	13,909	66,733	140,303	−139,243	(Decrease reflects phaseout of below-market interest rate program as it is replaced by the newer rental housing assistance program.)
	NL	670,813	644,928	432,115		

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORTGAGE CREDIT: GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds—Continued						
Management and liquidating functions fund 556	Exp.	−12,566	−2,160	11,482	−251,932	(The decrease in outlays reflects sales of $230,000 thousand in mortgages during 1972.)
	NL	−79,359	−101,546	−367,120		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(5,000)	(6,600)	(6,600)	----------	
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities 556	Exp.	----------	−698	−1,585	−887	(Income from guarantee fees will continue to exceed operating costs.)
Participation sales fund:						
(Rural housing and public facilities) 352	Exp.	14,104	6,105	2,557	−3,548	(The fund retains and invests collections on pooled loans until needed to pay interest and principal on outstanding participation certificates. At the end of 1972, $4,900,000 thousand of certificates will be outstanding for the accounts of the Farmers Home Administration, the Small Business Administration, the Veterans Administration, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.)
(Advancement of business) 506	Exp.	−4,382	−5,063	8,410	13,473	
(Community facilities) 553	Exp.	69	1,157	1,556	399	
(Low- and moderate-income housing aids) 555	Exp.	−7,022	−16,164	−17,293	−1,129	
(Maintenance of the housing mortgage market) 556	Exp.	−4,328	−4,575	−3,191	1,384	
(Higher education) 602	Exp.	948	425	−5,076	−5,501	
(Development of health resources) 651	Exp.	1	46	−52	−98	
(Veterans housing) 803	Exp.	−7,737	−12,623	−13,722	−1,099	

Total participation sales fund.	Exp.	−8,347	−30,692	−26,811	3,881	
Total Federal funds housing production and mortgage credit.	NOA	67,451	73,426	54,008	−19,418	
	LA	2,750,000	85,000	60,000	−25,000	
	Exp.	−107,146	−241,684	−121,638	120,046	
	NL	755,880	817,922	228,494	−589,428	

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Housing payments.....555	NOA	525,500	816,200	1,373,800	518,600	1971 supplemental is for completed units coming under contract more rapidly than had previously been anticipated. This new consolidated appropriation provides for assistance payments under the low-rent public housing program, the rent supplement program, the homeownership and rental housing assistance programs and the college housing program. Increase results from a rise in the number of completed units.
Reappropriation.....	NOA	.....	[A] 36,500 2,500			
	Exp.	474,123	778,000 [A] 36,500	1,298,000	483,500	
Salaries and expenses, housing management programs.....555	NOA	.....	.....	15,700	15,700	This new appropriation covers the costs of administering housing management programs.
	Exp.	.....	.....	15,700	15,700	
Public enterprise funds:						
Community disposal operations fund.....554	Exp.	−623	−420	−425	26	(Outlays reflect mortgage repayments in excess of operating costs. The sales program is complete.)
	NL	−863	−1,446	−1,415		
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....554	NOA	3,500	.....	.....	.....	(The public works planning, Alaska housing, and grants to aid advance acquisition of land programs, terminated in 1970, are being transferred to the revolving fund. Repayments of planning advances are expected to exceed disbursements under the terminated programs.)
	Exp.	−1,340	3,328	−323	−3,676	
	NL	1,159	−450	−475		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(107)	(125) [D](6)	.....	(−131)	
Total Federal funds housing management.	NOA	529,000	855,200	1,389,500	534,300	
	Exp.	472,160	817,408	1,312,952	495,544	
	NL	296	−1,896	−1,890	6	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Comprehensive planning grants 554	NOA	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	This program will be redirected so that it may strengthen State and local decisionmaking capabilities more directly. In support of this, grant commitments will double in 1972.
	Exp.	42,132	52,000	50,000	−2,000	
Community development training programs 554	NOA	3,500	3,500	3,000	−500	Budget request will fund 50 State programs which train public employees in community development skills. No urban fellowships will be awarded in 1972.
	Exp.	2,954	4,500	3,500	−1,000	
Salaries and expenses, community development planning and management programs 554	NOA	----------	----------	7,110	7,110	This new appropriation covers the costs of administering community development planning and management programs.
	Exp.	----------	----------	7,110	7,110	
New community assistance 552	NOA	2,500	5,000	5,000	----------	Supplementary grant reservations will be made for 8 federally aided projects in 1971 and 6 in 1972.
	Exp.	----------	600	2,000	1,400	
Public enterprise funds:						
New communities fund 552	Exp.	−125	−3,240	−4,685	−1,445	(1972 commitments to guarantee obligations issued by private developers will help finance 10 new communities, 4 more than in 1971.)
Total Federal funds community development planning and management.	NOA	56,000	58,500	115,110	56,610	
	Exp.	44,960	53,860	57,925	4,065	

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Model cities programs.....551	NOA	575,000	575,000	.....	−575,000	Increase in outlays results from expenditure of prior year obligations. Unobligated balances will be used to fund experiments testing means of improving governmental capacity to respond to urban problems. On Jan. 1, 1972, the present program will be replaced by the Community development special revenue-sharing program.
	Exp.	85,794	380,000	450,000	70,000	
Grants for neighborhood facilities 553	NOA	40,000	40,000	40,000	.....	The request will fund about 100 community centers in low-income neighborhoods, compared with 106 in 1971.
	Exp.	23,408	33,000	38,000	5,000	
Open space land programs.....552	NOA	75,000	75,000	200,000	125,000	The program will be reoriented to meet the growing recreation needs of urban and other areas. The request will allow acquisition or development of 64,000 acres for small neighborhood parks.
	Exp.	43,414	72,000	100,000	28,000	
Grants for basic water and sewer facilities.....553	NOA	135,000	350,000	.....	−350,000	Uncommitted balances of $100 million will be used to fund 200 grant reservations during the first 6 months of 1972. On Jan. 1, 1972, this program will be replaced by the Community development special revenue-sharing program.
	Exp.	109,011	140,500	170,000	29,500	
Community development grants (special revenue sharing)....553	NOA	.....	.....	[a] 1,000,000	1,000,000	This new program is proposed to replace the existing Urban renewal, Model cities, Grants for basic water and sewer facilities, and Rehabilitation loan programs, and will increase the resources available to localities for dealing with the problems of growth, development, and redevelopment.
	Exp.	.....	.....	[a] 150,000	150,000	
Salaries and expenses, community development programs.....553	NOA	.....	.....	19,550	19,550	This new appropriation will cover the costs of administering community development programs.
	Exp.	.....	.....	19,550	19,550	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Urban renewal programs: 552						
Contract authority:						
Current	NOA	**250,000**	**1,200,000**	**600,000**	−600,000	The appropriation, together with $200 million unused in prior years, will fund 50 new rehabilitation and redevelopment projects during the first 6 months of 1972. All new projects will be carried out under the neighborhood development program method. The request will also support the continuation of ongoing conventional projects. On Jan. 1, 1972, this program will be replaced by the Community development special revenue-sharing program.
Permanent	NOA	**750,000**	.....	.....		
Liquidation of contract authority:						
Current		(250,000)	(1,200,000)	(600,000)	(−600,000)	
Permanent		(750,000)	.....	.....		
	Exp.	1,049,122	1,034,896	1,298,617	218,000	
	NL	−5,935	47,104	1,383		
Rehabilitation loan fund 555	LA	**45,000**	**35,000**	**40,000**	5,000	The estimate will provide for a $50 million loan program during the first 6 months of 1972, covering 6,850 residential and 70 business properties in urban renewal and other blighted areas. On Jan. 1, 1972, this program will be replaced by the Community development special revenue-sharing program.
	Exp.	−343	−2,662	−2,616	−11,000	
	NL	35,378	49,662	38,616		
Public facility loans: 553						
Participation sales insufficiencies.	NOA	**1,871**	**1,841**	**2,131**	425	This appropriation provides for payment of participation sales insufficiencies. An increase in program level from $40 million to $65 million will cover loan approvals for 115 communities.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	**1,277**	**1,291**	**1,426**		
Authority to spend public debt receipts.	NOA	**−1,635**	**2,181**	**−63**		
	LA	**1,635**	**−2,181**	**63**		
	Exp.	1,512	5,313	3,494	−9,019	
	NL	38,977	40,200	33,000		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(1,055)	(1,200) [D] (55)	.....	(−1,255)	
Total Federal funds community development.	NOA	**1,826,513**	**2,245,313**	**1,863,044**	**−382,269**	
	LA	**46,635**	**32,819**	**40,063**	**7,244**	

	Exp.	1,311,918	1,663,047	2,227,045	563,998	
	NL	68,420	136,966	72,999	−63,967	
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
National insurance development fund 556	Exp.	−28,491	−9,000	.....	9,000	(Insurance and reinsurance premiums will equal claims and operating costs in 1972.)
National flood insurance program 556	NOA	2,428	5,000	6,000	1,000	Appropriation covers costs of surveys to establish actuarial costs of insurance.
	Exp.	1,010	4,800	8,100	3,300	
Total Federal funds Federal Insurance Administration.	NOA	2,428	5,000	6,000	1,000	
	Exp.	−27,481	−4,200	8,100	12,300	
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Research and technology 554	NOA	23,000	45,000	45,000	.....	Decreases, as Operation Breakthrough nears completion, will be offset by increases for research in other areas of housing and community development.
	Exp.	8,272	49,000	43,000	−6,000	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(940)	(1,700) [D] (84)	(3,580)	(1,796)	
Special studies and low-income housing demonstration programs: 554						
Contract authority	NOA	.....	−3,862	.....	3,862	(Outlays will liquidate prior year obligations for programs terminated in 1971 by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-609).)
	Exp.	1,307	1,518	2,404	886	
Liquidation of contract authority		(2,000)	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds research and technology.	NOA	23,000	41,138	45,000	3,862	
	Exp.	9,579	50,518	45,404	−5,114	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Fair housing and equal opportunity 556	NOA	6,266	8,000 D 406	8,850	444	The appropriation supports administration of Federal fair housing laws and equal employment opportunity provisions in HUD-assisted programs.
	Exp.	6,266	8,406	8,850	444	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
General departmental management 554	NOA	9,560	9,000 D 426	6,060	−3,366	This appropriation covers the Office of the Secretary and Under Secretary plus staff support. The decrease reflects transfer of legal and supporting services to separate accounts.
	Exp.	9,560	9,426	6,060	−3,366	
Salaries and expenses, office of general counsel 554	NOA	----------	----------	2,880	2,880	This new appropriation covers salaries and expenses of the general counsel's office.
	Exp.	----------	----------	2,880	2,880	
Administrative and staff services 554	NOA	----------	----------	16,150	16,150	This new appropriation finances central administration and service costs.
	Exp.	----------	----------	16,150	16,150	
Regional management and services 554	NOA	11,155	13,841 D 582	22,300	7,877	New activities previously included in other accounts will be funded under this appropriation in 1972, increasing budget authority.
	Exp.	11,155	14,423	22,300	7,877	

Salaries and expenses, office of the secretary.....554	Exp.	3	64	.....	−64	Expenses previously funded under this expiring account will be transferred to General departmental management.
Office building equipment and furnishings.....554	Exp.	44	14	.....	−14	Acquisition of furnishings for new headquarters building will be completed in 1971.
Urban transportation.....503	Exp.	2,207	2,300	2,500	200	Activities are being transferred to Department of Transportation.
Salaries and expenses, renewal and housing assistance:						
(Community environment)..552	NOA	**18,908**	**20,880** **[D] 1,011**	.....	**−21,891**	Activities previously funded under this account will be covered by other salary and expense appropriations.
	Exp.	18,908	21,891	.....	−21,891	
(Low- and moderate-income housing aids).....555	NOA	**20,484**	**22,620** **[D] 1,096**	.....	**−23,716**	
	Exp.	20,484	23,716		−23,716	
Total salaries and expenses renewal and housing assistance.	NOA	**39,392**	**43,500** **[D] 2,107**	.....	**−45,607**	
	Exp.	39,392	45,607	.....	−45,607	
Salaries and expenses, metropolitan development.....553	NOA	**7,981**	**8,000** **[D] 466**	.....	**−8,466**	Activities previously funded under this account will be covered by other salary and expense appropriations.
	Exp.	7,981	8,466	.....	−8,466	
Salaries and expenses, Model Cities and governmental relations..554	NOA	**535**	**600** **[D] 30**	.....	**−630**	Activities previously funded under this account will be covered by other salary and expense appropriations.
	Exp.	535	630	.....	−630	
Salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration.....555	NOA	**3,500**	**3,500**	.....	**−3,500**	Activities previously funded under this account will be covered by other salary and expense appropriations.
	Exp.	2,015	3,317	.....	−3,317	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Administrative operations fund 554	Exp.	−4,969	−1,582	----------	1,582	
Working capital fund 556	NOA	4,338	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	301	4,533	−570	−5,103	
Total Federal funds departmental management.	NOA	76,461	82,052	47,390	−34,662	
	Exp.	68,224	87,198	49,320	−37,878	
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL HOMEOWNERSHIP FOUNDATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Contribution to the National Homeownership Foundation 555	NOA	----------	----------	250	250	
	Exp.	----------	----------	250	250	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,587,119	3,369,035	3,529,152	142,361	
	LA	2,796,635	117,819	100,063		

	Exp.	1,778,475	2,434,553	3,588,208	500,266
	NL	824,596	952,992	299,603	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 550	NOA	*−23*	*−52,409*	*−23*	*52,386*
	Exp.				
550	NOA	----------	*−2,486*	----------	*2,486*
	Exp.				
Total Federal funds	NOA	**2,587,096**	**3,314,140**	**3,529,129**	**197,233**
	LA	**2,796,635**	**117,819**	**100,063**	
	Exp.	1,778,452	2,379,658	3,588,185	555,138
	NL	824,596	952,992	299,603	
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development.‡	NOA	**2,587,096**	**3,314,140**	**3,529,129**	**197,233**
	LA	**2,796,635**	**117,819**	**100,063**	
Total budget authority		**5,383,731**	**3,431,959**	**3,629,192**	**197,233**
	Exp.	1,778,452	2,379,658	3,588,185	555,138
	NL	824,596	952,992	299,603	
Total outlays		2,603,048	3,332,650	3,887,788	555,138

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1971				*1972*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	3,328,518	117,819	2,394,036	952,992	2,529,152	100,063	3,438,208	299,603
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	36,500	----------	36,500	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,000,000	----------	150,000	----------
(D) Civilian pay	4,017	----------	4,017	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−54,895	----------	−54,895	----------	−23	----------	−23	----------
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development	3,314,140	117,819	2,379,658	952,992	3,529,129	100,063	3,588,185	299,603

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT						
Bureau of Land Management						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Management of lands and resources 402	NOA	81,598	58,415 [A] 23,000 [D] 2,657	72,970 [B] 2,500	−8,60	1971 supplemental is for firefighting. 1972 estimate does not anticipate a supplemental for firefighting but includes increases for financing firefighting, improved fire protection, realty services, land appraisals, surface protection, cadastral surveys and recreation and wildlife management planning and development. 1972 supplemental is for Alaska native claims settlement legislation.
	Exp.	80,349	61,559 [A] 22,500	71,976 [A] 500 [B] 1,700	−9,883	
Construction and maintenance 402	NOA	2,899	3,310	4,360	1,050	Provides for partial construction of the final phase of the Boise, Idaho, Interagency Fire Center, construction of recreation facilities (750 family units) at 5 public land sites, and pollution control facilities at 15 recreation and 2 administrative sites.
	Exp.	3,390	3,551	3,851	300	
Public lands development roads and trails (contract authority): 402						
Current	NOA	----------	5,000	----------	5,000	Estimate provides for approximately 82 miles of grading, 97 miles of surfacing of roads, construction of 2 bridges and 44 miles of trail.
Permanent	NOA	5,000	----------	10,000		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,200)	(−300)	
	Exp.	3,876	3,937	3,200	−737	
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, special fund) 402	NOA	14,893	18,000	19,000	1,000	25% of the revenue from the revested Oregon and California grant lands is made available for construction and maintenance of roads and recreational facilities, forest protection, development, and management in western Oregon.
	Exp.	19,931	23,507	19,000	−4,507	

Range improvements (indefinite, special funds) 402	NOA	1,769	1,795	2,514	719	Increase due to higher fees; amounts usually equal to 33% of grazing revenues are used for range improvement work.
	Exp.	1,551	1,782	2,717	935	
Permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 402	NOA	87,142	87,260	94,041	6,781	Increase due mainly to greater timber sale receipts, and will be used for resource programs and payments to the States.
	Exp.	87,761	87,260	94,041	6,781	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 402	Exp.	−206	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Land Management.	NOA	193,301	199,437	205,385	5,948	
	Exp.	196,652	204,096	196,985	−7,111	
Trust Funds						
Bureau of Land Management trust funds (permanent, indefinite) 402	NOA	476	665	665	----------	Non-Federal contributions and advances are deposited and used for land management activities.
	Exp.	470	665	665	----------	
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Education and welfare services:						
Appropriation 601	NOA	189,445	233,705 [C] 2,131 [D] 4,984	264,987	24,167	Increase provides for an additional 1,665 students in Federal Indian schools, employment of Indian education coordinators, and further expansion of programs for economic improvement, repair of substandard Indian dwellings, welfare, adult education, community development, and community protection.
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	1,500	1,500	1,500	----------	Appropriation provides for advance purchasing of education supplies in Alaska.
Liquidation of contract authority.		(1,057)	(835)	(1,500)	(665)	
	Exp.	183,940	243,000	267,798	24,798	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued						
Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Resources management.....507	NOA	**61,368**	**64,672** **[A] 1,600** **[C] 1,413** **[D] 2,096**	**74,559**	**4,778**	1971 supplemental is for firefighting. Increase in 1972 is primarily for maintenance of new facilities, improved management of Indian reservation resources, and for an Indian business development fund to encourage Indian initiated and managed economic development projects.
	Exp.	57,405	70,776 [A] 1,480	77,314 [A] 120	5,178	
Construction.....601	NOA	**26,211**	**19,810**	**36,385** **[B] 4,000**	**20,575**	Estimate provides for continuing construction of additional classroom space (including kindergarten space at 21 locations and a new high school at Cherokee, N.C.), and utility, irrigation, and water pollution control facilities.
	Exp.	31,381	33,191	44,145 [B] 4,000	14,954	
Road construction (contract authority): 507						
Current.....	NOA	.....	**30,000**	.....	.....	1972 program provides for 353 miles of grading, 795 miles of surfacing, and 2,550 feet of bridge construction.
Permanent.....	NOA	**30,000**	.....	**30,000**		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(20,000)	(20,200)	(25,000)	(4,800)	
	Exp.	17,829	25,860	25,000	−860	
General administrative expenses 507	NOA	**5,613**	**5,600** **[D] 376**	**5,913**	**−63**	Decrease results from reduced public relations activities.
	Exp.	5,603	5,976	5,913	−63	
Claims and treaty obligations (permanent, indefinite).....507	NOA	**225**	**3,723**	**161** **[B] 25,000**	**21,438**	1972 program includes $25 million for Alaska native land claims, subject to enactment of authorizing legislation.
	Exp.	214	3,723	161 [B] 25,000	21,438	

Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 507	NOA	8,280	7,420	7,420	.....	Revenue from irrigation and electric power projects is used for operation and maintenance.
	Exp.	8,127	7,139	7,139	.....	
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund for loans 507	LA	.....	.....	[B] 5,000	5,000	Provides for loans to tribes for economic development, and hiring expert witnesses to appear before the Indian Claims Commission. Proposed legislation provides for a loan guarantee and insurance program.
	Exp.	−643	−842	−900	942	
				[B] 1,000		
	NL	510	3,002	1,750	−1,252	
Liquidation of Hoonah housing project revolving fund 507	Exp.	21	99	17	−82	
	NL	−2	−5	−5	.....	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 507	Exp.	−1,132	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	NOA	322,642	379,030	449,925	70,895	
	LA	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	
	Exp.	302,745	390,402	456,707	66,305	
	NL	508	2,997	1,745	−1,252	
Trust Funds						
Tribal funds: 507						
Current, definite	NOA	2,230	3,000	3,000	−63,077	Certain funds for Indian tribes are maintained in trust and administered by the Secretary for their benefit.
Current, indefinite	NOA	13,241	13,204	13,173		
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	87,940	115,715	52,669		
	Exp.	56,089	66,259	96,200	29,941	
	NL	−5,355	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent, indefinite) 507	NOA	6,016	5,802	5,802	.....	Certain revenues from program operations and trust investments are used for the benefit of Indians.
	Exp.	4,027	3,500	3,800	300	
Total trust funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	NOA	109,427	137,721	74,644	−63,077	
	Exp.	60,116	69,759	100,000	30,241	
	NL	−5,355	.....	.....	.....	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued						
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....405	NOA	4,048	3,895 D 180	3,798	−277	Decrease results primarily from reduced nationwide outdoor recreation planning effort and limiting studies of potential new Federal areas to scenic rivers, national trails, and wilderness areas.
	Exp.	4,119	4,114	3,776	−338	
Land and water conservation..405	NOA	3,479	4,339	4,800	52,600	Fully funded program includes substantially increased allocation for grants, including use of prior year authority, to provide more local recreation areas. Federal acquisitions are to preserve the Nation's natural and historic heritage. Remaining $20 million of prior year authority is not proposed for appropriation now in order to protect ability to pay amounts, if needed, for prompt settlements of Redwood National Park legislative taking.
Indefinite (special fund).....	NOA	112,058	323,061	375,200		
Contract authority.....	NOA	.....	30,000	.....	.....	
Permanent.....405	NOA	30,000	.....	30,000	.....	
Liquidation of contract authority.		(15,528)	(30,000)	.....	(−30,000)	
	Exp.	112,489	225,000	265,000	40,000	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.405	Exp.	−59	34	24	−10	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.	NOA	149,585	361,475	413,798	52,323	
	Exp.	116,549	229,148	268,800	39,652	
Trust Funds						
Contributed funds (permanent, indefinite).....405	Exp.	.....	3	.....	−3	

Office of Territories

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Administration of territories...910	NOA	10,382	12,904 [D] 38	15,904	3,997	Increase provides primarily for school facilities and water, power, and sewage treatment of projects in Samoa and Guam.
Appropriation	LA	4,826	4,446	5,481		
	Exp.	10,974	13,751	16,823	2,672	
	NL	2,185	5,300	4,900		
Permanent	NOA	532	485	787	302	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands...910	NOA	48,112	49,750 [A] 10,000	59,739 [B] 6,000	5,989	1971 supplemental is for higher level of activities under existing program. Estimate for 1972 provides staff and facilities for education, health, and economic development. Proposed legislation is for payment of war claims, and an economic loan fund.
	Exp.	39,927	51,300	60,000 [A] 10,000 [B] 1,000	19,700	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts:						
Guam...910	LA NL	−303	−400	−500	−100	A portion of the development funds advanced to Guam and Alaska are repaid to miscellaneous receipts.
Alaska public works...910	LA NL	−25	−25	−25	----------	
	Exp.	68	----------	----------	----------	
	NL	−68				
Internal revenue collections for the Virgin Islands (permanent, indefinite, special fund)...910	NOA	14,111	16,095	17,263	1,168	Payments are made to the Virgin Islands equal to taxes collected on island products sold in the United States.
	Exp.	14,164	16,095	17,263	1,168	
Total Federal funds Office of Territories.	NOA	73,137	89,272	99,693	10,421	
	LA	4,498	4,021	4,956	935	
	Exp.	65,133	81,146	105,086	23,940	
	NL	1,789	4,875	4,375	−500	
Total Federal funds public land management.	NOA	738,665	1,029,214	1,168,801	139,587	
	LA	4,498	4,021	9,956	5,935	
	Exp.	681,079	904,792	1,027,578	122,786	
	NL	2,297	7,872	6,120	−1,752	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued						
Office of Territories—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Total trust funds public land management.	NOA	109,902	138,386	75,309	−63,077	
	Exp.	60,586	70,427	100,665	30,238	
	NL	−5,355	----------	----------	----------	
MINERAL RESOURCES						
Geological Survey						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Surveys, investigations, and research 409	NOA	102,910	106,392	121,207	9,857	Increase provides for limited expansion of ongoing Geological Survey programs and for further development of capability to use remote sensing data from aircraft and satellites.
			D 4,958			
	Exp.	102,137	110,435	118,602	8,167	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite):						
(Water resources and power) 401	NOA	2	----------	----------	----------	(Reflects payments from the sale of water from wells developed by the Department.)
(Mineral resources) 403	Exp.	26	----------	----------	----------	(Payments were made to small lead and zinc producers to stabilize mining operations. Program terminated Dec. 31, 1969.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 409	Exp.	530	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Geological Survey.	NOA	102,912	111,350	121,207	9,857	
	Exp.	102,693	110,435	118,602	8,167	

Bureau of Mines

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Conservation and development of mineral resources 403	NOA	43,289	45,787 [D] 1,911	46,094	−1,604	Increases for wilderness surveys, mineral supply/demand studies, and research on urban refuse recycling are more than offset by a transfer of the methane drainage program to the Health and safety appropriation.
	Exp.	40,893	47,655	46,725	−930	
Health and safety 609	NOA	26,090	55,765 [C] 55 [D] 1,485	71,075	13,770	Increase provides for full implementation of the coal, metal, and nonmetallic mine health and safety acts, and for expansion of research.
	Exp.	17,069	55,637	69,689	14,052	
General administrative expenses 403	NOA	1,829	1,783 [D] 98	1,876	−5	Provides for continued administrative support of research, health and safety programs, and resource development work.
	Exp.	1,691	1,874	1,869	−5	
Miscellaneous appropriations 403	Exp.	1,463	960	225	−735	(Expenditures are from previous obligations for solid waste research grants and for drainage of anthracite mines in Pennsylvania.)
Public enterprise funds:						
Helium fund: 403						
Authority to spend debt receipts	NOA	24,000	50,000	----------	−69,200	1971 supplemental provides for estimated costs of terminating contract acquisition of helium. In 1972, revenues from sale of helium will exceed continuing program expenses.
Portion of foregoing applied to liquidate contract authority.		----------	−22,800			
Authority to spend debt receipts.			[A] 48,500			
Portion of foregoing applied to liquidate contract authority.		----------	−6,500			
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	22,846	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	30,229	53,600 [A] 48,500	−2,300	−104,400	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 403	Exp.	−560	200	200	----------	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Mines.	NOA	118,054	176,084	119,045	−57,039	
	Exp.	90,785	208,426	116,408	−92,018	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
MINERAL RESOURCES—Continued						
Bureau of Mines—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Contributed funds (permanent) 403	NOA	1,337	1,300	1,300	.....	Funds contributed by States, counties, municipalities, and private sources are used to conduct research and investigation.
	Exp.	1,425	1,300	1,300	.....	
Office of Coal Research						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 403	NOA	15,300	17,160	21,000	3,840	Increase provides for expansion of pilot plant construction and operation for conversion of coal to fuel gas, and for research in magnetohydrodynamics (MHD).
	Exp.	17,240	17,460	18,800	1,340	
Trust Funds						
Cooperation with States 403	Exp.	52	34	.....	−34	(The Secretary is authorized to accept financial assistance in connection with coal research and development.)
Office of Oil and Gas						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 403	NOA	1,085	1,181 D 57	1,495	257	Estimate provides for coordination of Federal oil and gas activities, administration of the oil import program, and operation of the Oil Import Appeals Board.
	Exp.	1,042	1,246	1,477	231	

Total Federal funds Office of Oil and Gas.	NOA	1,085	1,238	1,495	257	
	Exp.	1,042	1,246	1,477	231	
Total Federal funds mineral resources.	NOA	237,351	305,832	262,747	−43,085	
	Exp.	211,760	337,567	255,287	−82,280	
Total trust funds mineral resources.	NOA	1,337	1,300	1,300	----------	
	Exp.	1,477	1,334	1,300	−34	

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Management and investigations of resources 405	NOA	53,270	56,790 [D] 1,930	62,429	3,709	Increase in 1972 provides for operation of 9 new hatcheries facilities, 4 refuges, and 2 fishery research stations; for recreation facilities on refuges; for river basin studies; and for additional work on endangered species preservation.
	Exp.	52,233	58,380	62,448	4,068	
Construction 405	NOA	4,279	5,144	4,440	−704	Estimate for 1972 provides for water pollution abatement at 42 refuges and 5 hatcheries; construction at 2 hatcheries; and funds for small rehabilitation projects.
	Exp.	3,174	6,700	5,000	−1,700	
General administrative expenses 405	NOA	1,951	1,875 [D] 160	2,035	----------	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	1,929	2,020	2,000	−20	
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation 405	NOA	2,293	2,311 [D] 10	2,321	----------	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	2,041	2,700	3,000	300	
Migratory bird conservation account 405	NOA	5,800	7,500	7,500	----------	Funds are provided from sale of duck stamps and advance from general revenues (to be repaid later from the same duck stamp revenues) to purchase migratory waterfowl lands.
Permanent, indefinite (special funds).	NOA	6,107	6,000	6,000	----------	
	Exp.	10,551	15,000	14,500	−500	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS—Con.						
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite, special funds) 405	NOA	**49,361**	**51,230**	**63,200**	**11,970**	Estimate in 1972 includes excise taxes on handguns for financing hunter-safety programs and wildlife restoration activities.
	Exp.	44,435	58,000	62,200	4,200	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.	NOA	**123,061**	**132,950**	**147,925**	**14,975**	
	Exp.	114,363	142,800	149,148	6,348	
Trust Funds						
Contributed funds (permanent, indefinite) 405	NOA	**253**	**1,000**	**1,263**	**263**	Contributions are used for work of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
	Exp.	255	900	1,200	300	
National Park Service						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Management and protection 405	NOA	**53,893**	**60,047** **A 1,000** **D 3,425**	**67,604**	**3,132**	1971 supplemental is for firefighting. Increase is for operation of 5 new areas and increased requirements of visitation in existing areas.
	Exp.	53,198	62,580 A 1,000	66,580	3,000	
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities 405	NOA	**41,117**	**48,543** **C 1,552** **D 301**	**55,810**	**5,414**	Increase provides for maintenance of 5 new areas and improved maintenance of existing areas.
	Exp.	40,483	49,559	54,842	5,283	

General administrative expenses 405	NOA	3,371	3,580 D 196	3,776	----------	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	3,481	3,670	3,732	62	
Preservation of historic properties 405	NOA	1,687	6,801 D 51	8,096	1,244	Increase mainly reflects transfer of funding responsibility for archeological salvage and investigations to this appropriation from the Management and protection appropriation.
	Exp.	1,147	6,815	8,035	1,220	
Construction 405	NOA	7,690	18,679	37,859	19,180	Provides for construction of air and water pollution abatement, waste treatment facilities, projects in anticipation of the American Revolution Bicentennial, and new and replacement facilities in areas of the national park system.
	Exp.	12,770	16,300	33,835	17,535	
Parkway and road construction: 405						
Current contract authority	NOA	----------	20,000	----------	30,000	Work will be carried out on 4 parkways and on major roads, minor roads, trails, and parking areas in the national park system.
Permanent contract authority	NOA	41,000	----------	50,000		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(21,500)	(17,650)	(18,500)	(850)	
	Exp.	19,547	19,600	26,000	6,400	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 405	NOA	144	126	200	74	Park visitor fees are used to provide educational facilities for dependents of park personnel of Yellowstone National Park, and for payment of tax losses to Wyoming.
	Exp.	144	126	198	72	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 405	Exp.	114	167	----------	−167	
Total Federal funds National Park Service.	NOA	148,902	164,301	223,345	59,044	
	Exp.	130,884	159,817	193,222	33,405	
Trust Funds						
National Park Service trust funds (permanent) 405	NOA	8,192	2,111	1,500	−611	Decrease reflects reduction in contribution to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.
	Exp.	7,934	2,850	2,400	−450	
Total Federal funds fish and wildlife and parks.	NOA	271,963	297,251	371,270	74,019	
	Exp.	245,247	302,617	342,370	39,753	
Total trust funds fish and wildlife and parks.	NOA	8,445	3,111	2,763	−348	
	Exp.	8,189	3,750	3,600	−150	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
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D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES						
Bureau of Reclamation						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Loan program 401	NOA	792	119	----------	1,425	Increase provides for continued construction on 11 projects and initiation of 5 new projects.
	LA	4,858	8,431	9,975		
	Exp.	792	119	----------	9,300	
	NL	4,377	5,081	14,500		
Repayments deposited in reclamation fund.	LA, NL	*−1,418*	*−1,457*	*−1,457*	----------	(Estimate represents repayment on loans made in prior years.)
Recreational and fish and wildlife facilities, Upper Colorado River Storage project 401	NOA	2,500	1,145	605	−540	Decrease results from a Presidential reform designed to achieve a consistent cost-sharing policy throughout the Nation.
	Exp.	2,880	3,100	1,400	−1,700	
Emergency fund 401	NOA	1,000	----------	1,000	1,000	The fund assures continued operation of water and power facilities in emergency situations.
	Exp.	−385	1,500	1,000	−500	
General investigations 401	NOA	17,060	19,065	21,335	1,549	Increase results from transfer of certain activities from the Construction and rehabilitation account.
			[p] 721			
	Exp.	17,285	19,600	21,900	2,300	
Construction and rehabilitation 401	NOA	142,766	186,756	190,500	3,744	Estimate provides for continued construction on 24 projects and 13 units and divisions of the Missouri River Basin project. In addition, 3 projects, estimated to cost $80 million, will be new starts.
	Exp.	142,128	191,854	211,303	19,449	

Operation and maintenance 401	NOA	54,865	57,800 [c] 80 [D] 969	68,200	9,351	Increase reflects greater purchase of power and wheeling charges, costs of replacements and additions, and new facilities coming into maintenance status.
	Exp.	51,615	58,500	67,000	8,500	
General administrative expenses 401	NOA	14,030	13,652 [D] 708	14,725	365	Activity will continue at about the same level.
	Exp.	13,928	14,500	14,775	275	
Other miscellaneous appropriations (special funds): 401						
Permanent	NOA	600	600	600	----------	Estimate includes appropriations of Colorado River Dam fund revenues for repayment of interest to the Treasury and other specific items.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	2,473	3,000	3,000	----------	
	Exp.	3,076	3,593	3,593	----------	
Public enterprise funds:						
Colorado River Basin project 401	NOA	975	1,950 [D] 44	1,500	−17,494	Estimate provides for the continuation of advance planning on the Central Arizona project.
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	129,000	17,000			
Liquidation of contract authority.		(6,803)	(5,748)	(31,500)	(25,752)	(Liquidation of contract authority provides for continued Federal participation in a non-Federal powerplant.)
	Exp.	968	13,250	33,000	19,750	
Upper Colorado River storage project 401	NOA	25,740	21,230	18,651	−2,579	Estimate provides for the continuation of projects already under construction.
	Exp.	22,523	16,000	16,800	800	
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck 401	Exp.	−3,312	−2,040	−988	1,052	(Receipts from power sales are used for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 401	Exp.	−94	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Reclamation.	NOA	391,801	324,839	320,116	−4,723	
	LA	3,440	6,974	8,518	1,544	
	Exp.	251,404	319,976	369,783	49,807	
	NL	2,959	3,624	13,043	9,419	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES—Con.						
Bureau of Reclamation—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Reclamation trust funds (permanent) 401	NOA	6,916	3,644	1,732	−1,912	Certain investigations and construction activities are financed by contributions from non-Federal entities.
	Exp.	8,502	3,900	2,000	−1,900	
Alaska Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
General investigations 401	NOA	600	600	600	----------	Estimate provides for investigations and surveys of natural resources in Alaska.
	Exp.	604	719	626	−93	
Operation and maintenance 401	NOA	400	400	450	50	Estimate provides for operation and maintenance of Federal hydroelectric projects in Alaska.
	Exp.	399	431	450	19	
Total Federal funds Alaska Power Administration.	NOA	1,000	1,000	1,050	50	
	Exp.	1,003	1,150	1,076	−74	
Bonneville Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Construction 401	NOA	97,123	91,559	94,000	2,441	Increase is for construction of additional high-voltage electric power transmission facilities in the Pacific Northwest.
	Exp.	104,649	95,850	96,115	265	

Operation and maintenance...401	NOA	22,582	23,600 [c] 800 [D] 500	27,250	2,350	Increase is for operation and maintenance of facilities added to the Federal power system.
	Exp.	22,703	24,900	27,250	2,350	
Continuing fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....401	NOA	124	.....	.....	.....	(Fund provides for emergency expenses to insure continuity of electric service.)
	Exp.	124	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Bonneville Power Administration.	NOA	119,829	116,459	121,250	4,791	
	Exp.	127,476	120,750	123,365	2,615	
Trust Funds						
Trust fund (permanent).....401	NOA	3,336	3,500	3,500	.....	Fund provides for customer services not normally furnished by the Administration.
	Exp.	2,892	3,500	3,500	.....	
Southeastern Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operation and maintenance...401	NOA	685	800 [D] 30	875	45	Estimate finances the marketing of electric power from Federal hydroelectric projects in the Southeast.
	Exp.	674	819	905	86	
Continuing fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....401	NOA	143	40	.....	−40	Fund provides for emergency expenses to insure continuity of electric service.
	Exp.	143	41	.....	−41	
Total Federal funds Southeastern Power Administration.	NOA	828	870	875	5	
	Exp.	817	860	905	45	

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[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES—Con.						
Southwestern Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Construction.....401	NOA	3,100	950	1,891	941	Increase provides for planning and construction of additional transmission facilities in the Federal power system.
	Exp.	3,051	3,551	2,521	−1,030	
Operation and maintenance...401	NOA	2,548	5,096 c 39 p 100	5,400	165	Increase provides for the operation and maintenance of facilities added to the Federal power system.
	Exp.	2,498	3,884	4,970	1,086	
Continuing fund (special fund).401	NOA	2,800	.....	.....	.....	(Fund provides for emergency expenses to insure continuity of electric service.)
	Exp.	1,304	268	.....	−268	
Total Federal funds Southwestern Power Administration.	NOA	8,448	6,185	7,291	1,106	
	Exp.	6,853	7,703	7,491	−212	
Office of Saline Water						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Saline water conversion.....401	NOA	25,000	28,573	27,025	−1,548	Estimate provides for continuing research and development and construction of test equipment for converting saline water to fresh water.
	Exp.	24,929	28,229	28,425	196	

Prototype desalting plant.....401	Exp.	.....	460	.....	−460	(Expenditures are for liquidation of prior year obligations.)
Construction, operation, and maintenance.....401	Exp.	20	.....	.....	.....	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.401	Exp.	−150	150	.....	−150	
Total Federal funds Office of Saline Water.	NOA	**25,000**	**28,573**	**27,025**	**−1,548**	
	Exp.	24,799	28,839	28,425	−414	
Trust Funds						
Cooperation with foreign agencies (permanent).....401	NOA	**316**	**1,213**	.....	**−1,213**	Funds were provided by the Government of Saudi Arabia to finance a desalting plant.
Liquidation of contract authority (permanent, indefinite).		(4,335)	(2,737)	(500)	(−2,237)	
	Exp.	5,404	3,981	500	−3,481	
Total Federal funds water and power resources.	NOA	**546,906**	**477,926**	**477,607**	**−319**	
	LA	**3,440**	**6,974**	**8,518**	**1,544**	
	Exp.	412,352	479,278	531,045	51,767	
	NL	2,959	3,624	13,043	9,419	
Total trust funds water and power resources.	NOA	**10,568**	**8,357**	**5,232**	**−3,125**	
	Exp.	16,798	11,381	6,000	−5,381	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
SECRETARIAL OFFICES						
Office of the Solicitor and Office of the Secretary						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor 409	NOA	6,578	6,184 D 375	6,528	−31	Provides for legal work necessary for programs of the Department of the Interior.
	Exp.	6,412	6,690	6,528	−162	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary 409	NOA	10,879	12,184 D 620	13,803	999	Increase mainly due to accelerated activity in the area of equal opportunity and the newly created Office of Hearings and Appeals.
	Exp.	10,292	12,401	14,119	1,718	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program) 409	NOA	----------	----------	500	500	Initiates a research program, primarily on mineral programs, in Yugoslavia and Poland.
	Exp.	----------	----------	400	400	
Underground electric power transmission research 401	NOA	----------	750	1,000	250	Increase provides for additional participation in the joint private-public research program.
	Exp.	----------	450	1,000	550	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 409	Exp.	−11	----------	----------	----------	(Centralized administrative services are financed by this revolving fund.)
Advances and reimbursements 409	Exp.	−19	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Office of the Solicitor and Office of the Secretary.	NOA	17,457	20,113	21,831	1,718	
	Exp.	16,674	19,541	22,047	2,506	

Office of Water Resources Research

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA	11,281	13,181 D 40	14,435	1,214	Increase provides mainly for additional research on water problems in metropolitan areas.
	Exp.	11,804	11,732	12,645	913	
Total Federal funds Office of Water Resources Research.	NOA	11,281	13,221	14,435	1,214	
	Exp.	11,804	11,732	12,645	913	
Total Federal funds secretarial offices.	NOA	28,738	33,334	36,266	2,932	
	Exp.	28,478	31,273	34,692	3,419	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	1,823,623	2,143,557	2,316,691	180,613	
	LA	7,938	10,995	18,474		
	Exp.	1,578,916	2,055,527	2,190,972	143,112	
	NL	5,256	11,496	19,163		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	NOA Exp.	*−717,118*	*−1,651,223*	*−804,453*	*846,770*	Decrease in receipts estimates for 1972 is a result of not forecasting receipts in that year for rents from mineral leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf in the absence of a settled sales plan.
500	NOA Exp.	*−8,872*	*−8,259*	*−8,489*	*−230*	
600	NOA Exp.	*−71*	*−71*	*−71*	.....	
850	NOA Exp.	*−1,604*	*−1,660*	*−1,730*	*−70*	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	*(−1,746)*	*(−1,882)*	*(−1,982)*	*(−100)*	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	1,095,958	482,344	1,501,948	1,027,083	
	LA	7,938	10,995	18,474		
	Exp.	851,251	394,314	1,376,229	989,582	
	NL	5,256	11,496	19,163		

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**130,253**	**151,154**	**84,604**	**−66,550**	
	Exp.	87,050	86,892	111,565	24,673	
	NL	−5,355	----------	----------	----------	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA, Exp.	*−24,216*	*−14,059*	*−8,960*	*5,099*	
500	NOA, Exp.	*−59,560*	*−63,592*	*−63,592*	----------	
Total trust funds	NOA	**46,477**	**73,503**	**12,052**	**−61,451**	
	Exp.	3,274	9,241	39,013	29,772	
	NL	−5,355	----------	----------	----------	
Intragovernmental transactions 500	NOA, Exp.	*−31,235*	*−57,952*	----------	*57,952*	
Total Department of the Interior.‡	NOA	**1,111,200**	**497,895**	**1,514,000**	**1,023,584**	
	LA	**7,938**	**10,995**	**18,474**	----------	
Total budget authority		**1,119,138**	**508,890**	**1,532,474**	**1,023,584**	
	Exp.	823,290	345,603	1,415,242	1,077,306	
	NL	−99	11,496	19,163	----------	
Total outlays		823,191	357,099	1,434,405	1,077,306	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	2,030,867	12,877	1,948,722	13,378	2,279,191	15,456	2,145,887	21,145
Repayments		−1,882		−1,882		−1,982		−1,982
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	77,600		73,480				10,620	
(B) Proposed legislation					37,500	5,000	32,700	
(C) Wage-board supplemental	6,070		5,824				246	
(D) Civilian pay	29,020		27,501				1,519	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,661,213		−1,661,213		−814,743		−814,743	
Total Federal funds	482,344	10,995	394,314	11,496	1,501,948	18,474	1,376,229	19,163
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	151,154		86,892		84,604		111,565	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−77,651		−77,651		−72,552		−72,552	
Total trust funds	73,503		9,241		12,052		39,013	
Intragovernmental transactions	−57,952		−57,952					
Total Department of the Interior	497,895	10,995	345,603	11,496	1,514,000	18,474	1,415,242	19,163

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, general administration 908	NOA	8,250	8,598 A 174 D 442	10,390	1,176	1971 supplemental covers greater administrative costs resulting from recently enacted anticrime and drug control laws. Increase in 1972 provides for 14 new positions and expansion of management information systems. 22 positions will be transferred to U.S. attorneys and marshals account.
	Exp.	7,839	8,999 A 171	10,317 A 3	1,150	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued						
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities 908	NOA	30,464	33,395 A 93 D 1,700	38,532	3,344	1971 supplemental covers cost of implementing the new Organized Crime Control Act. Increase in 1972 provides for 112 new positions to handle increased land acquisition, antipollution litigation, expanded efforts to eliminate organized crime, and broader enforcement of Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.
	Exp.	28,424	35,010 A 90	38,291 A 3	3,194	
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division 508	NOA	10,026	10,250 D 539	11,417	628	Provides for continued enforcement of laws against anticompetitive practices and illegal mergers.
	Exp.	9,472	10,700	11,265	565	
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals 908	NOA	53,221	63,783 A 1,607 D 2,644	83,190	15,156	1971 supplemental covers cost of implementing the new Organized Crime Control Act. Increase in 1972 provides for improved courtroom security and full-year costs of 1,054 new positions authorized in 1971.
	Exp.	50,717	67,937 A 1,507	83,573 A 100	14,229	
Fees and expenses of witnesses 908	NOA	5,500	5,500 A 700	6,500	300	1971 supplemental plus increase for 1972 provide for greater numbers and costs of both fact and expert witnesses used in connection with a growing Federal caseload.
	Exp.	5,516	5,450 A 650	6,350 A 50	300	
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service 908	NOA	3,392	4,285 D 209	5,569	1,075	Provides for expanded coverage of conciliation services from 41 to 46 cities, and expansion of liaison activities from 12 to 26 States.
	Exp.	2,988	4,400	5,415	1,015	

Salaries and expenses, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.....908	Exp.	842	----------	----------	----------	(This program was terminated in 1969.)
Total Federal funds legal activities and general administration.	NOA	110,853	133,919	155,598	21,679	
	Exp.	105,798	134,914	155,367	20,453	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	256,650	274,253 D 13,330	318,646	31,063	Increase provides for 1,371 new positions, full-year costs of implementing the new Organized Crime Control Act, activities of a new training facility at Quantico, Va., and handling of an increase of 125,000 investigative matters.
	Exp.	252,902	285,874	315,200	29,326	
Total Federal funds Federal Bureau of Investigation.	NOA	256,650	287,583	318,646	31,063	
	Exp.	252,902	285,874	315,200	29,326	
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	105,768	111,470 A 924 D 6,752	124,300	5,154	1971 supplemental covers higher salary costs due to reclassification of border patrol agents. Increase in 1972 will provide 452 new positions for inspection of aliens and returning citizens, enforcement of the laws controlling illegal entry of aliens, and for maintaining records of alien residents.
	Exp.	103,997	118,443 A 851	123,133 A 73	3,912	
Total Federal funds Immigration and Naturalization Service.	NOA	105,768	119,146	124,300	5,154	
	Exp.	103,997	119,294	123,206	3,912	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued						
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons 908	NOA	79,409	86,086 [c] 357 [D] 3,131 [E] 102	101,350	11,674	Increase provides for 598 new positions for improved custody, care, and treatment of prisoners, expansion of a narcotic addict treatment program, and operation of an institution at Fort Worth, Tex., transferred from HEW.
	Exp.	76,209	91,800	100,625	8,825	
Buildings and facilities 908	NOA	5,440	22,150	74,153	52,003	Provides for construction of a medical facility in North Carolina, a west coast youth institution, and a correctional center in Chicago; also provides for planning and site acquisition of 2 prisons and 5 correctional centers.
	Exp.	4,204	6,362	53,000	46,638	
Support of U.S. prisoners 908	NOA	8,750	9,500 [A] 2,500	14,250	2,250	1971 supplemental covers increasing jail population and higher costs. Increase in 1972 provides for anticipated larger jail population and higher daily support costs.
	Exp.	9,270	9,600 [A] 2,000	12,500 [A] 500	1,400	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.:						
Prison industries fund 908	Exp.	−1,493	−2,200	−2,200	.....	(Provides vocational training and employment for prison inmates in 52 shops at 22 institutions.)
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(881)	(977)	(1,093)	(116)	
Limitation on vocational expenses.		(2,720)	(4,175)	(5,734)	(1,559)	
Total Federal funds Federal prison system.	NOA	93,599	123,826	189,753	65,927	
	Exp.	88,190	107,562	164,425	56,863	

Trust Funds						
Commissary funds, Federal prisons (trust revolving fund) 908	Exp.	—139	.....	.....	.....	(Profits from sales in prison commissaries are used for the benefit of prison inmates.)
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 908	NOA	267,937	479,954 [A] 52,200	698,400	166,246	1971 supplemental is for grants to improve State and local correctional facilities and programs, and to improve law enforcement training and education. Increase in 1972 provides for bloc grants to State and local governments to plan and implement a wide range of law enforcement improvements.
	Exp.	64,576	375,329 [A] 10,000	560,350 [A] 42,200	217,221	
Total Federal funds Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.	NOA	267,937	532,154	698,400	166,246	
	Exp.	64,576	385,329	602,550	217,221	
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 908	NOA	27,772	41,332 [D] 1,405	54,975	12,238	Increase provides for 97 new positions to intensify the effort to eliminate major drug conspiracies.
	Exp.	25,936	39,034	52,980	13,946	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.	NOA	27,772	42,737	54,975	12,238	
	Exp.	25,936	39,034	52,980	13,946	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued						
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	862,579	1,239,365	1,541,672	302,307	
	Exp.	641,399	1,072,007	1,413,728	341,721	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA, Exp.	−1	−3	−4	−1	
900	NOA, Exp.	−1,285	−1,484	−1,504	−20	
Total Federal funds	NOA	861,293	1,237,878	1,540,164	302,286	
	Exp.	640,113	1,070,520	1,412,220	341,700	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	Exp.	−139	----------	----------	----------	
Total Department of Justice:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	861,293	1,237,878	1,540,164	302,286	
Total outlays	Exp.	639,974	1,070,520	1,412,220	341,700	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.	1972 NOA	1972 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,150,556	1,027,854	1,541,672	1,369,072
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	58,198	15,269	----------	42,929
(C) Wage-board supplemental	357	339	----------	18
(D) Civilian pay	30,152	28,443	----------	1,709
(E) Military pay	102	102	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,487	−1,487	−1,508	−1,508
Total Department of Justice	1,237,878	1,070,520	1,540,164	1,412,220

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATIO N

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....604	NOA	28,106	53,820 D 1,045	86,000	31,135	Increase provides for implementation of the Employment Security Amendments of 1970 and for improved management information systems. Administration of programs formerly under Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and Unemployment Insurance Service have been transferred to this account.
	Exp.	29,391	50,649	85,762	35,113	
Manpower training services....604	NOA	720,815	1,516,744 D 718	1,565,326	47,864	Increase provides for comprehensive manpower work and training programs which, under new manpower reform legislation, will be planned and operated by State and local governments. This account includes activities formerly funded under the Manpower Development and Training Act and Economic Opportunity Act.
	Exp.	420,927	991,029	1,443,493	452,464	
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances.....701	NOA	187,930	266,400 A 50,675	274,500	—42,575	1971 supplemental provides for increased unemployment claims by Federal workers and ex-servicemen. Decrease reflects anticipated decline in unemployment claims partially offset by increased trade adjustment benefits.
	Exp.	183,554	268,725 A 50,675	274,500	—44,900	
Area redevelopment activities .604	Exp.	—1	.....	.....	.....	(Program is financed under the Manpower training services account.)
Public enterprise funds:						
Advances to the unemployment trust fund.....701	Exp.	—4,379	—2,820	—2,420	400	(Reflects interest payments to the unemployment trust fund.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.604	Exp.	2,077	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Manpower Administration.	NOA	936,851	1,889,402	1,925,826	36,424	
	Exp.	631,569	1,358,258	1,801,335	443,077	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued						
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
Trust Funds						
Limitation on grants to States for unemployment insurance and employment services:						
(Unemployment insurance services).		(315,328)	(368,944)	(411,000)	(42,056)	Increase provides for mandatory higher States salaries and for implementation of the Employment Security Amendments of 1970.
(Employment services)		(350,444)	(374,256) } D (197) }	(395,000)	(20,547)	Increase provides for mandatory higher States salaries.
Unemployment trust fund (permanent):						
Receipts appropriated:						
(Manpower training and employment services) 604	NOA	**368,287**	**393,104**	**395,000**	**1,896**	Unemployment benefit costs are financed by State payroll taxes. Administrative costs are financed from the proceeds of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.
(Retirement and social insurance) 701	NOA	**3,709,942**	**3,905,896**	**4,568,000**	**662,104**	
Expenditures:						
(Manpower training and employment services) 604	Exp.	365,475	393,104	395,000	1,896	
(Retirement and social insurance) 701	Exp.	3,189,652	5,570,942	4,800,120	−770,822	
Total trust funds Manpower Administration.	NOA	**4,078,229**	**4,299,000**	**4,963,000**	**664,000**	
	Exp.	3,555,127	5,964,046	5,195,120	−768,926	

LABOR MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	13,138	16,246 [A] 1,000 [D] 835	21,753	3,672	1971 supplemental provides for expanded activities in Federal labor-management relations. Increase provides for veterans reemployment rights activities, and full-year cost of Federal labor-management relations.
	Exp.	11,506	16,831 [A] 950	21,719 [A] 50	3,988	
Total Federal funds Labor Management Services Administration.	NOA	13,138	18,081	21,753	3,672	
	Exp.	11,506	17,781	21,769	3,988	

WORKPLACE STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	42,513	45,275 [A] 10,900 [D] 2,470	77,869	19,224	1971 supplemental provides for the occupational safety and health program. Increase is primarily for an expanded equal employment opportunity program. Federal contract compliance activities have been transferred to this account.
	Exp.	42,240	47,261 [A] 6,910	75,853 [A] 3,990	25,672	
Federal workmen's compensation benefits.....906	NOA	60,116	109,800	90,000	−19,800	Decrease reflects higher reimbursements from other agencies, and repayment of 1971 advance from Treasury Department for benefits paid.
	Exp.	81,482	84,021	90,000	5,979	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.609	Exp.	−25	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Workplace Standards Administration.	NOA	102,629	168,445	167,869	−576	
	Exp.	123,697	138,192	169,843	31,651	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued						
WORKPLACE STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Special workmen's compensation expenses (permanent) 906	NOA	72	26	26	----------	Payments are for certain permanent disability cases and rehabilitation benefits under the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
	Exp.	61	70	32	−38	
Administration of the District of Columbia workmen's compensation program (permanent) 906	NOA	377	442	452	10	Provides for administering the District of Columbia workmen's compensation program.
	Exp.	387	442	450	8	
Total trust funds Workplace Standards Administration.	NOA	449	468	478	10	
	Exp.	448	512	482	−30	
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	24,653	26,717 o 1,303	33,565	5,545	Increase provides for the third increment of the 6-year program to revise the Consumer Price Index, initiation of a systems redesign to utilize improved computer capability, and emphasis on collection of statistics on the construction industry.
	Exp.	23,724	27,727	33,275	5,548	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 609	Exp.	−663	895	----------	−895	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Labor Statistics.	NOA	24,653	28,020	33,565	5,545	
	Exp.	23,061	28,622	33,275	4,653	

Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent) 609	NOA	188	290	290	----------	Funds are advanced from sources outside the Federal Government to finance special statistical work.
	Exp.	174	129	290	161	
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	1,527	1,640 D 100	1,897	157	Program will continue at about the same level.
	Exp.	1,530	1,692	1,887	195	
Special foreign currency program 609	NOA	----------	75	525	450	Increase provides for support of labor attachés' conferences and overseas labor and manpower technical cooperation.
	Exp.	69	74	511	437	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 609	Exp.	130	−380	----------	380	
Total Federal funds Bureau of International Labor Affairs.	NOA	1,527	1,815	2,422	607	
	Exp.	1,729	1,386	2,398	1,012	
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	5,617	6,504 D 335	7,453	614	Program will continue at the present level.
	Exp.	5,695	6,500	7,418	918	
Total Federal funds Office of the Solicitor.	NOA	5,617	6,839	7,453	614	
	Exp.	5,695	6,500	7,418	918	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued						
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	6,956	10,555 p 387	10,581	−361	Decrease results from completion of purchase of computer equipment.
	Exp.	6,820	10,853	10,425	−428	
Federal contract compliance and civil rights activities.....609	NOA	1,116	.....	.....	.....	(Activities formerly financed by this account have been merged into the Workplace Standards Administration.)
	Exp.	1,042	199	.....	−199	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....609	Exp.	−1,077	−63	−69	−6	(Provides for various central management services.)
Advances and reimbursements.609	Exp.	−13	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	NOA	8,072	10,942	10,581	−361	
	Exp.	6,772	10,989	10,356	−633	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	1,092,487	2,123,544	2,169,469	45,925	
	Exp.	804,029	1,561,728	2,046,394	484,666	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions.....701	NOA Exp.	.....	.....	*−14,500*	*−14,500*	Postal Service reimbursements for unemployment benefits.
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA Exp.	*−181*	*−164*	*−164*	.....	
700	NOA Exp.	*−12*	*−10*	*−10*	.....	

850	NOA / Exp.	*−98*	*−96*	*−96*	----------
Total Federal funds	NOA	**1,092,196**	**2,123,274**	**2,154,699**	**31,425**
	Exp.	803,738	1,561,458	2,031,624	470,166
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**4,078,866**	**4,299,758**	**4,963,768**	**664,010**
	Exp.	3,555,749	5,964,687	5,195,892	−768,795
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA / Exp.	*−188*	*−290*	*−290*	----------
850	NOA / Exp.	*−3,036*	*−4,000*	*−3,000*	*1,000*
900	NOA / Exp.	*−377*	*−442*	*−452*	*−10*
Total trust funds	NOA	**4,075,265**	**4,295,026**	**4,960,026**	**665,000**
	Exp.	3,552,148	5,959,955	5,192,150	−767,805
Total Department of Labor:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	**5,167,461**	**6,418,300**	**7,114,725**	**696,425**
Total outlays	Exp.	4,355,886	7,521,413	7,223,774	−297,639

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,053,776	1,496,649	2,169,469	2,041,705
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	62,575	58,535	----------	4,040
(D) Civilian pay	7,193	6,544	----------	649
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−270	−270	−14,770	−14,770
Total Federal funds	2,123,274	1,561,458	2,154,699	2,031,624
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	4,299,758	5,964,687	4,963,768	5,195,892
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−4,732	−4,732	−3,742	−3,742
Total trust funds	4,295,026	5,959,955	4,960,026	5,192,150
Total Department of Labor	6,418,300	7,521,413	7,114,725	7,223,774

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....151	NOA	224,542	221,834 c 64 D 7,936	237,225	7,391	Provides for overseas cost increases, rising passport and consular workloads, additional training, and further development of an information systems program.
	Exp.	225,549	227,375	235,517	8,142	
Representation allowances....151	NOA	992	993	993	.....	Provides for promoting U.S. interests abroad and participating in commemorative and ceremonial events.
	Exp.	890	990	990	.....	
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad..151	NOA	13,335	14,300	19,000	4,700	Increase allows for construction of needed housing and office facilities in Brasilia and for rising operational costs overseas.
	Exp.	13,472	15,505	15,590	85	
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program).....151	NOA	2,186	6,500	6,850	350	Efforts will continue in 1972 to maximize the use of excess foreign currencies for housing and office facilities.
	Exp.	2,644	6,410	7,892	1,482	
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....151	NOA	1,600	2,100	2,100	.....	Provides for relief and repatriation loans to U.S. citizens abroad and for other emergencies.
	Exp.	1,325	2,000	2,000	.....	
Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund..151	NOA	.....	2,000	1,000	1,910	The Foreign Service Act Amendments of 1969 authorize additional Federal contributions to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.
Permanent, indefinite.....	NOA	.....	2,530	5,440		
	Exp.	.....	4,530	6,440	1,910	

Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....151	Exp.	−126	89	−22	−111	(Finances publishing, supply, and other support services.)
Advances and reimbursements.151	Exp.	10	14	.....	−14	
Total Federal funds administration of foreign affairs.	NOA	242,655	258,257	272,608	14,351	
	Exp.	243,764	256,913	268,407	11,494	
Trust Funds						
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund (permanent, indefinite).....701	NOA	21,848	23,855	25,622	1,767	Finances a retirement and disability system for most career Foreign Service personnel. Employing agencies match employee payments of 7% of salaries. Fund balances are invested in interest-bearing U.S. securities. Increases reflect higher payments into the fund under the Foreign Service Act Amendments of 1969 (see above) and increase in annuitants to the number of 2,707 at the end of 1972.
Receipts appropriated:						
(Employees' contribution).....		(12,631)	(9,430)	(8,858)	(−572)	
(Employer's contribution).....		(6,898)	(7,451)	(7,824)	(373)	
(Interest on investment).....		(2,319)	(2,444)	(2,500)	(56)	
(Federal contribution).....		.....	(4,530)	(6,440)	(1,910)	
	Exp.	17,213	19,813	21,729	1,916	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite).....151	NOA	890	381	381	.....	Gifts are used for various functions of the Department.
	Exp.	797	679	335	−344	
Total trust funds administration of foreign affairs.	NOA	22,737	24,236	26,003	1,767	
	Exp.	18,010	20,492	22,064	1,572	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Contributions to international organizations 151	NOA	131,417	140,911 A 3,700	160,680	16,069	1971 supplemental is to complete assessment for International Labor Organization. Increase reflects higher costs and expansion of programs of most international organizations.
	Exp.	128,841	140,850 A 3,700	161,400	16,850	
Missions to international organizations 151	NOA	4,369	4,384 D 170	4,643	89	Provides representation, reporting, and liaison with international organization secretariats and delegations of other member governments.
	Exp.	4,831	4,250	4,510	260	
International conferences and contingencies 151	NOA	2,062	2,130	2,325	195	Provides for U.S. hosting of International Wildlife Conference, participation in other major conferences, and increased contribution to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
	Exp.	2,117	2,093	2,300	207	
Special contribution to the United Nations 151	NOA	----------	A 20,000	----------	−20,000	Proposed supplemental would provide for a voluntary contribution toward expansion of U.N. headquarters facilities in New York City.
	Exp.	----------	----------	A 5,000	5,000	
World Health Assembly 151	Exp.	136	----------	----------	----------	(Conference was held in July 1969.)
Total Federal funds international organizations and conferences.	NOA	137,848	171,295	167,648	−3,647	
	Exp.	135,925	150,893	173,210	22,317	

Trust Funds						
Gifts and bequests, National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation (permanent, indefinite)_____151	NOA	54	5	2	−3	Gifts are used for educational, scientific, or cultural purposes.
	Exp.	31	23	3	−20	
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses_____401	NOA	1,009	990 [D] 54	1,075	31	Estimate provides for studies leading to the solution of boundary and water problems.
	Exp.	982	1,030	1,090	60	
Operation and maintenance__401	NOA	2,499	2,475 [C] 149 [D] 56	2,743	63	Flood control works and other structures are operated on the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers.
	Exp.	2,502	2,670	2,740	70	
Construction_____401	NOA	412	4,200 [B] 10,368	6,200	−8,368	1971 supplemental is for settlement of all remaining boundary disputes between the United States and Mexico. Estimate provides for continued work on the Lower Rio Grande flood control project and initiation of construction on the Tijuana River flood control project.
	Exp.	898	3,800 [B] 200	6,400 [B] 4,000	6,400	
Chamizal settlement_____401	Exp.	3	460	----------	−460	(Project to be completed in 1971.)

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
American sections, international commissions 401	NOA	599	613 D 26	737	98	Provides for maintenance of United States-Canadian boundary and studies of border matters.
	Exp.	597	639	733	94	
International fisheries commissions 409	NOA	2,409	2,506 D 24	2,693	163	Increase is for salary adjustments and construction of artificial spawning channel for the International Pacific Salmon Commission.
	Exp.	2,560	2,530	2,673	143	
Total Federal funds international commissions.	NOA	6,928	21,461	13,448	−8,013	
	Exp.	7,543	11,329	17,636	6,307	
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities 153	NOA	32,301	36,500 D 455	40,000	3,045	Provides for increased exchange of persons between the United States and other countries as well as assistance to privately sponsored foreign students in the United States. Excess foreign currency costs of these activities in 1972 are included in the following account.
	Exp.	30,454	33,700	35,700	2,000	
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities (special foreign currency program) 153	NOA	----------	----------	5,000	5,000	Excess foreign currencies are used to finance educational and cultural exchange activities in the countries where they are earned.
	Exp.	----------	----------	3,635	3,635	

International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program) 153	Exp.	396	500	----------	−500	(Remaining unexpended funds will be included in the Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities (special foreign currency program) appropriation in 1972.)
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West 153	NOA Exp.	5,260 4,815	5,260 5,511	6,000 5,835	740 324	Grant to the University of Hawaii supports a center for advanced studies in Asian and Pacific Affairs, with participants from the United States and the Far East.
Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program) 153	Exp.	----------	30	30	----------	(Excess currencies support archeological studies in connection with certain temples in Egypt and the Sudan.)
Educational exchange permanent appropriations (indefinite, special fund) 153	NOA Exp.	353 320	353 388	353 395	---------- 7	Payments by Finland on World War I debts are used for educational exchanges with Finland.
Total Federal funds educational exchange.	NOA Exp.	37,914 35,985	42,568 40,129	51,353 45,595	8,785 5,466	
Trust Funds						
Educational exchange trust funds (permanent, indefinite):						
(Economic and financial assistance) 152	NOA Exp.	252 354	250 250	250 250	---------- ----------	Other governments' funds are used for training their nationals or for requested services.
(Foreign information and exchange activities) 153	NOA Exp.	92 96	100 96	100 96	---------- ----------	These funds, received as gifts, are for educational exchange.
Total trust funds educational exchange.	NOA Exp.	344 450	350 346	350 346	---------- ----------	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
OTHER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Migration and refugee assistance 152	NOA	11,332	7,223	8,650	1,390	Provides assistance to refugees from Communist countries and multilateral assistance to migrants and refugees.
			D37			
	Exp.	9,748	10,137	7,800	−2,337	
International Center, Washington, D.C. (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 151	NOA	----------	250	250	----------	Receipts from sales of property for construction of foreign embassies will be used for site preparation.
	Exp.	----------	180	220	40	
Payment to the Republic of Panama (permanent) 151	NOA	1,930	1,930	1,930	----------	Annual payment is made for Panama Canal rights. The Panama Canal Company reimburses $430 thousand to the U.S. Treasury.
	Exp.	1,930	1,930	1,930	----------	
Total Federal funds other	NOA	13,262	9,440	10,830	1,390	
	Exp.	11,678	12,247	9,950	−2,297	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	438,607	503,021	515,887	12,866	
	Exp.	434,894	471,511	514,798	43,287	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 150	NOA, Exp.	*−430*	*−430*	*−430*	----------	
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA, Exp.	*−146*	*−150*	*−150*	----------	

150	NOA	*−4,128*	*−4,341*	*−4,348*	*−7*
	Exp.				
400	NOA	*−30*	*−27*	*−27*	----------
	Exp.				
500	NOA	*−351*	*−375*	*−375*	----------
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−159*	*−152*	*−145*	*7*
	Exp.				
Total Federal funds	NOA	433,363	497,546	510,412	12,866
	Exp.	429,650	466,036	509,323	43,287
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	23,135	24,591	26,355	1,764
	Exp.	18,490	20,861	22,413	1,552
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions 700	NOA	*−135*	*−200*	*−200*	----------
	Exp.				
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−252*	*−250*	*−250*	----------
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	22,749	24,141	25,905	1,764
	Exp.	18,103	20,411	21,963	1,552
Intragovernmental transactions 151	NOA	----------	*−4,530*	*−6,440*	*−1,910*
	Exp.				
Total Department of State:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	456,111	517,157	529,877	12,720
Total outlays	Exp.	447,754	481,917	524,846	42,929

p Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.	1972 NOA	1972 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	459,982	459,074	515,887	505,364
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	23,700	3,700	----------	5,000
(B) Proposed legislation	10,368	200	----------	4,000
(C) Wage-board supplemental	213	204	----------	9
(D) Civilian pay	8,758	8,333	----------	425
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−5,475	−5,475	−5,475	−5,475
Total Federal funds	497,546	466,036	510,412	509,323
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	24,591	20,861	26,355	22,413
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−450	−450	−450	−450
Total trust funds	24,141	20,411	25,905	21,963
Intragovernmental transactions	−4,530	−4,530	−6,440	−6,440
Total Department of State	517,157	481,917	529,877	524,846

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION [2]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Federal Funds

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	12,541	17,535 D 850	21,370	2,985	Provides additional positions to develop national transportation policy and to coordinate departmental management.
	Exp.	12,907	18,000	20,870	2,870	

Transportation planning, research, and development.....506	NOA	**11,000**	**14,500**	**24,500**	**10,000**	Increase is mainly for transportation environmental effects; estimate also finances research, and studies in transportation needs.
	Exp.	7,360	13,000	14,500	1,500	
Transportation research activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....506	NOA	.....	.....	**500**	**500**	Excess foreign currencies will support transportation research activities abroad.
	Exp.	.....	.....	300	300	
Grants-in-aid for natural gas pipeline safety.....506	NOA	.....	**500**	.....	**−500**	Money is expe-ted to be appropriated for this account in 1971, but no grants are contemplated in 1971 or 1972.
Civil supersonic aircraft development.....501	NOA	**85,000**	**210,000**	**235,000**	**25,000**	Provides for the Government portion of the construction costs of 2 prototype supersonic transport aircraft.
	Exp.	111,348	232,500	281,000	48,500	
Consolidation of departmental headquarters.....506	NOA	**4,520**	**595**	**2,000**	**1,405**	Increase provides for relocation of departmental printing shop and lease of parking facilities in headquarters building.
	Exp.	448	4,664	1,600	−3,064	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....506	Exp.	−118	−149	.....	149	(Fund is used for departmental printing, photographic, and other common services.)
Consolidated working fund, transportation systems center....506	Exp.	.....	−1,785	−1,415	370	(Funds received from various departmental research programs support operations of the center.)
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	NOA	**113,061**	**243,980**	**283,370**	**39,390**	
	Exp.	131,945	266,230	316,855	50,625	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION [z]**—Continued**						
COAST GUARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses 502	NOA	415,846	423,315 [ε] 14,000	[w] 460,357	23,042	Increase is primarily for pollution control and abatement, including mobile cleanup forces and added surveillance patrols.
	Exp.	409,282	428,450	462,000	33,550	
Acquisition, construction, and improvements 502	NOA	67,700	94,000	[r] 99,500	5,500	Provides for procurement of 3 long-range aircraft and 6 medium-range helicopters and continuation of facility and vessel pollution abatement programs.
	Exp.	84,912	83,500	93,000	9,500	
Retired pay 502	NOA	58,701	64,530 [λ] 1,970	71,000	4,500	Average number on the retired rolls will increase from 14,281 in 1971 to 14,909 in 1972.
	Exp.	58,619	64,530 [λ] 1,970	71,000	4,500	
Reserve training 502	NOA	27,350	25,900	[x] 10,000	−15,900	The Coast Guard's Selected Reserve training program will be phased out in 1972.
	Exp.	26,693	24,400	10,000	−14,400	
Research, development, test and evaluation 502	NOA	14,500	9,500	[y] 17,500	8,000	Increase provides for development of pollution monitoring, detection, and cleanup systems and research in hazardous materials and vessel safety areas.
	Exp.	5,767	9,50	20,000	10,500	

Oil pollution fund (special fund) 502	NOA	----------	20,000	----------	−19,500	This fund finances all direct and indirect costs of cleaning up oil and hazardous materials spills. Assessments against those responsible for the spills as well as related fines will be paid into the fund.
Permanent (indefinite, special fund).	NOA	----------	500	1,000	----------	
	Exp.	----------	2,500	5,000	2,500	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Coast Guard supply fund 502	Exp.	−677	105	----------	−105	(This fund finances the procurement of uniform clothing, commissary provisions, and general store items.)
Coast Guard yard fund 502	Exp.	3,644	3,323	450	−2,873	(This fund finances industrial operations at the Coast Guard yard.)
Total Federal funds Coast Guard.	NOA	584,097	653,715	659,357	5,642	
	Exp.	588,240	618,278	661,450	43,172	
Trust Funds						
Coast Guard general gift fund (permanent, indefinite) 502	NOA	31	32	30	−2	Funds received as gifts are used to support Coast Guard training programs.
	Exp.	45	38	30	−8	
Coast Guard cadet fund (trust revolving fund) 502	Exp.	−57	−16	−20	−4	(Fund is used to expend personal funds of cadets and the Coast Guard Academy Athletic Association.)
Total trust funds Coast Guard.	NOA	31	32	30	−2	
	Exp.	−12	22	10	−12	

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[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[W] Includes $238,150 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[X] Includes $3,484 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[Y] Includes $1,201 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION [z]—Continued						
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operation and maintenance, National Capital airports.....501	NOA	10,150	10,500 [c] 208 [D] 292	11,200	200	Provides for increased operating costs of Washington National and Dulles International Airports.
	Exp.	9,823	10,800	11,000	200	
Construction, National Capital airports.....501	NOA	1,900	4,000 [A] 3,000	19,600	12,600	1971 supplemental provides for construction of facilities for the 1972 international air exposition at Dulles Airport. The 1972 increase is for expansion of Dulles Airport passenger terminal building to meet projected passenger growth.
	Exp.	1,297	3,452 [A] 1,200	10,400 [A] 100	5,848	
Safety regulation.....501	NOA	.....	1,000	112,856	111,856	Safety and regulatory programs not financed by the Airport and airway trust fund and formerly included in the Operations and Research and development accounts will increase by $4 million in 1972.
	Exp.	.....	500	107,600	107,100	
Federal payment to the Airport and airway trust fund....501	NOA	.....	.....	293,144	293,144	This payment will finance program costs exceeding aviation tax revenues.
	Exp.	.....	.....	293,144	293,144	
Operations.....501	NOA	845,434	923,818 [D] 45,500	.....	−969,318	(These activities are financed by the Airport and airway trust fund in 1972.)
	Exp.	829,425	963,725	67,418	−896,307	
Facilities and equipment....501	NOA	224,000	190,000	.....	−190,000	(These activities are financed by the Airport and airway trust fund in 1972.)
	Exp.	106,854	404,348	142,000	−262,348	

Research and development....501	NOA	41,280	45,000	.....	−45,000	(These activities are financed by the Airport and airway trust fund in 1972.)
	Exp.	44,537	45,691	19,140	−26,551	
Grants-in-aid for airports.....501	NOA	50,000	.....	.....	.....	(These activities are financed by the Airport and airway trust fund in 1972.)
Permanent.....	NOA	30,000	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	83,155	183,172	.....	−183,172	
Public enterprise funds:						
Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund.....501	Exp.	10	−6,504	−7,472	−968	(Unfunded contingent liability is estimated at $55 billion.)
Total Federal funds Federal Aviation Administration.	NOA	1,202 764	1,223,318	436,800	−786,518	
	Exp.	1,075,101	1,606,384	643,330	−963,054	
Trust Funds						
Airport and airway trust fund:						
Receipts to liquidate contract authority and finance current appropriations:						
(User taxes).....		.....	(574,000)	(673,000)	(146,000)	Proposed legislation will authorize an increase in user taxes for financing antihijacking program.
		.....	[B] (6,000)	[B] (53,000)		
(Federal payment).....		.....	.....	(293,144)	(293,144)	
(Transfer of unexpended balances).....		.....	(621,176)	(228,558)	(−392,618)	
Operations (Airport and airway trust fund).....501	NOA	.....	34,000	991,809	963,402	Trust fund financing will be fully implemented in 1972 (replaces former Operations account). Actual increase of $74 million, apart from change to trust fund financing, is for greater cost of handling air traffic and for the antihijacking program.
Reappropriation.....	NOA	.....	61,825	67,418		
	Exp.	.....	87,600	978,000	890,400	
Airway system investment and development (Airport and airway trust fund).....501	NOA	.....	72,000	322,835	35,796	Trust fund financing for this account will be fully implemented in 1972. Activities formerly included under Facilities and equipment and Research and development accounts are included in this account. Increase provides for completion of certain elements of the semiautomated air traffic control system and research and development for improved air traffic control.
Reappropriation.....	NOA	.....	376,179	161,140		
	Exp.	.....	148,640	282,900	134,260	

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[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION[a]—Continued						
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and airway trust fund): 501						
Appropriation	NOA	.....	10,000	15,000	−178,172	Decrease results from nonrecurring appropriation of unexpended balance transferred from Federal fund accounts formerly utilized for these programs. This is necessary to permit expenditures of these amounts from the trust fund. The 1972 program level will increase by $40 million, to $220 million.
Contract authority	NOA	840,000	.....			
Reappropriation	NOA	.....	183,172			
Liquidation of contract authority		.....	(60,000)	(92,000)	(32,000)	
	Exp.	.....	134,000	147,000	13,000	
Total trust funds Federal Aviation Administration.	NOA	840,000	737,176	1,558,202	821,026	
	Exp.	.....	370,240	1,407,900	1,037,660	
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 503	NOA	1,832	513	6,000	5,466	Increase reflects the transfer of programs from the Motor carrier safety account; provides additional staffing for motor carrier safety functions, and funding for highway safety research and development programs.
			[b]21			
	Exp.	1,832	534	5,950	5,416	
Limitation payable from trust funds.		(13,865)	(14,773)	(95,364)	(79,902)	Federal-aid highway program direction, operations, research, and planning are financed from highway trust fund.
			[b](689)			

Highway beautification:							
Appropriation	503	NOA	1,087	500 D 16	1,300	10,784	Provides additional funding for the outdoor advertising control programs.
Contract authority:							
Current		NOA	.....	55,000	.....		
Permanent		NOA	.....	.....	65,000		
Liquidation of contract authority.			(5,000)	(16,500)	(10,000)	(−6,500)	
		Exp.	13,852	20,676	30,000	9,324	
Forest highways:							
Contract authority:	503						
Current		NOA	.....	.....	−38,098	−38,098	This program will be financed from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1972. New authorizations provided for in 1971 and 1972 are shown under the trust fund. Negative entry in 1972 reflects the rescission of unobligated balances.
Permanent		NOA	33,000	.....	.....	.....	
Liquidation of contract authority.			(25,000)	(17,500)	(15,000)	(−2,500)	
		Exp.	24,969	18,708	15,000	−3,708	
Public lands highways:							
Contract authority:	503						
Current		NOA	.....	.....	−26,637	−26,637	This program will be financed from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1972. New authorizations provided for in 1971 and 1972 are shown under the trust fund. Negative entry in 1972 reflects the rescission of unobligated balances.
Permanent		NOA	16,000	.....	.....	.....	
Liquidation of contract authority.			(7,000)	(14,000)	.....	(−14,000)	
		Exp.	9,616	11,000	3,000	−8,000	
Motor carrier safety	503	NOA	2,510	3,580 D 129	.....	−3,709	Beginning in 1972 this program will be financed by the Salaries and expenses appropriation.
		Exp.	2,392	3,500	.....	−3,500	
Darien Gap Highway	152	NOA	.....	A 5,000	20,000	15,000	1971 supplemental provides for the U.S. share of initiating work on about 250 miles of highway through the Darien Gap in Panama and Colombia. Increase is for the first year of a projected 5-year program.
		Exp.	.....	.....	730	3,000	
				A 1,000	A 3,270		

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION[2]—Continued						
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Highway-related safety grants:						
Contract authority: 503						
Current	NOA	----------	10,000	----------	----------	Provides grants to States and communities for implementing those highway safety standards administered by the Federal Highway Administration under the Highway Safety Act of 1970.
Permanent	NOA	----------	----------	10,000		
Liquidation of contract authority		----------	----------	(2,000)	(2,000)	
	Exp.	----------	----------	2,000	2,000	
Rail crossing-demonstration projects 503	NOA	----------	----------	7,000	7,000	Together with reimbursements from the trust fund, these funds finance programs to improve the safety of highway-railroad grade crossings along the route of the Washington, D.C., to Boston, Mass., high-speed ground transportation demonstration project.
	Exp.	----------	----------	3,000	3,000	
Territorial highways:						
Appropriation 503	NOA	----------	[4] 80	----------	----------	1971 supplemental will be used to provide technical assistance for program development. Provides grants to the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa for territorial highway systems.
Contract authority:						
Current	NOA	----------	4,420			
Permanent	NOA	----------	----------	4,500	----------	
Liquidation of contract authority		----------	----------	(1,200)	(1,200)	
	Exp.	----------	[4] 80	1,000	920	
Miscellaneous accounts:						
(Economic and financial assistance) 152	Exp.	3,818	3,521	2,181	−1,340	(Work continues on the Inter-American Highway in Central America.)
(Ground transportation) 503	NOA	4,000	----------	----------	----------	(Alaska assistance projects and the Chamizal Highway in El Paso, Tex., will be completed in 1972.)
	Exp.	412	5,000	4,769	−231	

Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 503	Exp.	1	1	1	----------	
Total Federal funds Federal Highway Administration.	NOA	**58,429**	**79,259**	**49,065**	**−30,194**	
	Exp.	56,892	64,020	70,901	6,881	
Trust Funds						
Highway trust fund: 503						
Federal-aid highways:						
Contract authority:						
Current	NOA	----------	**1,553,761**	----------	**96,239**	Supplemental in 1971 is to pay for work completed under contracts awarded in prior years. Grants for 1972 are made to States to assist in the construction and improvement of Federal-aid highways, including the Interstate System, and in planning and research incident to these activities. Increase reflects new programs authorized by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970.
Permanent	NOA	**5,475,000**	**4,050,000**	**5,700,000**		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(4,419,279)	(4,351,365) [A] (275,000)	(4,674,000)	(47,635)	
	Exp.	4,375,173	4,403,511 [A] 275,000	4,674,000	−4,511	
Limitation on general expenses		(63,370)	(69,460) [D] (2,601)	----------	(−72,061)	Beginning in 1972, these expenses will be included under Salaries and expenses, by reimbursement from the Federal-aid highways (trust fund) account.
Right-of-way revolving fund: 503						
Contract authority (permanent)	LA	**100,000**	**100,000**	----------	**−100,000**	Provides loans to States for advance acquisition of rights-of-way and payment of relocation expenses. States reimburse the fund upon eventual construction.
Liquidation of contract authority.		(40,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	----------	
	NL	3,079	35,000	35,000	----------	
Forest highways:						
Contract authority: 503						
Current	NOA	----------	**33,000**	----------	----------	The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970 provides new contract authority for each of 1971 and 1972, and for trust fund financing beginning in 1972.
Permanent	NOA	----------	----------	**33,000**		
Liquidation of contract authority.		----------	----------	(10,000)	(10,000)	
	Exp.	----------	----------	10,000	10,000	

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[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION[8]**—Continued**						
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Highway trust fund—Continued						
Public lands highways: 503						
Contract authority:						
Current	NOA	----------	**16,000**	----------	----------	The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970 provides new budget authority of $16 million for each of 1971 and 1972, and for trust fund financing beginning in 1972.
Permanent	NOA	----------	----------	**16,000**		
Liquidation of contract authority.		----------	----------	(5,000)	(5,000)	
	Exp.	----------	----------	5,000	5,000	
Special highway assistance 503	NOA	----------	----------	**10,000**	**10,000**	Provides funds for improving the section of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway administered by the Federal Government, the trust fund portion of the Rail crossing demonstration project account, and for the trust fund portion of highway safety research and demonstration.
	Exp.	----------	----------	6,000	6,000	
Receipts to liquidate contract authority and finance current appropriations:						
(Excise taxes)		(5,353,627)	(5,570,000)	(5,659,000)	(89,000)	
(Interest on investments)		(115,410)	(180,000)	(245,000)	(65,000)	
Other Federal Highway Administration trust funds:						
(Economic and financial assistance—permanent, indefinite): 152						
Appropriation	NOA	**887**	**3,500**	**3,500**	----------	Advances from foreign countries pay for Federal Highway Administration technical assistance and services for carrying out highway programs in certain foreign countries.
Contract authority	NOA	**68**	----------	----------	----------	
Liquidation of contract authority		(1,290)	(4,493)	----------	(−4,493)	
	Exp.	3,399	3,500	3,500	----------	

(Ground transportation—permanent, indefinite): 503						
Appropriation	NOA	1,447	500	500	----------	Contributions received from States and counties provide for cooperative work on forest highways projects.
Contract authority	NOA	337	----------	----------	----------	
Liquidation of contract authority		(267)	(366)	----------	(−366)	
	Exp.	663	500	500	----------	
Total trust funds Federal Highway Administration.	NOA	5,477,739	5,656,761	5,763,000	6,239	
	LA	100,000	100,000			
	Exp.	4,379,235	4,682,511	4,699,000	16,489	
	NL	3,079	35,000	35,000		

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Traffic and highway safety 503	NOA	30,172	42,935	55,800	12,245	Increase is for additional research and demonstrations for the alcohol and driving safety program. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970 provides for reimbursements from the trust fund together with this appropriation to support highway safety research.
			D 620			
	Exp.	24,403	40,300	37,400	−2,900	
State and community highway safety programs:						
Contract authority: 503						
Current	NOA	----------	25,000	----------	183,333	Provides assistance to States and communities in implementing highway safety activities. 1970 highway legislation provides for financing of two-thirds of this program from the Highway trust fund and one-third from Federal funds. Beginning in 1972, only those safety standard areas administered by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration are funded in this account.
Permanent	NOA	100,000	−175,000	33,333		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(30,000)	(51,000)	(49,000)	(−2,000)	
	Exp.	50,417	66,000	53,000	−13,000	
Total Federal funds National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.	NOA	130,172	−106,445	89,133	195,578	
	Exp.	74,820	106,300	90,400	−15,900	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION[a]**—Continued**						
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Highway safety programs:						
Appropriation 503	NOA	.....	.....	29,800	46,467	Provides for research and demonstrations and grants to States and communities to improve highway safety activities. 1970 highway legislation provides for financing of two-thirds of these functions which were formerly financed in the Traffic and highway safety and State and community highway safety program accounts. Increase provides for implementing 11 new projects to demonstrate countermeasures to control driving by problem drinkers, and for other research on highway safety, and for additional grants to States.
Contract authority:						
Current	NOA	.....	50,000	.....		
Permanent	NOA	.....	.....	66,667		
Liquidation of contract authority		.....	.....	(8,000)	(8,000)	
	Exp.	.....	.....	37,800	37,800	
Total trust funds National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.	NOA	.....	50,000	96,467	46,467	
	Exp.	.....	.....	37,800	37,800	
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Office of the Administrator: Salaries and expenses 503	NOA	1,129	1,395 [a] 100 [b] 75	2,350	780	1971 supplemental will provide new positions to conduct research and development projects involving railroad safety. Increase in 1972 is to improve program analyses of general railroad problems and to continue research on railroad safety.
	Exp.	1,162	1,465 [a] 100	2,325	760	
Railroad research 503	NOA	300	950 [a] 7,375	13,700	5,375	1971 supplemental is to initiate a substantially increased program. Increase in 1972 provides for further program expansion.
	Exp.	205	900 [a] 1,900	6,225 [a] 5,475	8,900	

Bureau of Railroad Safety.....503	NOA	4,339	4,499 [D] 225	5,500	776	Increase provides for expanded field staff to enforce provisions of new railroad safety legislation.
	Exp.	4,294	4,735	5,500	765	
High-speed ground transportation research and development..503	NOA	11,000	18,000	29,000	11,000	Increase is for demonstrations of the Metroliner and Turbo Train and for other projects designed to improve intercity rail passenger service.
	Exp.	11,185	15,500	20,000	4,500	
Federal grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.....503	NOA	.....	40,000	.....	−40,000	These funds provide for the initial establishment of a newly authorized corporation to modernize intercity rail passenger service.
	Exp.	.....	23,000	17,000	−6,000	
Public enterprise funds:						
Alaska railroad revolving fund.503	Exp.	−254	.....	.....	.....	(Revenues finance the annual operation of the railroad. Legislation will be proposed to authorize the sale of the railroad during 1971.)
Total Federal funds Federal Railroad Administration.	NOA	16,768	72,619	50,550	−22,069	
	Exp.	16,592	47,600	56,525	8,925	

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....503	NOA	1,595	3,325 [A] 150 [D] 140	6,800	3,185	1971 supplemental is to establish a field staff. Increase in 1972 provides for expanded project selection and evaluation procedures in both the central and field offices.
	Exp.	1,517	3,000 [A] 150	6,950	3,800	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION[2]—Continued						
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Urban mass transportation fund: 503						
Appropriation:						
Current	NOA	----------	6,000	78,000	−3,103,185	Supplemental in 1971 provides liquidating cash necessary to fund higher program level. Increase in 1972 marks concentrated effort to alleviate problems of urban traffic congestion by providing grants to cities to improve public transit systems. The $3.1 billion available from 1971–75 will assist communities in advance planning and financing of public transit systems.
			[A] 15,000			
Permanent	NOA	175,000	214,000	----------		
Contract authority	NOA	----------	2,861,385	−84,800		
Liquidation of contract authority.		----------	----------	(150,000)	(150,000)	
	Exp.	104,603	197,200	320,250	108,050	
			[A] 15,000			
	NL	−225	−200	−200	----------	
Total Federal funds Urban Mass Transportation Administration.	NOA	176,595	3,100,000	----------	−3,100,000	
	Exp.	106,120	215,350	327,200	111,850	
	NL	−225	−200	−200		

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Federal Funds

Public enterprise funds:						
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation Fund...502	Exp.	8	−3,100	−3,400	−300	(Revenues of $7.1 million will be used to offset operating costs of $3.7 million and to retire $3.4 million in bonds issued by the Treasury.)
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(652)	(700) [D] (15)	(721)	(6)	

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	5,478	6,000 [D] 250	6,900	650	Increase is for larger workload in accident investigation.
	Exp.	5,425	6,150	6,800	650	
Total Federal funds National Transportation Safety Board.	NOA	5,478	6,250	6,900	650	
	Exp.	5,425	6,150	6,800	650	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	2,287,364	5,272,696	1,575,175	−3,697,521
	Exp.	2,055,143	2,927,212	2,170,061	−757,151
	NL	−225	−200	−200	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	*−16,015*	*−17,716*	*−19,352*	*−1,636*
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	2,271,349	5,254,980	1,555,823	−3,699,157
	Exp.	2,039,128	2,909,496	2,150,709	−758,787
	NL	−225	−200	−200	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION[2]—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	6,317,770	6,443,969	7,417,699	873,730	
	LA	100,000	100,000			
	Exp.	4,379,223	5,052,773	6,144,710	1,091,937	
	NL	3,079	35,000	35,000		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	−2,177	−7,993	−3,500	4,493	
	Exp.					
500	NOA	−1,715	−866	−500	366	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	NOA	6,313,878	6,435,110	7,413,699	878,589	
	LA	100,000	100,000			
	Exp.	4,375,331	5,043,914	6,140,710	1,096,796	
	NL	3,079	35,000	35,000		
Intragovernmental transactions 500	NOA	.....	−621,176	−521,702	99,474	
	Exp.					
Total Department of Transportation.‡	NOA	8,585,227	11,068,914	8,447,820	−2,721,094	
	LA	100,000	100,000			

Total budget authority		8,685,227	11,168,914	8,447,820	−2,721,094
	Exp.	6,414,459	7,332,234	7,769,717	437,483
	NL	2,854	34,800	34,800	
Total outlays		6,417,313	7,367,034	7,804,517	437,483

‡ Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972		
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:							
Enacted/transmitted	5,177,695		2,846,767	−200	1,575,175	2,157,935	−200
Separate transmittal:							
(A) Existing legislation	32,675		21,400			8,845	
(C) Wage-board supplemental	208		187			21	
(D) Civilian pay	48,118		44,658			3,260	
(E) Military pay	14,000		14,000				
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−17,716		−17,716		−19,352	−19,352	
Total Federal funds	5,254,980		2,909,496	−200	1,555,823	2,150,709	−200
Trust funds:							
Enacted/transmitted	6,443,969	100,000	4,777,773	35,000	7,417,699	6,144,710	35,000
Separate transmittal:							
(A) Existing legislation			275,000				
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−8,859		−8,859		−4,000	−4,000	
Total trust funds	6,435,110	100,000	5,043,914	35,000	7,413,699	6,140,710	35,000
Intragovernmental transactions	−621,176		−621,176		−521,702	−521,702	
Total, Department of Transportation	11,068,914	100,000	7,332,234	34,800	8,447,820	7,769,717	34,800

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary 904	NOA	9,674	9,660 c 65 D 435	11,171	1,011	Increase is required to maintain current levels of activity, to provide for expansion of various staff offices, and to assure equal employment opportunities in banks and other financial institutions.
	Exp.	9,218	10,470	11,580	1,110	
Salaries and expenses, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center 908	NOA	20	1,080 D 42	1,483	361	Increase provides additional instructors for law enforcement training, and staff for planning and curricula development for the Center's proposed Beltsville, Md., facilities.
	Exp.	18	1,122	1,441	319	
Construction, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center 908	NOA	1,000	5,000	36,477	31,477	Increase provides for the second and final phase of training center construction.
	Exp.	.....	2,100	7,500	5,400	
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (indefinite, special fund) 904	NOA	18	20	20	.....	These funds are for the administrative expenses of paying awards under the War Claims Act.
	Exp.	21	30	27	−3	
Public enterprise funds:						
Liquidation of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation 904	Exp.	2	.....	.....	.....	(Collections from Federal land banks were completed in 1966.)
Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation 904	Exp.	−180	−180	−180	.....	(Consists of interest earned and repayment of loans outstanding.)
	NL	.....	−188	−375	−187	
Civil defense loans 059	Exp.	25	.....	.....	.....	(Consists of discount given in prepayment of loan.)
	NL	−25	.....	.....	.....	

Civil defense loans: Loan repayments to miscellaneous receipt accounts.....059	LA NL	*−242*	*−28*	*−29*	*−1*	
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	NOA	**10,712**	**16,302**	**49,151**	**32,849**	
	LA	**−242**	**−28**	**−29**	**−1**	
	Exp.	9,104	13,542	20,368	6,826	
	NL	−267	−216	−404	−188	
Trust Funds						
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund (permanent).....904	NOA	7	7	7	.....	Earnings are paid to the American Legion for maintenance of Pershing Hall in Paris, France.
	Exp.	7	7	7	.....	
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	**47,375**	**47,250** **[D] 400**	**49,899**	**2,249**	Increase is for processing, postage, and equipment to meet an additional central disbursing workload of 17 million items.
	Exp.	45,240	47,170	49,400	2,230	
Claims, judgments, and relief acts:						
Current, definite.....910	NOA	**48,550**	**43,454** **[A] 147,823**	**[A] 211,100**	**19,823**	1971 supplemental reflects anticipated requirements for the remainder of the year. Amounts for 1972 are estimates of total requirements.
	Exp.	43,446	66,681 [A] 108,319	[A] 229,877	54,877	
Permanent, indefinite.....910	NOA	**9,231**	**7,000**	**7,000**	.....	Judgments of $100 thousand or less are paid from this appropriation.
	Exp.	9,231	7,000	7,000	.....	
Interest on uninvested funds (permanent, indefinite).....853	NOA	**8,573**	**6,672**	**6,416**	**−256**	Interest on uninvested balances is paid to 9 funds.
	Exp.	6,226	6,672	6,416	−256	

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[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued						
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Payment of Government losses in shipment.....904	NOA	.....	400	700	300	Increase is to assure a balance in this fund which is charged with certain losses in shipment of Government property and in the redemption of savings bonds.
	Exp.	167	331	769	438	
Eisenhower College grants....602	Exp.	1,880	1,000	1,746	746	(1969 grant appropriation is being used to match gifts to Eisenhower College.)
Total Federal funds Bureau of Accounts.	NOA	113,729	252,999	275,115	22,116	
	Exp.	106,190	237,173	295,208	58,035	
Trust Funds						
Bureau of Accounts trust funds (permanent, indefinite):						
(Defense-related activities)....059	NOA	21	5	5	.....	Payments are made for losses in melting gold, to national defense accounts based on conditional gifts, and to beneficiaries of the Esther Cattell Schmitt Gift Fund.
	Exp.	2	5	5	.....	
(Central fiscal operations).....904	NOA	.....	1	1	.....	
	Exp.	.....	1	1	.....	
(Other general government)....910	NOA	18	18	18	.....	
	Exp.	18	18	18	.....	
Total trust funds Bureau of Accounts.	NOA	38	24	24	.....	
	Exp.	20	24	24	.....	

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	128,536	137,340 [D] 7,050	166,328	21,938	Provides for additional personnel to cope with an 8% increase in formal cargo entries, a 6% increase in persons arriving, strengthened enforcement of laws against narcotics smuggling, and pilot testing of the automated cargo processing system.
	Exp.	121,360	148,475	165,531	17,056	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite, special funds).....904	NOA	57,885	68,000	84,000	16,000	Increase is due to higher level of receipts returned to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
	Exp.	53,193	70,900	83,900	13,000	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Customs.	NOA	186,421	212,390	250,328	37,938	
	Exp.	174,553	219,375	249,431	30,056	

Trust Funds

Refunds, transfers, and expenses, unclaimed, abandoned, and seized goods (permanent, indefinite)..904	NOA	1,282	1,000	1,000	.....	Expenses incurred in the sale of abandoned and seized merchandise are paid from this account.
	Exp.	845	1,000	1,000	.....	

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Air-condition the Bureau of Engraving and Printing buildings.....904	Exp.	94	200	19	−181	(Project is being completed with 1969 funds.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund.....904	NOA	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	Increase in the capital of the fund will permit the purchase of additional equipment.
	Exp.	−236	1,200	1,626	426	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	NOA	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	
	Exp.	−142	1,400	1,645	245	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued						
BUREAU OF THE MINT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	17,407	19,600 [c] 236 [D] 370	25,833	5,627	Increase results from greater coin production, including new Eisenhower dollar, and from in-house manufacture of additional metal strip for the production of coins.
	Exp.	16,111	22,531	26,563	4,032	
Construction of mint facilities.904	NOA	1,770	.....	1,500	1,500	Funds are provided for the acquisition of a site for a new Denver mint.
	Exp.	4,039	1,784	3,117	1,333	
Coinage profit fund (permanent indefinite, special fund).....904	NOA	2,275	2,349	3,500	1,151	Increase results from higher transportation and other costs related to manufacture and distribution of coins produced.
	Exp.	1,861	3,500	3,500	.....	
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Mint.	NOA	21,452	22,555	30,833	8,278	
	Exp.	22,011	27,815	33,180	5,365	
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Administering the public debt.904	NOA	65,821	66,792 [A] 3,000 [c] 68 [D] 1,186	77,853	6,807	1971 supplemental provides for increased reimbursements to the Federal Reserve banks. Increase is for issuance of 3.6 million additional securities, retirement of an additional 2.1 million securities, and for consolidation of Bureau's Chicago and Parkersburg, W. Va., offices at the latter city.
	Exp.	64,215	69,438 [A] 2,438	77,559 [A] 562	6,245	
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Public Debt.	NOA	65,821	71,046	77,853	6,807	
	Exp.	64,215	71,876	78,121	6,245	

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	25,569	26,096 [D] 1,322	30,507	3,089	Provides for additional staff support, internal audit, and security investigations commensurate with the growth in workload and personnel level.
	Exp.	25,302	26,795	30,009	3,214	
Revenue accounting and processing.....904	NOA	214,299	221,577 [D] 10,634	270,616	38,405	Provides for processing and servicing an additional 2.7 million tax returns, extending the supervision of exempt organizations, leasing of integrated data retrieval systems by 3 existing regional service centers, and furniture, equipment, and initial staffing for 3 new regional service centers.
	Exp.	212,893	225,595	265,334	39,739	
Compliance.....904	NOA	639,257	659,117 [D] 34,602	761,795	68,076	Provides for additional manpower to improve the compliance program on tax returns and to expand supervision of exempt organizations.
	Exp.	631,808	690,969	747,361	56,392	
Refunding internal revenue collections, interest (permanent, indefinite).....852	NOA	112,671	117,000	117,000	.....	Interest is paid at 6% per annum on certain internal revenue collections which must be refunded.
	Exp.	112,671	117,000	117,000	.....	
Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....910	NOA	80,219	87,000	90,000	3,000	Taxes on articles produced in Puerto Rico are refunded to Puerto Rico.
	Exp.	85,166	87,000	90,000	3,000	
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal tax lien revolving fund.904	Exp.	15	−17	.....	17	(Finances the purchase and resale of property on which there is a tax lien to assure at least partial collection of delinquent taxes.)
Total Federal funds Internal Revenue Service.	NOA	1,072,015	1,157,348	1,269,918	112,570	
	Exp.	1,067,855	1,147,342	1,249,704	102,362	

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[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued						
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	7,985	8,180 D 420	9,336	736	Provides for an additional 16 million checks paid and reconciled and 64,000 more check claims processed. Total workload will be 622 million checks paid and reconciled, and 679,000 claims processed.
	Exp.	7,911	8,547	9,466	919	
Public enterprise funds:						
Check forgery insurance fund..904	NOA	100	.....	.....	.....	(This fund is used to settle claims made by check payees or special endorsees.)
	Exp.	105	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Office of the Treasurer.	NOA	8,085	8,600	9,336	736	
	Exp.	8,016	8,547	9,466	919	
SECRET SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	32,804	42,150 D 3,100	56,266	11,016	Provides additional personnel for protective forces.
	Exp.	28,577	44,440	59,729	15,289	
Construction of Secret Service training facilities.....908	NOA	700	.....	.....	.....	(New outdoor firing ranges will be completed in 1972 with funds provided in 1969 and 1970.)
	Exp.	533	708	114	−594	
Contribution for annuity benefits (permanent, indefinite).....903	NOA	1,092	1,100	1,200	100	The District of Columbia is reimbursed for benefits payments to Secret Service employees.
	Exp.	1,162	1,116	1,200	84	

Total Federal funds Secret Service.	NOA	34,596	46,350	57,466	11,116	
	Exp.	30,272	46,264	61,043	14,779	
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY						
Trust Funds						
Assessment funds (trust revolving fund)..... 508	Exp.	−5,051	−1,568	−250	1,318	(Assessments from chartering and supervision of national banks are paid into this fund and are available for operating costs.)
INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Interest on the public debt (permanent, indefinite)..... 851	NOA	19,303,670	20,800,000	21,150,000	350,000	Increase is due to larger average debt outstanding, offset in part by lower interest rates assumed on new borrowing.
	Exp.	19,303,670	20,800,000	21,150,000	350,000	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	20,816,501	22,587,590	23,173,000	585,409	
	LA	−242	−28	−29		
	Exp.	20,785,744	22,573,334	23,148,166	574,644	
	NL	−267	−216	−404		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions..... 850	NOA	*−783,243*	*−1,199,675*	*−1,271,781*	*−72,106*	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	.....	*−37*	*−17*	*20*	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public..... 050	NOA	*−3,208*	*−2,977*	*−3,042*	*−65*	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	*−169,610*	*−196,065*	*−200,475*	*−4,410*	
	Exp.					

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts—Con.						
Proprietary receipts from the public—Con.						
400	NOA	−130	−20	−20	----------	
	Exp.					
500	NOA	−9	−10	−10	----------	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−155,328	−144,456	−148,809	−4,353	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	−76,239	−46,912	−253,996	−207,084	
	Exp.					
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	(−242)	(−28)	(−29)	(−1)	
	NL					
Total Federal funds	NOA	19,628,734	20,997,438	21,294,850	297,411	
	LA	−242	−28	−29		
	Exp.	19,597,977	20,983,182	21,270,016	286,646	
	NL	−267	−216	−404		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,328	1,031	1,031	----------	
	Exp.	−4,179	−537	781	1,318	

Intragovernmental transactions..900	NOA Exp.	*−84,282*	*−89,075*	*−90,490*	*−1,415*
Total Department of the Treasury.‡	NOA LA	19,545,780 −242	20,909,394 −28	21,205,391 −29	295,996
Total budget authority.....		19,545,538	20,909,366	21,205,362	295,996
	Exp. NL	19,509,516 −267	20,893,570 −216	21,180,307 −404	286,549
Total outlays.....		19,509,249	20,893,354	21,179,903	286,549

‡ Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted.....	22,376,837	.....	22,405,607	−188	22,961,900	.....	22,914,767	−375
Repayments.....	.....	−28	.....	−28	.....	−29	.....	−29
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation.....	150,823	.....	110,757	.....	211,100	.....	230,439	.....
(C) Wage-board supplemental.....	369	.....	351	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
(D) Civilian pay.....	59,561	.....	56,619	.....	.....	.....	2,942	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−1,590,152	.....	−1,590,152	.....	−1,878,150	.....	−1,878,150	.....
Total Federal funds.....	20,997,438	−28	20,983,182	−216	21,294,850	−29	21,270,016	−404
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted.....	1,031	.....	−537	.....	1,031	.....	781	.....
Intragovernmental transactions.....	−89,075	.....	−89,075	.....	−90,490	.....	−90,490	.....
Total Department of the Treasury..	20,909,394	−28	20,893,570	−216	21,205,391	−29	21,180,307	−404

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses.....058	NOA	**1,866,816**	**1,929,018**	^^ **1,884,380**	**−44,638**	Decrease is due principally to reductions in the reactor development and basic research programs, and to the availability of larger prior year balances; it is partially offset by an increase in the weapons program and a reduction in estimated revenues.
	Exp.	1,970,716	1,810,300	1,927,600	117,300	
Plant and capital equipment...058	NOA	**355,500**	**379,100**	** **366,551**	**−12,549**	Decrease is due to reduction in additional funds for construction projects for nuclear materials, weapons, reactor development, and physical research programs.
	Exp.	423,841	464,700	390,700	−74,000	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.058	Exp.	60,413	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
Advances for non-Federal projects (permanent).....058	NOA	**241**	**320**	.....	**−320**	Advances from the Washington Public Power Supply System were for work related to operation of electrical generating facilities at Richland, Wash.
	Exp.	249	366	.....	−366	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**2,222,316**	**2,308,118**	**2,250,931**	**−57,187**	
	Exp.	2,454,970	2,275,000	2,318,300	43,300	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....058	NOA, Exp.	*−1,859*	.....	.....	.....	
850	NOA, Exp.	*−17*	.....	.....	.....	

Total Federal funds	NOA	2,220,440	2,308,118	2,250,931	−57,187
	Exp.	2,453,094	2,275,000	2,318,300	43,300
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	241	320	----------	−320
	Exp.	249	366	----------	−366
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 058	NOA / Exp.	*−241*	*−320*	----------	*320*
Total trust funds	Exp.	8	46	----------	−46
Total Atomic Energy Commission:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	2,220,440	2,308,118	2,250,931	−57,187
Total outlays	Exp.	2,453,102	2,275,046	2,318,300	43,254

‡ Totals for the Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,308,118	2,275,000	2,250,931	2,318,300
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	320	366	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−320	−320	----------	----------
Total trust funds	----------	46	----------	----------
Total Atomic Energy Commission	2,308,118	2,275,046	2,250,931	2,318,300

AA Includes $1,848,380 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
BB Includes $276,726 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY [a]						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operations, research, and facilities	NOA	203,984	282,851	440,149	157,298	Reorganization Plan No. 3 established the Environmental Protection Agency on Dec. 2, 1970, and provided for the transfer of major environmental protection activities formerly included in the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Interior, and Agriculture, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Federal Radiation Council.
	Exp.	173,899	256,000	359,100	103,100	
(Research and other agricultural services) 355	NOA	----------	(3,375) [D] (296)	(6,720)	(3,049)	
	Exp.	----------	(2,996)	(6,714)	(3,718)	
(Water resources and power) 401	NOA	(87,126)	(120,789) [D] (2,151)	(142,878)	(19,938)	
	Exp.	(85,637)	(112,852)	(131,195)	(18,343)	1971 supplemental will provide for organization and management of programs transferred to EPA and for implementation of the Clean Air Act amendments of 1970 and the Resource Recovery Act of 1970. 1972 increase is primarily for further implementation of the 1970 acts; to significantly expand operations, research, and facilities activities, including support to State pollution control agencies, enforcement, water quality planning, cost-sharing with industry to develop sulfur oxide controls, and the construction of a new laboratory facility; and for the implementation of programs which will be proposed by separate transmittal.
(Prevention and control of health problems) 653	NOA	(116,726)	(141,033) [D] (1,607) [E] (450)	(205,119)	(62,029)	
	Exp.	(88,143)	(135,998)	(164,771)	(28,773)	
(Executive direction and management) 903	NOA	(132)	(144) [D] (6)	(432)	(282)	
	Exp.	(119)	(154)	(420)	(266)	
(Other general government) 910	NOA	----------	[A] (13,000)	[A B] (85,000)	(72,000)	
	Exp.	----------	[A] (4,000)	[A B] (56,000)	(52,000)	
Construction grants 401	NOA	800,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Estimate will provide for doubling of the 1971 program level for the construction of municipal waste treatment facilities.
	Exp.	176,376	422,000	1,000,000	578,000	

Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program) 653	NOA	----------	3,500	10,670	7,170	This activity provides for research supported by U.S.-owned excess currencies to develop new pollution abatement techniques.
	Exp.	----------	1,160	4,700	3,540	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 401	Exp.	42	−160	300	460	
Total Federal funds Environmental Protection Agency.	NOA	1,003,984	1,286,351	2,450,819	1,164,468	
	Exp.	350,317	679,000	1,364,100	685,100	
Trust Funds						
Cooperative funds 401	Exp.	2	----------	----------	----------	(State contributions were formerly used for alewife control measures on Lake Michigan.)
Total Environmental Protection Agency:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	1,003,984	1,286,351	2,450,819	1,164,468	
Total outlays	Exp.	350,319	679,000	1,364,100	685,100	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,268,841	670,658	2,365,819	1,307,932
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	13,000	4,000	----------	----------
(A),(B) Existing and proposed legislation	----------	----------	85,000	56,000
(D) Civilian pay	4,060	3,892	----------	168
(E) Military pay	450	450	----------	----------
Total Environmental Protection Agency	1,286,351	679,000	2,450,819	1,364,100

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
B Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
G 1970 appropriations are shown net of amounts withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of sec. 410 of Public Law 91-204.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service 905	NOA	332,801	363,188 [c] 4,200 [D] 3,703	403,981	32,890	Increase is primarily for expanded program for protection of public buildings started in 1971, management and operation of new Federal buildings scheduled for occupancy in 1971 and 1972, and higher cleaning standards for Federal offices.
	Exp.	329,929	368,572	399,941	31,369	
Repair and improvement of public buildings 905	NOA	62,336	83,280	92,900	9,620	Increase provides for pollution abatement facilities for Federal projects in National Capital area.
	Exp.	78,456	86,800	86,000	−800	
Construction, public buildings projects 905	NOA	26,533	133,560	183,832	50,272	Provides for completion of 3 buildings already underway and 8 new starts in the Federal construction portion of the public building program, which is to be supplemented by lease construction projects under proposed legislation.
	Exp.	59,667	58,000	116,500	58,500	
Sites and expenses, public buildings projects 905	NOA	11,371	16,452 [A] 4,209	15,050	−5,611	1971 supplemental funded GSA site and design costs of projects to be constructed jointly with Department of Justice correctional centers. 1972 estimate continues activities at about the 1971 program level prior to the supplemental.
	Exp.	14,284	22,000 [A] 300	25,000 [A] 500	3,200	
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts 905	NOA	2,400	2,400	2,400	----------	Provides for payments to contractors and taxing authorities on 5 remaining lease purchase contracts.
	Exp.	2,360	2,400	2,400	----------	
Expenses, U.S. court facilities 905	NOA	1,250	1,000	2,780	1,780	Provides for space expansion and for furniture and furnishings for U.S. courts.
	Exp.	931	1,180	2,714	1,534	
Additional court facilities 905	NOA	----------	19,150	----------	−19,150	1971 appropriation provided for court facilities for additional Federal judges and judicial personnel.
	Exp.	1,618	3,000	7,400	4,400	

Construction, Federal Office Building Numbered 7, Washington, D.C. 905	Exp.	685	1,050	----------	−1,050	(This project was completed in November 1969.)
Improvements, National Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485 905	Exp.	6	35	----------	−35	(Equipment procurement program will be completed in 1971.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Buildings management fund 905	Exp.	−6,590	−341	−500	−159	(Operating costs are estimated at $576 million.)
Construction services, public buildings 905	Exp.	832	−528	3,282	3,810	(Operating costs are estimated at $23 million.)
Advances and reimbursements 905	Exp.	2,123	3,570	----------	−3,570	
Total Federal funds real property activities.	NOA	**436,691**	**631,142**	**700,943**	**69,801**	
	Exp.	484,301	546,038	643,237	97,199	
PERSONAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, Federal Supply service 905	NOA	**83,135**	**83,185** [C] **1,072** [D] **2,095**	**86,012**	**−340**	Decrease reflects anticipated reduction in military supply sales.
	Exp.	82,398	86,499	86,022	−477	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Automatic data processing fund 905	NOA	----------	**20,000**	----------	**−20,000**	1971 appropriation was for procurement of computer equipment.
	Exp.	575	11,764	−10,664	−22,428	Sales of ADP services are estimated to increase from $24 million to $32 million in 1972.
General supply fund 905	Exp.	17,462	−10,892	−18,190	−7,298	(Supply inventory is expected to drop below the level of June 30, 1970, in line with a reduction in estimated warehouse supply sales to military and civil agencies from $470 million in 1971 to $457 million in 1972.)
Total Federal funds personal property activities.	NOA	**83,135**	**106,352**	**86,012**	**−20,340**	
	Exp.	100,435	87,371	57,168	−30,203	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
RECORDS ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service...905	NOA	24,502	24,981 c 51 D 1,144	27,721	1,545	Increase provides for additional workload in storage and management of archives and records, and in Presidential library activities.
	Exp.	23,926	26,378	27,656	1,278	
Total Federal funds records activities.	NOA	24,502	26,176	27,721	1,545	
	Exp.	23,926	26,378	27,656	1,278	
Trust Funds						
National Archives gift fund (permanent).....905	NOA	135	219	61	−158	Grants from foundations are used for historical research.
	Exp.	309	621	500	−121	
National Archives trust fund.....905	Exp.	23	−250	−242	8	(Fees for microfilm and reproduction services and for admission to Presidential libraries are used for operations.)
Total trust funds records activities.	NOA	135	219	61	−158	
	Exp.	332	371	258	−113	
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service.....905	NOA	6,730	6,478 D 357	7,100	265	Provides for improved management of Government-wide transportation and communications activities.
	Exp.	6,680	6,800	7,010	210	

Intragovernmental funds:						
Federal telecommunications fund 905	Exp.	942	−990	----------	990	(Operating costs are estimated to be $165 million.)
Total Federal funds transportation and communications activities.	NOA	6,730	6,835	7,100	265	
	Exp.	7,622	5,810	7,010	1,200	

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Operating Expenses, Property Management and Disposal Service:	NOA	19,713	26,161 [D] 992	29,800	2,647	Provides for further increase in disposal of stockpile materials.
(Defense related activities)..059	Exp.	15,658	26,974	29,746	2,772	
(General property and records management).....905	NOA	9,200	5,000	7,500	2,500	Increase provides primarily for the sale of rare silver dollars held by the Treasury.
	Exp.	9,200	5,000	7,500	2,500	
Total operating expenses property management and disposal service.	NOA	28,913	31,161 [D] 992	37,300	5,147	
	Exp.	24,858	31,974	37,246	5,272	
Property management and disposal, miscellaneous accounts:						
(Defense related activites)...059	Exp.	91	28	84	56	(Reflects liquidation of obligations made in previous years for property management.)
(General property and records management).....905	Exp.	51	----------	----------	----------	
Total property management and disposal miscellaneous accounts.	Exp.	142	28	84	56	
Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....905	NOA	700	2,000	2,000	----------	Appropriations for certain expenses of disposals are derived from sales proceeds.
	Exp.	568	1,900	2,000	100	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Defense Production Act, loan guarantee activities.....059	Exp.	−39	−27	−27	.....	(Guarantees are given on loans by public or private financial institutions to facilitate defense production.)
William Langer Jewel Bearing plant revolving fund.....059	Exp.	−799	.....	.....	.....	(This facility produces jewel bearings for national stockpile and defense requirements.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.059	Exp.	325	100	100	.....	
Total Federal funds property management and disposal activities.	NOA	29,613	34,153	39,300	5,147	
	Exp.	25,055	33,975	39,403	5,428	
GENERAL ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....905	NOA	1,234	1,215 D 65	1,775	495	Increase provides primarily for coordination of consumer product information activities.
	Exp.	1,206	1,275	1,785	510	
Allowances and office staff for former Presidents.....903	NOA	335	303 A 70	418	45	1971 supplemental is for increased pension payments to former Presidents Truman and Johnson and for Mrs. Eisenhower.
	Exp.	136	301 A 70	418	47	

Expenses, Presidential transition 903	Exp.	287	17	----------	−17	(Provides for final payment of expenses of Presidential transition.)
Refunds under Renegotiation Act (interest) 905	Exp.	37	22	16	−6	(Interest on remaining refunds is covered by balances of prior appropriations.)
Public power bonds: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 905	LA NL	*−1,440*	*−1,427*	*−1,474*	*−47*	Includes funds received in repayment of loans financed by bonds held by the former Public Works Administration.
Surplus real property credit sales 905	NOA Exp.	*−43,954*	*−52,000*	*−52,000*	----------	
	LA NL	*43,954*	*52,000*	*52,000*	----------	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous accounts:						
Surplus property sales 905	LA NL	*−22,146*	*−30,000*	*−30,000*	----------	Includes funds received for repayment on credit sales of surplus real property.
Sale of mortgages 905	LA NL	----------	----------	*−25,000*	*−25,000*	Reflects sale of mortgages acquired through credit sales in previous years.
Public enterprise funds:						
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund 905	Exp. NL	−4 −155	−6 −154	−7 −154	−1 ----------	(Proceeds from liquidation are paid into miscellaneous receipt accounts of the Treasury.)
Virgin Islands Corporation liquidation fund 905	Exp.	−8,126	−350	−277	73	(Provides for liquidation of assets of the Corporation.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Administrative operations fund 905	Exp.	−387	−300	−200	100	(Finances central operations, primarily budget, financial management, personnel, audits, compliance, investigative and legal services, and general management.)
Working capital fund 905	Exp.	−273	−25	−70	−45	(Finances centralized printing and other reproductive services.)
Total Federal funds general activities.	NOA LA Exp. NL	**−42,385** **20,368** −51,078 20,213	**−50,347** **20,573** −50,996 20,419	**−49,807** **−4,474** −50,335 −4,628	**540** **−25,047** 661 −25,047	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	538,286	754,311	811,269	31,911	
	LA	20,368	20,573	—4,474		
	Exp.	590,261	648,576	724,139	50,516	
	NL	20,213	20,419	—4,628		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA, Exp.	*—113,089*	*—275,000*	*—895,000*	*—620,000*	Proceeds from sale of strategic and critical materials in 1972 include $262 million from current authority and $633 million from proposed legislation.
850	NOA, Exp.	*—1,434*	*—1,295*	*—1,061*	*234*	Interest collections, primarily on public works power bonds.
900	NOA, Exp.	*—50,143*	*—57,661*	*—57,661*	.....	Reflects proceeds from sale of real and personal property.
900	NOA, Exp.	.....	.....	*[a]—41,200*	*—41,200*	Legislation will be proposed to permit sale of Government-owned sites and designs to private entrepreneurs for construction of buildings to be leased to the Government.
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA, NL	*(—23,586)*	*(—31,427)*	*(—56,474)*	*(—25,047)*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	373,620	420,355	—183,653	—629,055	
	LA	20,368	20,573	—4,474		
	Exp.	425,595	314,620	—270,783	—610,450	
	NL	20,213	20,419	—4,628		

Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	135	219	61	−158
	Exp.	332	371	258	−113
Total General Services Administration.‡	NOA	373,755	420,574	−183,592	−629,213
	LA	20,368	20,573	−4,474	
Total budget authority		394,123	441,147	−188,066	−629,213
	Exp.	425,927	314,991	−270,525	−610,563
	NL	20,213	20,419	−4,628	
Total outlays		446,140	335,410	−275,153	−610,563

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	736,353	52,000	634,780	51,846	811,269	52,000	723,386	51,846
Repayments	----------	−31,427	----------	−31,427	----------	−56,474	----------	−56,474
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	4,279	----------	370	----------	----------	----------	500	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	5,323	----------	5,281	----------	----------	----------	42	----------
(D) Civilian pay	8,356	----------	8,145	----------	----------	----------	211	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−333,956	----------	−333,956	----------	−994,922	----------	−994,922	----------
Total Federal funds	420,355	20,573	314,620	20,419	−183,653	−4,474	−270,783	−4,628
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	219	----------	371	----------	61	----------	258	----------
Total General Services Administration	420,574	20,573	314,991	20,419	−183,592	−4,474	−270,525	−4,628

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Research and development:	NOA	**2,992,954**	**2,555,000**	**r 2,517,700**	**−37,300**	Requirements for the Apollo lunar exploration program are reduced due to the prior cancellation of Apollo 18 and 19. Other decreases result from reduction of the NERVA nuclear rocket program, reduction of supporting activities, and the completion of certain science and applications projects. These decreases are partially offset by increases for Skylab experimental space station, engine development for a space shuttle, Viking unmanned Mars lander, the outer planets Grand Tour program, and space applications projects.
	Exp.	2,991,634	2,610,000	2,411,000	−199,000	
(Manned space flight) 251	NOA	**(1,912,694)**	**(1,431,100)**	**(1,286,475)**	**(−144,625)**	
	Exp.	(1,856,990)	(1,543,000)	(1,317,000)	(−226,000)	
(Space science and applications) 252	NOA	**(519,179)**	**(563,300)**	**(749,200)**	**(185,900)**	
	Exp.	(530,896)	(502,600)	(597,800)	(95,200)	
(Space technology) 253	NOA	**(175,396)**	**(164,600)**	**(104,025)**	**(−60,575)**	
	Exp.	(201,376)	(176,500)	(128,000)	(−48,500)	
(Aircraft technology) 254	NOA	**(95,685)**	**(102,000)**	**(110,000)**	**(8,000)**	
	Exp.	(83,995)	(85,900)	(91,700)	(5,800)	
(Supporting space activities) 259	NOA	**(290,000)**	**(294,000)**	**(268,000)**	**(−26,000)**	
	Exp.	(318,377)	(302,000)	(276,500)	(−25,500)	
Construction of facilities:	NOA	**53,233**	**24,950**	**r 56,300**	**31,350**	Increases in manned space flight reflect requirements for the space shuttle program. Increase in space science and applications reflects launch pad modifications for improved launch vehicles. The balance of the request provides for wind tunnel improvements, tracking station modification, and laboratory facilities and design.
	Exp.	54,297	50,000	43,000	−7,000	
(Manned space flight) 251	NOA	**(14,250)**	**(570)**	**(20,000)**	**(19,430)**	
	Exp.	(14,490)	(9,100)	(13,700)	(4,600)	
(Space science and applications) 252	NOA	**(1,170)**	**(2,580)**	**(15,200)**	**(12,620)**	
	Exp.	(7,629)	(2,400)	(3,800)	(1,400)	
(Space technology) 253	NOA	----------	**(1,250)**	----------	**(−1,250)**	
	Exp.	(12,965)	(1,300)	(500)	(−800)	
(Aircraft technology) 254	NOA	**(4,767)**	----------	**(6,500)**	**(6,500)**	
	Exp.	(4,859)	(5,100)	(4,800)	(−300)	

(Supporting space activities) 259	NOA	(33,046)	(20,550)	(14,600)	(−5,950)	
	Exp.	(14,354)	(32,100)	(20,200)	(−11,900)	
Research and program management.	NOA	702,555	688,579 [D] 29,854	[F] 697,350	−21,083	Increased costs of research and program management at Government laboratories are more than offset by a reduction in personnel.
	Exp.	707,210	708,930	698,350	−10,580	
(Manned space flight) 251	NOA	(335,571)	(324,424) [D] (14,066)	(331,100)	(−7,390)	
	Exp.	(337,794)	(335,191)	(331,500)	(−3,691)	
(Space science and applications) 252	NOA	(116,761)	(122,060) [D] (5,292)	(125,400)	(−1,952)	
	Exp.	(117,535)	(126,110)	(125,600)	(−510)	
(Space technology) 253	NOA	(113,011)	(104,349) [D] (4,525)	(104,000)	(−4,874)	
	Exp.	(113,760)	(107,812)	(105,150)	(−2,662)	
(Aircraft technology) 254	NOA	(98,392)	(89,736) [D] (3,890)	(98,150)	(4,524)	
	Exp.	(99,044)	(92,714)	(98,300)	(5,586)	
(Supporting space activities) 259	NOA	(38,820)	(48,010) [D] (2,081)	(38,700)	(−11,391)	
	Exp.	(39,077)	(47,103)	(37,800)	(−9,303)	
Total Federal funds National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	NOA	3,748,742	3,298,383	3,271,350	−27,033	
	Exp.	3,753,141	3,368,930	3,152,350	−216,580	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent, indefinite) 259	NOA	3,028	11,870	12,050	180	Provides for purchase of materials and services for the European Space Research Organization and the Telesat Canada Corporation.
	Exp.	1,712	11,870	12,050	180	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**3,748,742**	**3,298,383**	**3,271,350**	**−27,033**	
	Exp.	3,753,141	3,368,930	3,152,350	−216,580	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 250	NOA, Exp.	*−2,898*	*−1,429*	*−1,349*	*80*	
850	NOA, Exp.	*−1*	*−1*	*−1*	----------	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**3,745,843**	**3,296,953**	**3,270,000**	**−26,953**	
	Exp.	3,750,242	3,367,500	3,151,000	−216,500	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**3,028**	**11,870**	**12,050**	**180**	
	Exp.	1,712	11,870	12,050	180	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 250	NOA, Exp.	*−3,028*	*−11,870*	*−12,050*	*−180*	
Total trust funds	Exp	−1,316	----------	----------	----------	

Total National Aeronautics and Space Administration:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	3,745,844	3,296,953	3,270,000	−26,953
Total outlays	Exp.	3,748,926	3,367,500	3,151,000	−216,500

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,268,529	3,340,530	3,271,350	3,150,896
Separate transmittal:				
(P) Civilian pay	29,854	28,400	----------	1,454
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,430	−1,430	−1,350	−1,350
Total Federal funds	3,296,953	3,367,500	3,270,000	3,151,000
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	11,870	11,870	12,050	12,050
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−11,870	−11,870	−12,050	−12,050
Total trust funds	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,296,953	3,367,500	3,270,000	3,151,000

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)
POSTAL SERVICE					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Payment to the Postal Service fund 505	NOA	----------	----------	1,471,722	1,471,722
	Exp.	----------	----------	1,471,722	1,471,722
Public enterprise funds:					
The Postal Service fund 505					
Authority to spend public debt receipts.	NOA	----------	10,000,000	----------	−12,734,677
Appropriation (contribution to the postal fund) (indefinite).	NOA	1,757,518	1,643,728 [A] 4,800 [D] 1,086,149		
	Exp.	1,510,023	2,348,706 [A] 4,400	−139,099 [A] 400	−2,491,805
Authorizations and limitations on the use of the postal fund:					
Administration and regional operations.		(139,597)	(167,132) [D] (24,012)	----------	(−191,144)
Research, development, and engineering.		(44,365)	(62,000) [D] (2,119)	----------	(−64,119)
Operations		(6,538,280)	(6,502,981) [D] (1,059,283)	----------	(−7,562,264)
Transportation		(632,956)	(657,000) [A] (4,800)	----------	(−661,800)
Building occupancy		(228,802)	(255,222)	----------	(−255,222)
Supplies and service		(108,232)	(118,000) [D] (735)	----------	(−118,735)
Plant and equipment		(210,000)	(217,000)	----------	(−217,000)
Postal public buildings		(170,000)	(269,825)	----------	(−269,825)

Passage of the Postal Reorganization Act (Public Law 91-375) in August 1970 has resulted in several significant changes in postal finances.

The Federal contribution to the Postal Service will not be an indefinite sum equal to the difference between the Postal Service's authorized program and its actual revenues, as was the case with the Post Office Department. Beginning in 1972, the Federal payment to the Postal Service will be a firm amount appropriated annually under the terms of the Postal Reorganization Act. The recommended appropriation for 1972 is $1,472 million for subsidies and expenses of transition.

The act provides $10 billion of borrowing authority which the Postal Service can utilize, with certain limitations, for both capital investment and operating expenses. This $10 billion appears as a one-time increase in budget authority in 1971.

The Postal Service will submit its requests for adjustment of postage rates to the newly created Postal Rate Commission which is required by law to assure that postage revenues equal the costs of the Postal Service minus the subsidy appropriation.

Gross outlays of the Postal Service in 1972 are estimated at $9,934 million, an increase of $707 million over 1971. Expected productivity improvements of 3.9% for clerks and 2% for city delivery carriers should help substantially in holding down gross operating cost increases. Receipts, which are netted against gross outlays, will increase in 1972 as a result of anticipated postage rate increases and a 3.1% increase in mail volume. As a result, total (net) outlays will decline $1,020 million from the 1971 level to $1,333 million in 1972.

Total authorizations out of postal funds.		(8,072,232)	(8,249,160) [A] (4,800) [D] (1,086,149)	----------	(−9,340,109)

SUMMARY

Total Postal Service:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	1,757,518	12,734,677	1,471,722	−11,262,955
Total outlays	Exp.	1,510,023	2,353,106	1,333,023	−1,020,083

‡Totals for the Service are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	11,643,728	1,298,606	1,471,722	1,296,574
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	4,800	4,400	---------	400
(D) Civilian pay	1,086,149	1,050,100	---------	36,049
Total Postal Service	12,734,677	2,353,106	1,471,722	1,333,023

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensations and pensions:						
Income security:						
(Veterans service-connected compensation) 801	NOA	2,992,492	3,081,361 ^ 275,348	3,585,315	228,606	1971 supplemental reflects higher average veteran and survivor benefit payments and an increase in Vietnam caseload of 83,000. Increase in 1972 is due to an expected increase in caseload of approximately 94,000.
	Exp.	2,974,223	3,078,807 ^ 244,115	3,551,710 ^ 31,230	260,018	
(Veterans non-service-connected pensions) 801	NOA	2,268,440	2,265,361 ^ 145,891	2,533,417	122,165	1971 supplemental reflects higher average benefit payments and an increase in caseload of 94,000 World War II pensioners resulting in a total of 2.3 million pensioners. Increase in 1972 is due to an additional 57,000 World War II pensioners.
	Exp.	2,254,591	2,262,315 ^ 129,345	2,509,643 ^ 16,549	134,532	
(Other veteran income maintenance programs) 801	NOA	79,087	82,818	86,068	3,250	
	Exp.	79,087	82,818	86,068	3,250	
Total income security....	NOA	5,340,019	5,429,540 ^ 421,239	6,204,800	354,021	
	Exp.	5,307,901	5,423,940 ^ 373,460	6,147,421 ^ 47,779	397,800	
Education, training, and rehabilitation.....802	NOA	27,866	27,060 ^ 12,540	43,200	3,600	1971 supplemental reflects increased caseload and rates of subsistence allowance authorized by Public Law 91-219. Increase in 1972 due to an increase of 2,600 trainees.
	Exp.	27,866	27,060 ^ 12,540	43,200	3,600	
Total compensation and pensions.	NOA	5,367,885	5,456,600 ^ 433,779	6,248,000	357,621	
	Exp.	5,335,767	5,451,000 ^ 386,000	6,190,621 ^ 47,779	401,400	

Readjustment benefits.....802	NOA	1,016,215	1,354,500 [A] 302,200	1,888,700	232,000	1971 supplemental anticipates more extensive use and liberalization of program benefits. Increase in 1972 reflects 173,400 additional trainees. Proposed legislation will permit advance payments of GI bill educational assistance allowance.
	Exp.	987,535	1,373,000 [A] 302,200	1,883,000 [B] 55,200	263,000	
Veterans insurance and indemnities 801	NOA	7,182	5,021	6,412	1,400	Increase results primarily from payments for increased mortality rates.
	LA	71	79	88		
	Exp.	13,392	12,959	14,446	1,496	
	NL	71	79	88		
Medical care.....804	NOA	1,683,209	1,857,200 [D] 45,800	2,027,750	124,750	Increase is for additional intensive care units and other specialized medical services, additional medical care personnel, medical outpatient workload increase, activation of 3 new hospitals, additional equipment and increased maintenance repair, and supplies.
	Exp.	1,652,627	1,894,521	2,027,750	133,229	
Medical and prosthetic research 804	NOA	58,783	59,200 [C] 100 [D] 2,131	62,000	569	Provides for continuation of research programs with shifts in emphasis.
	Exp.	58,080	61,321	62,000	679	
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses 804	NOA	17,942	19,100 [D] 707	19,201 [B] 2,000	1,394	Increase distributed between medical administration operating funds, and postgraduate and inservice training. Proposed legislation will permit continuance of the exchange of medical information program.
	Exp.	16,951	19,402	19,101 [B] 2,000	1,699	
General operating expenses....809	NOA	242,644	239,188 [D] 12,900	266,250	14,162	Increase provides for additional administrative personnel and additional outreach efforts, to handle growing workloads from recent veterans benefit legislation; and expansion of loan guaranty activity to assist in loan placements in areas where credit is not readily available.
	Exp.	236,681	251,197	265,250	14,053	
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....804	NOA	69,152	59,000	90,000	31,000	Increase provides for hospital modernization, air conditioning, additional nursing home beds, and more intensive care units.
	Exp.	67,375	71,000	107,000	36,000	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities.....804	NOA	4,000	7,500	8,000	500	Estimate provides for maintaining the nursing home construction program at present level and increasing modernization.
	Exp.	3,452	5,000	7,500	2,500	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....804	NOA	1,337	2,000	2,100	100	Increase covers cost of a rise in the average daily patient census (inpatients) from 659 to 670.
	Exp.	1,484	2,043	2,100	57	
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.	Exp.	76	39	.....	−39	(Memorial was completed in 1968.)
Public enterprise funds:						
Loan guaranty revolving fund: 803						
Authority to spend debt receipts.	NOA	−72,806	153,285	126,980	−199	Payments of participation sales insufficiencies will continue at about the same level.
	LA	72,806	−153,285	−126,980		
Appropriation.....	NOA	4,764	6,128	5,929		
	Exp.	−23,982	1,285	37,980	63,000	Increase reflects reduction in receipts derived from smaller loan portfolio.
	NL	72,806	−153,285	−126,980		
Limitations on obligations.....		(425,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)	.....	
Direct loan revolving fund....803	Exp.	−13,152	−12,550	−7,674	−248,592	(Decrease reflects phasing out of direct loan credit assistance program, with emphasis on placing these loans in private sector under the guaranty program.)
	NL	26,427	30,142	−223,326		
Canteen service revolving fund.809	Exp.	−947	−305	−285	20	(Receipts of $69 million from canteen sales to hospital patients and staff more than offset expenses.)
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters.....809	Exp.	−35	20	.....	−20	(Receipts from rental housing at Perry Point, Md., offset maintenance costs.)
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....801	NOA	−1,727	−2,190	−2,639	.....	Estimates cover loan activity related to an estimated 122,000 policies in force.
	LA	1,727	2,190	2,639		
	Exp.	−4,603	−2,382	−2,910	−79	
801	NL	1,727	2,190	2,639		

Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief 801	NOA	1	.....	−1	.....	(Program is continuing at prior year's level.)
	LA	−1	.....	1		
	Exp.	2	9	5	−3	
	NL	−1	.....	1		
Veterans reopened insurance fund 801	NOA	−2,722	−3,430	−4,203	.....	Estimates cover loan activity and insurance payments for 190,000 policies in force.
	LA	2,722	3,430	4,203		
	Exp.	−37,943	−34,859	−34,182	1,450	
	NL	2,722	3,430	4,203		
Veterans special life insurance fund 801	NOA	−5,800	−7,425	−9,125	.....	Estimates cover loan activity and insurance payments for 610,000 policies in force.
	LA	5,800	7,425	9,125		
	Exp.	−37,362	−38,119	−39,130	689	
	NL	5,800	7,425	9,125		
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund 802	NOA	−18	.....	.....	.....	(This program is for trainee loans up to $100. Repayments cover new loans.)
	LA	18	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	−1	.....	.....	.....	
	NL	18	.....	.....	.....	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Supply fund 809	Exp.	−4,958	3,595	500	−3,095	(Revenues approximate expenses on volume of $155 million.)
Advances and reimbursements 809	Exp.	−170	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
General post fund, National Homes (permanent) 804	NOA	2,525	2,550	2,550	.....	Fund is used for the welfare of veterans at homes and hospitals.
	Exp.	2,381	2,440	2,490	50	
National service life insurance fund (permanent) 801	NOA	619,394	661,930	688,582	32,652	Fund (World War II) will cover approximately 4.3 million policies in 1972, with a face value of approximately $28 billion.
	LA	92,016	95,500	101,500		
Receipts appropriated:						
(Premiums and other operating receipts.)		(463,091)	(478,323)	(493,689)	(15,366)	Premium receipts and interest on investments are available for payment of liabilities, which will increase slightly.
(Payments from general and special funds.)		(3,324)	(3,932)	(3,683)	(−249)	
(Interest on investments)		(244,995)	(275,175)	(292,710)	(17,535)	
	Exp.	593,068	624,095	640,747	22,652	
	NL	92,016	95,500	101,500		

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
U.S. Government life insurance fund (permanent) 801	NOA	38,741	39,307	40,634	1,354	Fund (World War I) will cover 176,200 policies in 1972 with a face value of $760 million.
	LA	2,786	2,386	2,413		
Receipts appropriated:						
(Premiums and other operating receipts.)		(10,123)	(9,691)	(9,373)	(−318)	
(Payments from general and special funds.)		(58)	(66)	(68)	(2)	
(Interest on investments)		(31,347)	(31,936)	(33,606)	(1,670)	
	Exp.	81,392	81,030	79,158	−1,845	
	NL	2,786	2,386	2,413		
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	8,390,041	10,003,294	10,737,354	763,297	
	LA	83,143	−140,161	−110,924		
	Exp.	8,250,269	9,746,376	10,638,051	667,444	
	NL	109,570	−110,019	−334,250		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the Public 400	NOA	*−354*	*−354*	*−354*	----------	
	Exp.					
800	NOA	*−1,675*	*−1,147*	*−1,147*	----------	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−95*	*−95*	*−95*	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	8,387,917	10,001,698	10,735,758	763,297	
	LA	83,143	−140,161	−110,924		
	Exp.	8,248,145	9,744,780	10,636,455	667,444	
	NL	109,570	−110,019	−334,250		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	660,660	703,787	731,766	34,006	
	LA	94,802	97,886	103,913		

	Exp.	676,841	707,565	722,395	20,857
	NL	94,802	97,886	103,913	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 800	NOA	*−471,393*	*−488,014*	*−503,062*	*−15,048*
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−1,822*	----------	----------	----------
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	**187,446**	**215,773**	**228,704**	**18,958**
	LA	**94,802**	**97,886**	**103,913**	
	Exp.	203,627	219,551	219,333	5,809
	NL	94,802	97,886	103,913	
Intragovernmental transactions 800	NOA	*−3,382*	*−3,998*	*−3,751*	*247*
	Exp.				
Total Veterans Administration.‡	NOA	**8,571,982**	**10,213,473**	**10,960,711**	**782,502**
	LA	**177,945**	**−42,275**	**−7,011**	
Total budget authority		**8,749,927**	**10,171,198**	**10,953,700**	**782,502**
	Exp.	8,448,391	9,960,333	10,852,037	673,500
	NL	204,372	−12,133	−230,337	
Total outlays		8,652,761	9,948,200	10,621,700	673,500

‡Totals for the Veterans Administration are distributed as follows:

	1971				*1972*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	9,205,677	−140,161	9,001,312	−110,019	10,735,354	−110,924	10,528,298	−334,250
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	735,979	----------	688,200	----------	----------	----------	47,779	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,000	----------	57,200	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	100	----------	95	----------	----------	----------	5	----------
(D) Civilian pay	61,538	----------	56,769	----------	----------	----------	4,769	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,596	----------	−1,596	----------	−1,596	----------	−1,596	----------
Total Federal funds	10,001,698	−140,161	9,744,780	−110,019	10,735,758	−110,924	10,636,455	−334,250
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	703,787	97,886	707,565	97,886	731,766	103,913	722,395	103,913
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−488,014	----------	−488,014	----------	−503,062	----------	−503,062	----------
Total trust funds	215,773	97,886	219,551	97,886	228,704	103,913	219,333	103,913
Intragovernmental transactions	−3,998	----------	−3,998	----------	−3,751	----------	−3,751	----------
Total Veterans' Administration	10,213,473	−42,275	9,960,333	−12,133	10,960,711	−7,011	10,852,037	−230,337

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	254	380	396	16	Provides for implementing 12 recommendations to improve administrative procedures in Federal agencies in 1972.
	Exp.	254	378	390	12	
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....809	NOA	2,716	2,739 [c 76]	3,210	395	Increase provides for additional workload requirements, and a film of the Commission's activities.
	Exp.	2,415	3,043	3,143	100	
Trust Funds						
Contributions (permanent).....809	NOA	11	15	15	.....	Contributions are used for flowers and repair of non-Federal war memorials.
	Exp.	19	15	15	.....	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	2,716	2,815	3,210	395	
	Exp.	2,415	3,043	3,143	100	

Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....800	NOA / Exp.	−2	−1	−1	.....
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	2,714	2,814	3,209	395
	Exp.	2,413	3,042	3,142	100
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	11	15	15	.....
	Exp.	19	15	15	.....
Total American Battle Monuments Commission: ‡					
Total budget authority.....	NOA	2,725	2,829	3,224	395
Total outlays.....	Exp.	2,432	3,057	3,157	100

‡Totals for American Battle Monuments Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/Transmitted.....	2,739	2,967	3,210	3,143
Separate transmittal:				
(c) Wage-board supplemental.....	76	76	.....	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−1	−1	−1	−1
Total Federal funds.....	2,814	3,042	3,209	3,142
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	15	15	15	15
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....	2,829	3,057	3,224	3,157

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Arms control and disarmament activities 151	NOA	9,500	8,250 p 272	8,800	278	Increase due to expansion of external research and field testing to support strategic arms limitation negotiations.
	Exp.	10,642	9,928	9,200	−728	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA Exp.	−1	----------	----------	----------	
Total Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	9,499	8,522	8,800	278	
Total outlays	Exp.	10,641	9,928	9,200	−728	

‡ Totals for Arms Control and Disarmament Agency are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	8,250	9,690	8,800	9,166
Separate transmittal:				
(p) Civilian pay	272	238	----------	34
Total Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	8,522	9,928	8,800	9,200

CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	537	725 [D] 23	860	112	Provides for increased efforts to improve opportunities for the Spanish-speaking minority.
	Exp.	476	747	860	113	
Total Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People.‡	NOA	537	748	860	112	
	Exp.	476	747	860	113	

‡Totals for Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	725	727	860	857
Separate transmittal:				
([D]) Civilian pay	23	20	.....	3
Total Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People	748	747	860	860

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Construction.....905	Exp.	.....	49	.....	−49	(Expenditures are for construction of a classified printing facility.)

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD [z]						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	11,395	11,134 [A] 153 [D] 590	12,775	898	1971 supplemental is for unanticipated administrative costs. Increase primarily reflects improved statistical reporting, and staff for additional workload.
	Exp.	11,184	11,679 [A] 153	12,695	863	
Payments to air carriers.....501	NOA	33,500	50,000	.....	−50,000	1971 appropriation provides for 2 years of subsidy payments to local service air carriers.
	Exp.	36,546	32,250	23,482	−8,768	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	44,895	61,877	12,775	−49,102	
	Exp.	47,730	44,082	36,177	−7,905	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	*−108*	*−108*	*−108*	.....	
850	NOA Exp.	*−17*	*−9*	*−1*	*8*	
Total Civil Aeronautics Board:‡						
Total budget authority..	NOA	44,770	61,760	12,666	−49,094	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	47,605	43,965	36,068	−7,897	

‡Totals for Civil Aeronautics Board are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	61,134	43,383	12,775	36,133
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	153	153	----------	----------
(D) Civilian pay	590	546	----------	44
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−117	−117	−109	−109
Total Civil Aeronautics Board	61,760	43,965	12,666	36,068

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 906	NOA	44,146	47,567 D 2,154	56,240	6,519	Increase is primarily for the cost of assuming the testing and job information services previously provided by the Post Office, and for augmented employment assistance to veterans, employee training, and agency personnel management evaluation.
	Exp.	42,817	49,280	54,917	5,637	
Limitation payable under trust funds.		(8,506)	(8,658) D (396)	(9,713)	(659)	
Annuities under special acts 701	NOA	1,229	1,180	1,161	−19	Decrease results from smaller number of annuitants.
	Exp.	1,230	1,184	1,165	−19	
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits 906	NOA	41,185	46,523 A 21,356	104,699	36,820	1971 supplemental provides for higher premium rates effective Jan. 1, 1971, and greater Federal sharing of premium costs.
	Exp.	41,185	46,523 A 21,356	104,699	36,820	Estimate for 1972 provides for full-year costs of these added requirements and an increase of 50,860 annuitants.
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund 906	NOA	230,817	157,817 A 115,588	214,617	204,297	1971 supplemental provides for both 1970 and 1971 shares of the unfunded liability established by Public Law 91-375. For 1972, the payment will be an amount equal to 20% of the assumed interest on the unfunded liability and annuity disbursements attributable to military service.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	----------	236,694	499,779	----------	
	Exp.	230,817	394,511 A 115,588	714,396	204,297	
Federal Labor Relations Council: Salaries and expenses 906	NOA	127	561	700	139	Increase provides for costs of full-year operation of the new labor-management relations procedures for the Federal service.
	Exp.	64	561	700	139	
Intergovernmental personnel assistance 906	NOA	----------	----------	12,500	12,500	Estimate will provide for grants to State and local governments for improving their personnel systems and training programs.
	Exp.	----------	----------	4,000	4,000	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
‡ Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1971 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to March 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Revolving fund.....908	NOA	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	This fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, security investigations, and certain Federal and intergovernmental training.
	Exp.	619	.....	400	400	
Advances and reimbursements.906	Exp.	86	12	.....	−12	(Training programs and miscellaneous services performed for other agencies are financed on a reimbursable basis.)
Trust Funds						
Civil Service retirement and disability fund (permanent, indefinite).....701	NOA	4,682,935	5,231,304	5,514,839	283,535	Most Federal civilian workers are covered by this fund. About 1,056,900 persons are expected to be on the annuity rolls by June 30, 1972, a net increase of 48,600 over the current level. Increase in outlays also reflects payments required by law for automatic cost of living adjustments.
Receipts appropriated:						
(Employing agency contributions.)		(1,706,828)	(1,749,653)	(1,731,750)	(−17,903)	
(Deductions from salaries).....		(1,706,377)	(1,749,653)	(1,731,750)	(−17,903)	
(Federal contribution and other income.)		(282,447)	(568,019)	(775,946)	(207,927)	
(Interest on investments).....		(987,284)	(1,163,979)	(1,275,393)	(111,414)	
Expenditures.....	Exp.	2,751,605	3,181,387	3,552,357	370,970	

Employees health benefits fund (trust revolving fund) 652	Exp.	2,941	2,874	−9,430	−12,304	(This fund will have 2.7 million participants by June 30, 1972.)
Employees life insurance fund (trust revolving fund) 701	Exp.	−160,520	−154,012	−156,867	−2,855	(This fund will have 3 million participants by June 30, 1972.)
Retired employees health benefits fund (trust revolving fund) 652	Exp.	−27,474	−1,546	7	1,553	(This fund will have 154,825 participants by June 30, 1972.)
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**317,504**	**629,440**	**890,696**	**261,256**	
	Exp.	316,818	629,015	880,277	251,262	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 900	NOA, Exp.	*−113*	*−2*	*−2*	.....	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**317,391**	**629,438**	**890,694**	**261,256**	
	Exp.	316,705	629,013	880,275	251,262	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**4,682,935**	**5,231,304**	**5,514,839**	**283,535**	
	Exp.	2,566,552	3,028,703	3,386,067	357,364	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 700	NOA, Exp.	*−2,470*	*−1,950*	*−1,000*	*950*	
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA, Exp.	*−2,942*	*−575*	.....	*575*	
Total trust funds	NOA	**4,677,523**	**5,228,779**	**5,513,839**	**285,060**	
	Exp.	2,561,140	3,026,178	3,385,067	358,889	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Con.						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental transactions 906	NOA / Exp.	*−230,817*	*−510,099*	*−714,396*	*−204,297*	
Total Civil Service Commission: ‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	**4,764,097**	**5,348,118**	**5,690,137**	**342,019**	
Total outlays	Exp.	2,647,028	3,145,092	3,550,946	405,854	

‡ Totals for Civil Service Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	490,342	490,037	890,696	880,157
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	136,944	136,944	----------	----------
(D) Civilian pay	2,154	2,034	----------	120
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2	−2	−2	−2
Total Federal funds	629,438	629,013	890,694	880,275
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	5,231,304	3,028,703	5,514,839	3,386,067
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,525	−2,525	−1,000	−1,000
Total trust funds	5,228,779	3,026,178	5,513,839	3,385,067
Intragovernmental transactions	−510,099	−510,099	−714,396	−714,396
Total Civil Service Commission	5,348,118	3,145,092	5,690,137	3,550,946

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....909	NOA	117	115	115	.....	Advises the President, Congress, and agency heads on matters of architecture, sculpture, and painting.
	Exp.	98	119	120	1	

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	2,707	3,194 [D] 123	3,800	483	Provides for the completion of 16 studies in minority group education, political participation, housing opportunities, and governmental programs generally. The increase will also permit the holding of 50 additional regional, State, and local conferences.
	Exp.	2,902	3,248	3,700	452	
Total Commission on Civil Rights.‡	NOA	2,707	3,317	3,800	483	
	Exp.	2,902	3,248	3,700	452	

‡Totals for Commission on Civil Rights are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,194	3,136	3,800	3,689
Separate transmittal:				
([D]) Civilian pay	123	112	.....	11
Total Commission on Civil Rights	3,317	3,248	3,800	3,700

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....608	NOA	**15,000**	**23,000**	**35,000**	**12,000**	Provides for Federal grants to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, a non-Federal agency created to improve and extend educational television and radio throughout the Nation.
	Exp.	15,000	23,000	35,000	12,000	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Federal payment to District of Columbia.....909	NOA	**112,094**	**120,732**	**130,086**	**21,148**	1971 supplemental is for the balance of the current Federal payment authorization of $126 million and for the remainder of the special 1971 payment authorized for court reform. Legislation will be proposed in 1972 to provide capital grants for higher education facilities, to support payments for public works bonds to be issued by the District of Columbia, and to initiate a new Federal-D.C. sharing arrangement to finance the long-term debt service on R. F. Kennedy Stadium.
			[A] 22,206	**[B] 34,000**		
	Exp.	118,462	124,729	130,086	15,151	
			[A] 22,206	[B] 32,000		
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay.....909	NOA	**100**	.....	.....	**28,630**	1971 supplemental is for balance of transit costs for the regional subway system. Interest-bearing loans assist in financing the public works program of the District of Columbia and the city's share of rail rapid transit construction. Increase in loan authority for 1972 reflects use in 1971 of balances from prior year appropriations. Proposed legislation in 1972 will authorize
	LA	**61,456**	.....	**38,308**		
			[A] 34,178	**[B] 24,500**		
	Exp.	100	.....	.....	20,383	
	NL	88,700	88,247	118,308		
			[A] 34,178	[B] 24,500		

Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA NL	*−3,299*	*−3,996*	*−4,908*	*−912*	additional borrowing from the Federal Government during transition period for converting public works financing from Federal loans to local D.C. public works bonds which will be guaranteed and taxed by the Federal Government.
Advances to stadium sinking fund, Armory Board (permanent, indefinite authority to spend debt receipts) 909	LA NL	**355** 355	**632** 632	**500** 500	**−132** −132	Under present law, advances are made to meet interest payments on stadium bonds which cannot be met from receipts
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA NL	*−406*	*−355*	*−632*	*−277*	
Repayable advances to the District of Columbia general fund (permanent, indefinite) 909	LA NL	**40,000** 40,000	**40,000** 40,000	**40,000** 40,000	---------- ----------	Temporary advances are made to meet short-term fiscal requirements resulting from variations in the rate of disbursements and tax collections during the year.
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA NL	*−35,000*	*−45,000*	*−40,000*	*5,000*	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**112,194**	**142,938**	**164,086**	**53,457**
	LA	**63,106**	**25,459**	**57,768**	
	Exp.	118,562	146,935	162,086	39,213
	NL	90,350	113,706	137,768	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Federal funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	*(−38,705)*	*(−49,351)*	*(−45,540)*	*(3,811)*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**112,194**	**142,938**	**164,086**	**53,457**	
	LA	**63,106**	**25,459**	**57,768**		
	Exp.	118,562	146,935	162,086	39,213	
	NL	90,350	113,706	137,768		
Total District of Columbia ‡	NOA	**112,194**	**142,938**	**164,086**	**53,457**	
	LA	**63,106**	**25,459**	**57,768**		
Total budget authority		**175,300**	**168,397**	**221,854**	**53,457**	
	Exp.	118,562	146,935	162,086	39,213	
	NL	90,350	113,706	137,768		
Total outlays		208,912	260,641	299,854	39,213	

‡Totals for District of Columbia are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 LA	1971 Exp.	1971 NL	1972 NOA	1972 LA	1972 Exp.	1972 NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	120,732	40,632	124,729	128,879	130,086	78,808	130,086	158,808
Repayments	----------	−49,351	----------	−49,351	----------	−45,540	----------	−45,540
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	22,206	34,178	22,206	34,178	----------	----------	----------	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	34,000	24,500	32,000	24,500
Total District of Columbia	142,938	25,459	146,935	113,706	164,086	57,768	162,086	137,768

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	13,247	15,345 D 700	26,500	10,455	Increase provides for 670 new positions that will permit reduction in caseload backlog, and expansion of programs to assist State and local efforts to reduce discrimination in employment.
	Exp.	11,627	17,829	25,000	7,171	
Total Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.	NOA	13,247	16,045	26,500	10,455	
	Exp.	11,627	17,829	25,000	7,171	

‡Totals for Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.	1972 NOA	1972 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	15,345	17,164	26,500	24,965
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	700	665	----------	35
Total Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	16,045	17,829	26,500	25,000

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States fund: 152						
Program activity (permanent, indefinite authority to spend debt receipts).	LA	----------	----------	**225,000**	**225,000**	Increase is for expansion of direct and discount lending programs.
	Exp.	−73,261	−119,506	−108,480	162,000	
	NL	292,321	247,506	398,480		
Limitation on program activity		(3,427,413)	(4,075,483)	(3,632,940)	(−442,543)	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(5,948)	(6,613) D (335)	(7,699)	(751)	(Increase provides for 15 new positions and additional workload activity.)
Total Export-Import Bank of the United States:						
Total budget authority	LA	----------	----------	**225,000**	**225,000**	
	Exp.	−73,261	−119,506	−108,480	162,000	
	NL	292,321	247,506	398,480		
Total outlays		219,060	128,000	290,000	162,000	

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

Public enterprise funds:						
Limitation on administrative expenses 351	Exp.	−144	−8	----------	8	(Administrative expenses are financed by assessments collected from banks in the farm credit system.)
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 350	NOA / Exp.	*−3,303*	*−1*	*−1*	----------	
Total Farm Credit Administration.	NOA	−3,303	−1	−1	----------	
	Exp.	−3,447	−9	−1	8	

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	148	----------	----------	----------	(The Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 eliminated the Board. The activities of the Board were completed in 1970.)
	Exp.	78	11	----------	−11	

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 508	NOA	24,562	24,880 / [D] 1,301	29,990	3,809	Increase primarily provides for 120 new positions to expedite the policy planning and rulemaking activities of the Commission.
	Exp.	23,639	26,043	30,307	4,264	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	24,562	26,181	29,990	3,809	
	Exp.	23,639	26,043	30,307	4,264	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA	−19	−19	−19	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Federal Communications Commission:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	24,543	26,162	29,971	3,809	
Total outlays	Exp.	23,620	26,024	30,288	4,264	

‡Totals for Federal Communications Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	24,880	24,806	29,990	30,243
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	1,301	1,237	----------	64
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−19	−19	−19	−19
Total Federal Communications Commission	26,162	26,024	29,971	30,288

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Trust Funds

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation funds.....506	Exp.	−328,390	−308,112	−401,603	−93,491	(The principal revenues, which exceed expenditures, are from insurance assessments and interest on investments.)

FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....507	NOA	218	214 D 10	.....	−224	Authority for the Field Committee's activities expires June 30, 1971.
	Exp.	218	224	11	−213	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..507	Exp.	−7	41	.....	−41	
Total Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.‡	NOA	218	224	.....	−224	
	Exp.	211	265	11	−254	

‡ Totals for Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	214	261	.....	5
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	10	4	.....	6
Total Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska...	224	265	.....	11

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Interest adjustment payments 556	NOA	----------	85,000	85,000	----------	This new program provides payments to savings and loan associations to reduce interest charges on home mortgages.
	Exp.	----------	3,600	25,100	21,500	
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund (authority to spend agency debt receipts) 556	NOA	8,400	----------	----------	----------	(The cost of constructing a new headquarters building was fully funded in 1970.)
	Exp.	280	1,939	5,331	3,392	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(5,716)	(6,625) D (316)	(7,900)	(959)	
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.		(14,125)	(14,700) D (671)	(16,200)	(829)	
Investment in Federal home loan banks (authority to spend debt receipts) 556	LA	3,000,000	----------	----------	----------	(Standby authority for loans to Federal home loan banks was increased to $4 billion in 1970.)
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund 556	Exp.	−257,687	−141,331	−167,361	−20,030	(Income from investment of reserves will continue to exceed the cost of claims and other expenses.)
	NL	90,210	−800	5,200		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(384)	(408) D (20)	(475)	(47)	

Home Owners Loan Corporation fund.....556	Exp.	1	1	1	.....	
Total Federal Home Loan Bank Board.	NOA	8,400	85,000	85,000	.....	
	LA	3,000,000	.....	.....		
Total budget authority.....		3,008,400	85,000	85,000	.....	
	Exp.	−257,406	−135,791	−136,929	4,862	
	NL	90,210	−800	5,200		
Total outlays.....		−167,196	−136,591	−131,729	4,862	
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	4,008	4,479	5,150	442	Increase to provide for an expanded regulatory effort, primarily in the foreign commerce area, will be offset by additional user charges.
			[D] 229			
	Exp.	3,947	4,682	5,100	418	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	4,008	4,708	5,150	442	
	Exp.	3,947	4,682	5,100	418	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA, Exp.	−15	−10	−10	----------	
Total Federal Maritime Commission:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	3,993	4,698	5,140	442	
Total outlays	Exp.	3,932	4,672	5,090	418	

‡Totals for Federal Maritime Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.	1972 NOA	1972 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted transmitted	4,479	4,465	5,150	5,088
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	229	217	----------	12
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−10	−10	−10	−10
Total Federal Maritime Commission	4,698	4,672	5,140	5,090

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	9,018	9,504	9,800	296	Estimate continues program at the same level with emphasis on public sector bargaining under Executive Order 11491.
	Exp.	8,770	9,493	9,816	323	

FEDERAL METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	.....	167	167	.....	The Board of Review is an established appeals board to which mine operators may make application for annulment or revision of orders issued under the provisions of the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act.
	Exp.	.....	100	157	57	

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA	18,146	18,210 [c] 11 [D] 1,009	20,500	1,270	Increase is primarily to meet expanded workload in natural gas regulation.
	Exp.	17,848	19,435	20,450	1,015	
Payments to States under Federal Power Act (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....401	NOA	83	82	82	.....	States are paid 37.5% of license receipts from hydroelectric projects on public lands.
	Exp.	80	83	82	−1	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION—Con.						
Summary						
Federal Funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	18,229	19,312	20,582	1,270	
	Exp.	17,928	19,518	20,532	1,014	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA, Exp.	*−18*	*−19*	*−19*	----------	
Total Federal Power Commission:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	18,211	19,293	20,563	1,270	
Total outlays	Exp.	17,910	19,499	20,513	1,014	

‡Totals for Federal Power Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	18,292	18,550	20,582	20,480
Separate transmittal:				
(c) Wage-board supplemental	11	10	----------	1
(D) Civilian pay	1,009	958	----------	51
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−19	−19	−19	−19
Total Federal Power Commission	19,293	19,499	20,563	20,513

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	20,786	20,730 D 1,200	23,926	1,996	Increase provides for 77 new positions to strengthen the Commission's consumer protection activities.
	Exp.	19,927	21,486	23,447	1,961	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	20,786	21,930	23,926	1,996
	Exp.	19,927	21,486	23,447	1,961
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	−6	−6	−6	.....
Total Federal Trade Commission:‡					
Total budget authority..	NOA	20,780	21,924	23,920	1,996
Total outlays.....	Exp.	19,921	21,480	23,441	1,961

‡Totals for Federal Trade Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	20,730	20,286	23,926	23,447
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	1,200	1,200	.....	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−6	−6	−6	−6
Total Federal Trade Commission.....	21,924	21,480	23,920	23,441

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....151	NOA	706	710	753	43	Provides funding to complete Cuban and general claims workload.
	Exp.	700	715	720	5	
Payment of Vietnam and U.S.S. *Pueblo* prisoner of war claims 151	NOA	.....	265	100	−165	Provides funds for a modest number of Vietnam POW's estimated to be released in 1971 and 1972; decrease is due to backlog of U.S.S. *Pueblo* and Vietnam POW claims being paid in 1971.
	Exp.	.....	265	100	−165	
Total Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.	NOA	706	975	853	−122	
	Exp.	700	980	820	−160	
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: Salaries and expenses.....910	NOA	185	373 } [D] 19	[a] 4,300	3,908	The Commission completed its initial report on July 4, 1970. Future activities in celebration of the bicentennial will be the subject of legislation to be proposed.
	Exp.	195	411	60 } [a] 3,040	2,689	
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....910	NOA	.....	.....	37	37	Work is planned in 1972 on design of a statue and rose garden in West Potomac Park in Washington, D.C., as a memorial to the late President.
	Exp.	11	13	35	22	
Miscellaneous appropriations..910	NOA	5	.....	.....	.....	(Includes small agencies under which business is largely concluded.)
	Exp.	5	16	.....	−16	

Trust Funds

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: Donations (permanent) 910	NOA	----------	91	----------	−91	Includes contributions to support the activities of the Commission.
	Exp.	5	82	9	−73	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	190	392	4,337	3,945
	Exp.	211	440	3,135	2,695
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	----------	91	----------	−91
	Exp.	5	82	9	−73
Total historical and memorial commissions: ‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	190	483	4,337	3,854
Total outlays	Exp.	216	522	3,144	2,622

‡Totals for historical and memorial commissions are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	373	425	37	91
Separate transmittal:				
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	4,300	3,040
(D) Civilian pay	19	15	----------	4
Total Federal funds	392	440	4,337	3,135
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	91	82	----------	9
Total historical and memorial commissions	483	522	4,337	3,144

B Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	850	1,000	1,025	25	Provides for additional staff to expedite the disposition of claims.
	Exp.	744	1,000	1,025	25	
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES						
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....910	NOA	640	610 p 40	685	35	The Commission will continue its program of policy review and study of intergovernmental problems.
	Exp.	636	631	681	50	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.910	Exp.	63	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
Contributions (permanent).....910	NOA	143	85	65	−20	Contributions from State and local governments and private nonprofit sources support clearinghouse and related Commission activities.
	Exp.	92	97	65	−32	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	640	650	685	35
	Exp.	699	631	681	50
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	143	85	65	−20
	Exp.	92	97	65	−32
Total Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	783	735	750	15
Total outlays	Exp.	791	728	746	18

‡Totals for Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted transmitted	610	595	685	679
Separate transmittal:				
(a) Civilian pay	40	36	----------	2
Total Federal funds	650	631	685	681
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	85	97	65	65
Total Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	735	728	750	746

a Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION—Con.						
Summary						
Federal Funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	18,229	19,312	20,582	1,270	
	Exp.	17,928	19,518	20,532	1,014	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA, Exp.	*−18*	*−19*	*−19*	----------	
Total Federal Power Commission:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	18,211	19,293	20,563	1,270	
Total outlays	Exp.	17,910	19,499	20,513	1,014	

‡Totals for Federal Power Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	18,292	18,550	20,582	20,480
Separate transmittal:				
(c) Wage-board supplemental	11	10	----------	1
(D) Civilian pay	1,909	958	----------	51
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−19	−19	−19	−19
Total Federal Power Commission	19,293	19,499	20,563	20,513

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	20,786	20,730 D 1,200	23,926	1,996	Increase provides for 77 new positions to strengthen the Commission's consumer protection activities.
	Exp.	19,927	21,486	23,447	1,961	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	20,786	21,930	23,926	1,996
	Exp.	19,927	21,486	23,447	1,961
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	−6	−6	−6	.....
Total Federal Trade Commission:‡					
Total budget authority..	NOA	20,780	21,924	23,920	1,996
Total outlays.....	Exp.	19,921	21,480	23,441	1,961

‡Totals for Federal Trade Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	20,730	20,286	23,926	23,447
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	1,200	1,200	.....	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−6	−6	−6	−6
Total Federal Trade Commission.....	21,924	21,480	23,920	23,441

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....151	NOA	706	710	753	43	Provides funding to complete Cuban and general claims workload.
	Exp.	700	715	720	5	
Payment of Vietnam and U.S.S. *Pueblo* prisoner of war claims 151	NOA	.....	265	100	−165	Provides funds for a modest number of Vietnam POW's estimated to be released in 1971 and 1972; decrease is due to backlog of U.S.S. *Pueblo* and Vietnam POW claims being paid in 1971.
	Exp.	.....	265	100	−165	
Total Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.	NOA	706	975	853	−122	
	Exp.	700	980	820	−160	
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: Salaries and expenses.....910	NOA	185	373 [D] 19	[a] 4,300	3,908	The Commission completed its initial report on July 4, 1970. Future activities in celebration of the bicentennial will be the subject of legislation to be proposed.
	Exp.	195	411	60 [a] 3,040	2,689	
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....910	NOA	.....	.....	37	37	Work is planned in 1972 on design of a statue and rose garden in West Potomac Park in Washington, D.C., as a memorial to the late President.
	Exp.	11	13	35	22	
Miscellaneous appropriations..910	NOA	5	.....	.....	.....	(Includes small agencies under which business is largely concluded.)
	Exp.	5	16	.....	−16	

Trust Funds

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: Donations (permanent) 910	NOA	----------	91	----------	−91	Includes contributions to support the activities of the Commission.
	Exp.	5	82	9	−73	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	190	392	4,337	3,945
	Exp.	211	440	3,135	2,695
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	----------	91	----------	−91
	Exp.	5	82	9	−73
Total historical and memorial commissions: ‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	190	483	4,337	3,854
Total outlays	Exp.	216	522	3,144	2,622

‡Totals for historical and memorial commissions are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	373	425	37	91
Separate transmittal:				
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	4,300	3,040
(D) Civilian pay	19	15	----------	4
Total Federal funds	392	440	4,337	3,135
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	91	82	----------	9
Total historical and memorial commissions	483	522	4,337	3,144

B Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	850	1,000	1,025	25	Provides for additional staff to expedite the disposition of claims.
	Exp.	744	1,000	1,025	25	
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES						
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....910	NOA	640	610 D 40	685	35	The Commission will continue its program of policy review and study of intergovernmental problems.
	Exp.	636	631	681	50	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.910	Exp.	63	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
Contributions (permanent).....910	NOA	143	85	65	−20	Contributions from State and local governments and private nonprofit sources support clearinghouse and related Commission activities.
	Exp.	92	97	65	−32	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	640	650	685	35
	Exp.	699	631	681	50
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	143	85	65	−20
	Exp.	92	97	65	−32
Total Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	783	735	750	15
Total outlays	Exp.	791	728	746	18

‡Totals for Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted transmitted	610	595	685	679
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	40	36	----------	2
Total Federal funds	650	631	685	681
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	85	97	65	65
Total Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	735	728	750	746

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971† estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES—Continued						
Appalachian Regional Commission						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....507	NOA	890	958 ▷ 10	1,075	107	The Commission develops, plans, and coordinates comprehensive programs for regional development in Appalachia.
	Exp.	933	968	1,075	107	
Intergovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.507	Exp.	57	----------	----------	----------	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust fund accounts (permanent, indefinite).....507	NOA	1,661	1,687	1,900	213	The Commission's operating costs are paid 50% by the Federal Government and 50% by the 13 participating States.
	Exp.	1,639	1,719	1,900	181	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	890	968	1,075	107	
	Exp.	990	968	1,075	107	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	1,661	1,687	1,900	213	
	Exp.	1,639	1,719	1,900	181	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	*−729*	*−738*	*−840*	*−102*	

Total trust funds	NOA	**932**	**949**	**1,060**	**111**
	Exp.	910	981	1,060	79
Intragovernmental transactions..500	NOA / Exp.	*−932*	*−949*	*−1,060*	*−111*
Total Appalachian Regional Commission:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	**890**	**968**	**1,075**	**107**
Total outlays	Exp.	**968**	1,000	1,075	75

‡Totals for Appalachian Regional Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	958	958	1,075	1,075
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	10	10		
Total Federal funds	968	968	1,075	1,075
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,687	1,719	1,900	1,900
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−738	−738	−840	−840
Total trust funds	949	981	1,060	1,060
Intragovernmental transactions	−949	−949	−1,060	−1,060
Total Appalachian Regional Commission	968	1,000	1,075	1,075

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES—Continued						
Delaware River Basin Commission						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA	47	58 D 3	62	1	Provides for the U.S. Commissioner, his alternate, and staff.
	Exp.	47	62	62	.....	
Contribution.....401	NOA	153	175	179	4	Represents the Federal share of the Commission's annual expenses, exclusive of a water quality grant from the Environmental Protection Agency.
	Exp.	153	175	179	4	
Total Delaware River Basin Commission.	NOA	200	236	241	5	
	Exp.	200	237	241	4	
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Contribution.....909	NOA	5	5	20	15	Contribution reflects expanded Commission responsibilities for water and associated land resource problems created by recent compact amendments.
	Exp.	5	5	20	15	

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority [z]

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Federal contribution.....909	NOA	**126,112**	**180,028**	**150,000**	**7,983**	Estimate for 1972, including proposed supplemental, provides the Federal share of the second full year of construction activity and will continue the extension of the subway system into Maryland and Virginia. *An advance appropriation of $174,321 thousand is being requested for 1973.*
				[A] 38,011		
	Exp.	15,755	100,000	112,200	12,200	
Consolidated expenses, National Capital Transportation Agency.....909	Exp.	2	.....	.....	.....	
Total Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.	NOA	**126,112**	**180,028**	**188,011**	**7,983**	
	Exp.	15,757	100,000	112,200	12,200	

Summary

(Intergovernmental Agencies)

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**127,847**	**181,887**	**190,032**	**8,145**
	Exp.	17,651	101,841	114,217	12,376
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**1,804**	**1,772**	**1,965**	**193**
	Exp.	1,731	1,816	1,965	149
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA / Exp.	*−729*	*−738*	*−840*	*−102*
Total trust funds.....	NOA	**1,075**	**1,034**	**1,125**	**91**
	Exp.	1,002	1,078	1,125	47

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1971 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to March 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
(Intergovernmental agencies)—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions..500	NOA / Exp.	*−932*	*−949*	*−1,060*	*−111*	
Total intergovernmental agencies:‡						
Total budget authority....	NOA	**127,990**	**181,972**	**190,097**	**8,125**	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	17,721	101,970	114,282	12,312	

‡Totals for intergovernmental agencies are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	181,834	101,792	152,021	114,213
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation.....	.....	.....	38,011	.....
(D) Civilian pay.....	53	49	.....	4
Total Federal funds.....	181,887	101,841	190,032	114,217
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	1,772	1,816	1,965	1,965
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−738	−738	−840	−840
Total trust funds.....	1,034	1,078	1,125	1,125
Intragovernmental transactions.....	−949	−949	−1,060	−1,060
Tota lintergovernmental agencies.....	181,972	101,970	190,097	114,282

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION [z]

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	27,742	27,000 [D] 700	27,440	−260	Program will continue at about the same level.
	Exp.	27,464	27,500	27,300	−200	
Payment of loan guarantees...508	LA NL	.....	*43,902*	.....	*−43,902*	(Covers costs of defaulted railroad loans guaranteed under part V of the Interstate Commerce Act.)
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts...508	LA NL	*−834*	*−250*	*−250*	.....	

Summary

Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	27,742	27,700	27,440	−44,162	
	LA	−834	43,652	−250		
	Exp.	27,464	27,500	27,300	−44,102	
	NL	−834	43,652	−250		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	*−23*	*−25*	*−25*	.....	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	*(−834)*	*(−250)*	*(−250)*	.....	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	27,719	27,675	27,415	−44,162	
	LA	−834	43,652	−250		
	Exp.	27,441	27,475	27,275	−44,102	
	NL	−834	43,652	−250		
Total Interstate Commerce Commission.‡	NOA	27,719	27,675	27,415	−44,162	
	LA	−834	43,652	−250		

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1971 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to March 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION [2]—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Federal Funds—Continued						
Total budget authority		26,885	71,327	27,165	−44,162	
	Exp.	27,441	27,475	27,275	−44,102	
	NL	−834	43,652	−250		
Total outlays		26,607	71,127	27,025	−44,102	

‡Totals for Interstate Commerce Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	27,000	43,902	26,800	43,902	27,440		27,300	
Repayments		−250		−250		−250		−250
Separate transmittal:								
(p) Civilian pay	700		700					
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−25		−25		−25		−25	
Total Interstate Commerce Commission	27,675	43,652	27,475	43,652	27,415	−250	27,275	−250

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 909	NOA	248	891	1,290	347	Increase provides for strengthened capability in environmental, transportation, and Federal project planning.
			[D] 52			
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	20				
	Exp.	1,052	1,186	1,290	104	
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system 909	NL		48		−48	(Land acquisition to be completed by June 30, 1971.)
Loan repayments to miscellaneous receipts 909	LA, NL	−3				
Trust Funds						
Contributed funds 909	Exp.	14	197		−197	(One-half the land acquisition costs for the George Washington Memorial Parkway is contributed by Maryland and Virginia.)
Advances from District of Columbia (permanent) 909	NOA	230	170	170		Funds are received from the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency for the preparation of urban renewal plans.
	Exp.	208	170	170		
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	268	943	1,290	347	
	LA	−3				
	Exp.	1,052	1,186	1,290	56	
	NL	−3	48			
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	230	170	170		
	Exp.	222	367	170	−197	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 900	NOA, Exp.	*−230*	*−170*	*−170*		
Total trust funds	Exp.	−8	197		−197	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1971 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to March 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds—Continued						
Total National Capital Planning Commission.‡	NOA	268	943	1,290	347	
	LA	−3	----------	----------	----------	
Total budget authority		265	943	1,290	347	
	Exp.	1,044	1,383	1,290	−141	
	NL	−3	48	----------		
Total outlays		1,041	1,431	1,290	−141	

‡Totals for National Capital Planning Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971			1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:					
Enacted/transmitted	891	1,140	48	1,290	1,284
Separate transmittal:					
(D) Civilian pay	52	46	----------	----------	6
Total Federal funds	943	1,186	48	1,290	1,290
Trust funds:					
Enacted/transmitted	170	367	----------	170	170
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−170	−170	----------	−170	−170
Total trust funds	----------	197	----------	----------	----------
Total National Capital Planning Commission	943	1,383	48	1,290	1,290

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....507	NOA	286	275 [A] 25	300	.....	1971 supplemental is for study of Indian education programs. Estimate provides staff for the Council and pays expenses of non-Federal members.
	Exp.	189	425 [A] 25	325	−125	
Total National Council on Indian Opportunity.‡	NOA	286	300	300	.....	
	Exp.	189	450	325	−125	

‡Totals for National Council on Indian Opportunity are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	275	425	300	325
Separate transmittal:				
([A]) Existing legislation	25	25	.....	.....
Total National Council on Indian Opportunity	300	450	300	325

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

Public enterprise funds:						
Operating fund.....703	Exp.	−264	214	−60	−274	(The chartering, supervision, and examination of credit unions are financed by fees for services performed.)
Credit union share insurance fund.....703	NOA	.....	100,000	.....	−100,000	The fund, financed by premium charges on member credit unions, insures savers in Federal and enrolled State credit unions against financial loss up to a statutory limit of $20 thousand in the event of credit union insolvency or liquidation. The Fund's authority to borrow $100,000 thousand from the Treasury for use in unforeseen emergencies will probably not be exercised.
	Exp.	.....	−5,132	−8,671	−3,539	
Total National Credit Union Administration	NOA	.....	100,000	.....	−100,000	
	Exp.	−264	−4,918	−8,731	−3,813	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	17,906	31,310	63,431	32,121	Increase provides for continuing programs at higher levels; new programs will be started to aid artistic efforts in low income areas, and to assist operas and museums.
	Exp.	14,292	30,702	56,660	25,958	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.608	Exp.	−1,667	1,837	.....	−1,837	
Trust Funds						
Gifts and donations (permanent, indefinite).....608	NOA	2,211	7,527	7,000	−527	Donations are accepted to support the programs of the Foundation.
	Exp.	2,211	7,527	7,000	−527	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	17,906	31,310	63,431	32,121	
	Exp.	12,625	32,539	56,660	24,121	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA / Exp.	−2	.....	.....	.....	
850	NOA / Exp.	−4	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	17,900	31,310	63,431	32,121	
	Exp.	12,619	32,539	56,660	24,121	

Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,211	7,527	7,000	−527	
	Exp.	2,211	7,527	7,000	−527	
Total National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:						
Total budget authority	NOA	20,111	38,837	70,431	31,594	
Total outlays	Exp.	14,830	40,066	63,660	23,594	
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	38,912	39,408 D 1,451	45,680	2,821	Estimate reflects additional staffing requirements due to expanded case filings.
	Exp.	37,703	40,900	43,500	2,600	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	38,912	40,859	43,680	2,821	
	Exp.	37,703	40,900	43,500	2,600	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA Exp.	*−91*	*−111*	*−111*	----------	
Total National Labor Relations Board:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	38,821	40,748	43,569	2,821	
Total outlays	Exp.	37,612	40,789	43,389	2,600	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Federal funds—Continued						

‡Totals for National Labor Relations Board are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.	1972 NOA	1972 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	39,408	39,511	43,680	43,438
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	1,451	1,389	----------	62
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−111	−111	−111	−111
Total National Labor Relations Board	40,748	40,789	43,569	43,389

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	2,353	2,394 D 60	2,728	274	Provides for increased costs of arbitration services.
	Exp.	2,237	2,450	2,728	278	
Total National Mediation Board.‡	NOA	2,353	2,454	2,728	274	
	Exp.	2,237	2,450	2,728	278	

‡Totals for National Mediation Board are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,394	2,394	2,728	2,724
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	60	56	----------	4
Total National Mediation Board	2,454	2,450	2,728	2,728

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....605	NOA	438,000	503,876	619,000	115,124	Increase strengthens the Nation's research efforts to cope with major national problems, advance our technology and economic productivity, and improve the basic understanding of our physical and social environment.
	Exp.	464,238	500,545	544,045	43,500	
Scientific activities (special foreign currency program).....605	NOA	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	Excess foreign currencies will be used for scientific translation, research, and educational purposes.
	Exp.	41	1,500	2,000	500	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.605	Exp.	−488	----------	----------	----------	

Trust Funds

Donations.....605	NOA	3	4	5	1	(Donations are used for the general purposes of the Foundation.)
	Exp.	4	4	5	1	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**440,000**	**505,876**	**622,000**	**116,124**	
	Exp.	463,791	502,045	546,045	44,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA / Exp.	*−1,168*	*−1,045*	*−1,045*	----------	
850	NOA / Exp.	*−16*	*−5*	*−5*	----------	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**438,816**	**504,826**	**620,950**	**116,124**	
	Exp.	462,607	500,995	544,995	44,000	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**3**	**4**	**5**	**1**	
	Exp.	4	4	5	1	
Total National Science Foundation:						
Total budget authority	NOA	**438,818**	**504,830**	**620,955**	**116,125**	
Total outlays	Exp.	462,611	500,999	545,000	44,001	

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	.....	^ 100	400	300	1971 supplemental provides funds for the Commission, recently established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, which will have continuing responsibility to adjudicate safety and health violations.
	Exp.	.....	.....	366	286	
			^ 90	^ 10		
Total Occupational Health Safety Review Commission.‡	NOA	.....	100	400	300	
	Exp.	.....	90	376	286	

‡Totals for Occupational Health Safety Review Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	.....	.....	400	366
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	100	90	.....	10
Total Occupational Health Safety Review Commission	100	90	400	376

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER INTERESTS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	470	810	925	115	Increase provides for additional staff to develop consumer programs and to handle a higher volume of consumer inquiries.
	Exp.	499	810	925	115	

^ Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON YOUTH OPPORTUNITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	300	300	.....	−300	Essential activities transferred to the Office of Youth and Student Affairs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
	Exp.	263	302	39	−263	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..609	Exp.	−500	500	.....	−500	
Total President's Council on Youth Opportunity.	NOA	300	300	.....	−300	
	Exp.	−237	802	39	−763	
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Payment for military service credits.....701	NOA	19,206	19,969	20,757	788	Provides for the 8th of 10 installments to pay the retirement account for benefit cost resulting from military service of railroad workers.
	Exp.	19,206	19,969	20,757	788	
Trust Funds						
Limitation on salaries and expenses..		(16,261)	(17,940) D (800)	(17,960)	(−780)	Estimate provides for expenses of processing retirement disability and survivors claims and for maintaining records of earnings and benefits.

Railroad retirement account: 701						
Permanent	NOA	1,742,658	1,862,369	1,958,157	185,788	The railroad retirement system combines social insurance and staff retirement for workers in the railroad industry. Increase in receipts results from two main factors: (1) the normal rise in average benefits under the existing program as newer retirees' benefits are computed on higher wage histories; and (2) the impact of new legislation: (a) under legislation enacted in 1971, taxes paid by employers under the supplemental annuity program were increased; also, increases in social security benefits enacted in 1970 resulted in a greater flow of funds to the Railroad Retirement account under the financial interchange, (b) legislation proposed for social security in fiscal year 1972 will increase the flow in the financial interchange still further.
Current	NOA	----------	[a] 32,000	[a] 122,000		
Receipts appropriated:						
(Employment taxes)		(978,430)	(1,035,400)	(1,042,400)	(52,000)	
			[a] (32,000)	[a] (77,000)		
(Interest on investment)		(212,197)	(248,000)	(265,000)	(17,000)	
Financial interchange to transfer equivalent taxes to:						
(OASI trust fund)		(578,818)	(605,000)	(674,000)	(135,000)	
				[a] (66,000)		
(Federal disability insurance trust fund.)		(10,438)	(12,000)	(14,000)	(2,000)	
(Transfer of premiums to Federal hospital insurance trust fund.)		(−61,307)	(−62,000)	(−61,000)	(−20,000)	
				[a] (−21,000)		
(Payment for military service credits.)		(19,206)	(19,969)	(20,757)	(788)	
(Other)		(4,876)	(4,000)	(3,000)	(−1,000)	
Expenditures	Exp.	1,607,901	1,888,765	1,882,860	30,695	Proposed legislation will also increase the payments of certain beneficiaries under the railroad retirement program because of special minimum guarantee provisions of the program.
			[a] 25,000	[a] 61,600		
(Benefit payments)		(1,586,403)	(1,865,000)	(1,860,000)	(31,000)	
			[a] (25,000)	[a] (61,000)		
(Administrative expenses)		(16,261)	(17,940)	17,960	(−180)	
			[b] (800)	[a] (600)		
(Other)		(5,237)	(5,025)	(4,900)	(−775)	
				[a] (900)		

The average number receiving monthly benefits in each year is as follows (in thousands):

	1970 actual	*1971 estimate*	*1972 estimate*
Retired individuals and their dependents	553	556	566
Disabled individuals and their dependents	95	94	93
Survivors of deceased workers	324	330	335
Supplemental annuities	63	80	93

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD—Con.						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**19,206**	**19,969**	**20,757**	**788**	
	Exp.	19,206	19,969	20,757	788	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 700	NOA / Exp.	*−1*	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**19,205**	**19,969**	**20,757**	**788**	
	Exp.	19,205	19,969	20,757	788	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,742,658**	**1,894,369**	**2,080,157**	**185,788**	
	Exp.	1,607,901	1,913,765	1,944,460	30,695	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 701	NOA / Exp.	*−5,228*	*−6,425*	*−4,900*	*1,525*	
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA / Exp.	*−2,395*	*−575*	----------	*575*	
Total trust funds	NOA	**1,735,035**	**1,887,369**	**2,075,257**	**187,888**	
	Exp.	1,600,278	1,906,765	1,939,560	32,795	
Intragovernmental transactions 701	NOA / Exp.	*−19,206*	*−19,969*	*−20,757*	*−788*	
Total Railroad Retirement Board:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	**1,735,034**	**1,887,369**	**2,075,257**	**187,888**	
Total outlays	Exp.	1,600,277	1,906,765	1,939,560	32,795	

‡Totals for Railroad Retirement Board are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.	1972 NOA	1972 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	19,969	19,969	20,757	20,757
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,862,369	1,888,765	1,958,157	1,882,860
Separate transmittal:				
(B) Proposed legislation	32,000	25,000	122,000	61,600
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−7,000	−7,000	−4,900	−4,900
Total trust funds	1,887,369	1,906,765	2,075,257	1,939,560
Intragovernmental transactions	−19,969	−19,969	−20,757	−20,757
Total Railroad Retirement Board	1,887,369	1,906,765	2,075,257	1,939,560

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 904	NOA	4,098	4,222 D 214	4,510	74	Review of renegotiable contracts will continue at about the 1971 level.
	Exp.	3,900	4,327	4,500	173	
Total Renegotiation Board‡	NOA	4,098	4,436	4,510	74	
	Exp.	3,900	4,327	4,500	173	

‡Totals for Renegotiation Board are distributed as follows:

	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.	1972 NOA	1972 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	4,222	4,121	4,510	4,492
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	214	206	----------	8
Total Renegotiation Board	4,436	4,327	4,510	4,500

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	21,857	21,716 D 1,250	23,496	530	Increase is to strengthen the statistical analysis and reporting activities of the Commission.
	Exp.	21,513	22,913	23,281	368	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	21,857	22,966	23,496	530	
	Exp.	21,513	22,913	23,281	368	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	−4	−3	−3	.....	
Total Securities and Exchange Commission:‡						
Total budget authority....	NOA	21,853	22,963	23,493	530	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	21,509	22,910	23,278	368	

‡Totals for Securities and Exchange Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	21,716	21,727	23,496	23,217
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	1,250	1,186	.....	64
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−3	−3	−3	−3
Total Securities and Exchange Commission.....	22,963	22,910	23,493	23,278

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....059	NOA	76,585	74,749 [D] 1,155 [E] 145	78,400	2,351	Increase provides for the development of a computerized Registrant Information Bank.
	Exp.	75,395	75,316	78,016	2,700	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	76,585	76,049	78,400	2,351
	Exp.	75,395	75,316	78,016	2,700
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....050	NOA Exp.	*−16*	*−16*	*−16*	.....
Total Selective Service System:‡					
Total budget authority..	NOA	76,569	76,033	78,384	2,351
Total outlays.....	Exp.	75,379	75,300	78,000	2,700

‡Totals for Selective Service System are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	74,749	74,110	78,400	77,922
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	1,155	1,097	.....	58
(E) Military pay.....	145	109	.....	36
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−16	−16	−16	−16
Total Selective Service System.....	76,033	75,300	78,384	78,000

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	17,465	18,950 D 750	22,900	3,200	Increase is primarily for expanding the minority subcontractors program.
	Exp.	11,182	21,784	22,508	724	
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies 506	NOA	730	1,340	----------	−1,340	
Public enterprise funds:						
Business loan and investment fund: 506						
Participation sales insufficiencies	NOA	1,027	----------	1,487	22,158	1971 supplemental is for trade adjustment assistance program and expansion of the guarantee program. Program level will increase 11%, primarily due to greater participation of private financial institutions in guarantee program.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	1,571	----------	671		
Appropriation	LA	----------	200,000 A 80,000	300,000		
	Exp.	66,506	35,052 A 3,617	52,265	45,989	
	NL	73,178	48,907 A 29,000	95,300 A 15,000		
Disaster loan fund: 506						
Participation sales insufficiencies, (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	4,993	2,725	2,263	−462	Program level is estimated at $200 million in 1971 due to Hurricane Celia, and $100 million in 1972.
	LA	175,000	100,000	100,000		
Appropriation	Exp.	48,665	54,201	22,750	−31,155	
	NL	54,126	84,604	84,900		

Lease guarantees revolving fund 506	Exp.	−89	−1,004	−2,204	−1,200	(In 1972, an estimated 500 leases will be guaranteed.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	−352	----------	----------	----------	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**25,786**	**23,765**	**27,321**	**23,556**	
	LA	**175,000**	**380,000**	**400,000**		
	Exp.	125,912	113,650	95,319	14,358	
	NL	127,304	162,511	195,200		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA, Exp.	−8	----------	----------	----------	
Total Small Business Administration:‡						
Total budget authority		**200,778**	**403,765**	**427,321**	**23,556**	
	Exp.	125,904	113,650	95,319	14,358	
	NL	127,304	162,511	195,200		
Total outlays		253,208	276,161	290,519	14,358	

‡Totals for Small Business Administration are distributed as follows:

	1971				*1972*			
Federal funds:	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Enacted/transmitted	23,015	300,000	109,283	133,511	27,321	400,000	95,319	180,200
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	----------	80,000	3,617	29,000	----------	----------	----------	15,000
(D) Civilian pay	750	----------	750	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total Small Business Administration	23,765	380,000	113,650	162,511	27,321	400,000	95,319	195,200

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	29,965	34,702 c 255 D 1,375	45,004	8,672	Increase provides primarily for strengthening programs in the natural sciences and astrophysics, preparing a major environmental sciences exhibition, and funding the National Museum Act.
	Exp.	29,841	36,067	43,606	7,539	
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....608	NOA	2,316	2,500	5,500	3,000	Provides grants, payable in excess foreign currencies, for research and other museum-related programs abroad.
	Exp.	2,261	3,700	5,500	1,800	
Science information exchange..608	NOA	.....	.....	1,400	1,400	Estimate provides financing for this research information service previously financed by the National Science Foundation.
	Exp.	.....	.....	1,400	1,400	
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park....608	NOA	600	200	200	.....	Provides for renovation and repairs to existing structures to extend their useful life.
	Exp.	495	1,000	1,443	443	
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....608	NOA	525	1,725	1,050	−675	Provides for planning and design of bicentennial facilities to be added to the National Museum of History and Technology, restoration of the Renwick Gallery, and minor improvements to other buildings.
	Exp.	1,528	2,120	1,760	−360	
Construction.....608	NOA	200	.....	1,900	1,900	Estimate provides for redesign of the National Air and Space Museum building, and for liquidation of contract authority for construction of the Joseph Hirschhorn Museum.
Liquidation of contract authority		(3,300)	(5,200)	(3,697)	(−1,503)	
	Exp.	477	6,700	7,800	1,100	
Miscellaneous appropriations..608	Exp.	109	272	17	−255	(Continues buildings projects underway.)

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts...608	NOA	7,500	.....	.....	.....	(Construction of the Center should be completed in 1972.)
Authority to spend debt receipts	LA	5,000	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	10,916	1,642	.....	−1,642	
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....608	NOA	3,653	3,716 c 37 D 302	4,534	479	Increase provides for 12 new positions to meet expanding visitor and extension service demands, enlarged special exhibits program, and additional pay costs.
	Exp.	3,612	4,110	4,511	401	
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....608	NOA	.....	750	683	−67	Provides for a program of fellowship awards and related administrative expenses.
	Exp.	.....	589	798	209	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..608	Exp.	15	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
Smithsonian Institution trust funds (permanent, indefinite).....608	NOA	2,733	203	37	−166	Reflects the activity of the Canal Zone biological area trust fund.
	Exp.	2,823	249	57	−192	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	44,759	45,562	60,271	14,709	
	LA	5,000	.....	.....		
	Exp.	49,254	56,200	66,835	10,635	
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA Exp.	*−16*	*−13*	*−13*	.....	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	44,743	45,549	60,258	14,709	
	LA	5,000	.....	.....		
	Exp.	49,238	56,187	66,822	10,635	

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—Con.						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,733	203	37	−166	
	Exp.	2,823	249	57	−192	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA / Exp.	−2,672	−168	----------	168	
Total trust funds	NOA	61	35	37	2	
	Exp.	151	81	57	−24	
Total Smithsonian Institution.‡	NOA	44,804	45,584	60,295	14,711	
	LA	5,000	----------	----------		
Total budget authority	NOA	49,804	45,584	60,295	14,711	
Total outlays	Exp.	49,389	56,268	66,879	10,611	

‡Totals for Smithsonian Institution are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	43,593	54,328	60,271	66,738
Separate transmittal:				
(c) Wage-board supplemental	292	275	----------	17
(p) Civilian pay	1,677	1,597	----------	80
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−13	−13	−13	−13
Total Federal funds	45,549	56,187	60,258	66,822
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	203	249	37	57
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−168	−168	----------	----------
Total trust funds	35	81	37	57
Total Smithsonian Institution	45,584	56,268	60,295	66,879

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Federal Funds

General and special funds:							
Salaries and expenses	908	NOA	401	401 D 13	455	41	The Board holds hearings on petitions laid before it by the Attorney General; hearings are expected to be completed on 4 or more petitions in 1972.
		Exp.	374	414	455	41	
Total Subversive Activities Control Board.‡		NOA	401	414	455	41	
		Exp.	374	414	455	41	

‡Totals for Subversive Activities Control Board are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	401	401	455	455
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	13	13	--------	----------
Total Subversive Activities Control Board	414	414	455	455

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TARIFF COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 151	NOA	4,225	4,195 D 219	5,275	861	Additional staff will be provided for a significant increase in investigations.
	Exp.	4,088	4,437	5,320	883	
Total Tariff Commission‡	NOA	4,225	4,414	5,275	861	
	Exp.	4,088	4,437	5,320	883	

‡Totals for Tariff Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
Federal funds:	*NOA*	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Enacted/transmitted	4,195	4,228	5,275	5,310
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	219	209	----------	10
Total Tariff Commission	4,414	4,437	5,275	5,320

TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission: Salaries and expenses 502	NOA	917	----------	----------	----------	The Commission submitted its report to the President in December 1970, and has expired.
	Exp.	2,174	615	----------	−615	

Commission on American Shipbuilding: Salaries and expenses 502	NOA	----------	A 268	660	392	1971 supplemental will finance a commission to review the productivity of the U.S. shipbuilding industry.
	Exp.	----------	A 200	532 } A 68 }	400	
Commission on Government Procurement: Salaries and expenses 905	NOA	700	1,437	2,800	1,363	Provides funds for the completion of the Commission's work during 1972.
	Exp.	17	1,914	2,758	844	
Commission on Highway Beautification: Salaries and expenses 503	NOA	----------	A 200	----------	−200	The Commission will study existing highway beautification laws and programs.
	Exp.	----------	A 11	A 164	153	
Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse: Salaries and expenses 653	NOA	----------	A 1,000	----------	−1,000	1971 supplemental provides for studies of the control and use of marijuana, and its relationship to crime and other drugs.
	Exp.	----------	A 170	A 480	310	
Commission on Obscenity and Pornography: Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	1,092	----------	----------	----------	(The Commission expired on Sept. 30, 1970, and submitted its report to the Congress.)
	Exp.	930	570	----------	−570	
Commission on Population Growth and the American Future: Salaries and expenses 910	NOA	965	----------	635	635	The Commission is expected to complete its study by March 1972, and to go out of existence by May 30, 1972.
	Exp.	6	859	735	−124	
Commission on Railroad Retirement: Salaries and expenses 701	NOA	----------	300	----------	−300	The Commission, established in August 1970, will study and recommend reform of the railroad retirement system.
	Exp.	----------	300	----------	−300	
Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses 909	NOA	150	----------	----------	----------	The Commission was abolished by the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedures Act of 1970.
Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses 909	NOA	----------	325	175	−150	Appropriation will permit the Commission to complete its study and prepare its final report.
	Exp.	----------	310	190	−120	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Joint Commission on the Coinage: Salaries and expenses.....904	Exp.	37	4	.....	−4	(Established in 1967 to consider those matters relevant to maintenance of an adequate and stable coinage system.)
National Commission on Consumer Finance: Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	375	500	625	125	Estimate will provide for completing the Commission's work and reporting to the President and the Congress.
	Exp.	77	698	571	−127	
National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control.....506	NOA	.....	[A] 820	.....	−820	1971 supplemental will finance a 2-year study on ways to reduce the incidence and the destructive effects of fire.
	Exp.	.....	[A] 35	[A] 373	338	
National Commission on Materials Policy: Salaries and expenses.506	NOA	.....	[A] 85	500	415	The 1971 supplemental will provide initial funding for the Commission which was established by the Resource Recovery Act of 1970. The Commission will make a study and recommend a national materials policy.
	Exp.	.....	[A] 50	450 [A] 35	435	
National Commission on Product Safety: Salaries and expenses.506	NOA	1,488	.....	.....	.....	(The Commission completed its study of hazardous household products in September 1970.)
	Exp.	1,188	336	.....	−336	
National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws: Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	305	100	.....	−100	(The Commission submitted its report to the President and the Congress in January 1971.)
	Exp.	247	181	.....	−181	

National Tourism Resources Review Commission.....506	NOA	.....	[A] 750	.....	−750	The Commission will study the travel needs of U.S. citizens and foreign visitors.
	Exp.	.....	[A] 125	[A] 380	255	
National Water Commission: Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA	1,022	1,834	1,200	−634	Decrease is due to completion of the special studies program.
	Exp.	742	1,678	1,550	−128	
Intragovernmental funds:						
President's Commission on Campus Unrest: Advances and reimbursements.	Exp.	−10	8	.....	−8	(The Commission submitted its report in September 1970.)
General and special funds:						
Public Land Law Review Commission: Salaries and expenses....402	NOA	922	171	.....	−171	(The Public Land Law Review Commission completed its report in June 1970, and went out of existence in December 1970.)
	Exp.	1,695	682	.....	−682	
Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration: Salaries and expenses.....908	Exp.	17	4	.....	−4	(The Commission submitted its final report in 1968.)
Trust Funds						
Aviation Advisory Commission: Salaries and expenses.....501	NOA	.....	[A] 1,500	.....	−1,500	1971 supplemental will finance a study of the long-range needs of aviation.
	Exp.	.....	[A] 450	[A] 1,050	600	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	7,936	7,790	6,595	−1,195	
	Exp.	7,130	8,750	8,286	−464	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	29,965	34,702 [c] 255 [D] 1,375	45,004	8,672	Increase provides primarily for strengthening programs in the natural sciences and astrophysics, preparing a major environmental sciences exhibition, and funding the National Museum Act.
	Exp.	29,841	36,067	43,606	7,539	
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....608	NOA	2,316	2,500	5,500	3,000	Provides grants, payable in excess foreign currencies, for research and other museum-related programs abroad.
	Exp.	2,261	3,700	5,500	1,800	
Science information exchange..608	NOA	.....	.....	1,400	1,400	Estimate provides financing for this research information service previously financed by the National Science Foundation.
	Exp.	.....	.....	1,400	1,400	
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park....608	NOA	600	200	200	.....	Provides for renovation and repairs to existing structures to extend their useful life.
	Exp.	495	1,000	1,443	443	
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....608	NOA	525	1,725	1,050	−675	Provides for planning and design of bicentennial facilities to be added to the National Museum of History and Technology, restoration of the Renwick Gallery, and minor improvements to other buildings.
	Exp.	1,528	2,120	1,760	−360	
Construction.....608	NOA	200	.....	1,900	1,900	Estimate provides for redesign of the National Air and Space Museum building, and for liquidation of contract authority for construction of the Joseph Hirschhorn Museum.
Liquidation of contract authority		(3,300)	(5,200)	(3,697)	(−1,503)	
	Exp.	477	6,700	7,800	1,100	
Miscellaneous appropriations..608	Exp.	109	272	17	−255	(Continues buildings projects underway.)

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts...608	NOA	7,500	.....	.....	.....	(Construction of the Center should be completed in 1972.)
Authority to spend debt receipts..	LA	5,000	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	10,916	1,642	.....	−1,642	
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....608	NOA	3,653	3,716 c 37 D 302	4,534	479	Increase provides for 12 new positions to meet expanding visitor and extension service demands, enlarged special exhibits program, and additional pay costs.
	Exp.	3,612	4,110	4,511	401	
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....608	NOA	.....	750	683	−67	Provides for a program of fellowship awards and related administrative expenses.
	Exp.	.....	589	798	209	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..608	Exp.	15	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
Smithsonian Institution trust funds (permanent, indefinite).....608	NOA	2,733	203	37	−166	Reflects the activity of the Canal Zone biological area trust fund.
	Exp.	2,823	249	57	−192	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	44,759	45,562	60,271	14,709	
	LA	5,000	.....	.....		
	Exp.	49,254	56,200	66,835	10,635	
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA Exp.	*−16*	*−13*	*−13*	.....	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	44,743	45,549	60,258	14,709	
	LA	5,000	.....	.....		
	Exp.	49,238	56,187	66,822	10,635	

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—Con.						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,733	203	37	−166	
	Exp.	2,823	249	57	−192	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA / Exp.	−2,672	−168	----------	168	
Total trust funds	NOA	61	35	37	2	
	Exp.	151	81	57	−24	
Total Smithsonian Institution.‡	NOA	44,804	45,584	60,295	14,711	
	LA	5,000	----------	----------		
Total budget authority	NOA	49,804	45,584	60,295	14,711	
Total outlays	Exp.	49,389	56,268	66,879	10,611	

‡Totals for Smithsonian Institution are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	43,593	54,328	60,271	66,738
Separate transmittal:				
(c) Wage-board supplemental	292	275	----------	17
(d) Civilian pay	1,677	1,597	----------	80
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−13	−13	−13	−13
Total Federal funds	45,549	56,187	60,258	66,822
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	203	249	37	57
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−168	−168	----------	----------
Total trust funds	35	81	37	57
Total Smithsonian Institution	45,584	56,268	60,295	66,879

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	401	401 D 13	455	41	The Board holds hearings on petitions laid before it by the Attorney General; hearings are expected to be completed on 4 or more petitions in 1972.
	Exp.	374	414	455	41	
Total Subversive Activities Control Board.‡	NOA	401	414	455	41	
	Exp.	374	414	455	41	

‡Totals for Subversive Activities Control Board are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	401	401	455	455
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	13	13	--------	----------
Total Subversive Activities Control Board	414	414	455	455

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TARIFF COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....151	NOA	4,225	4,195 D 219	5,275	861	Additional staff will be provided for a significant increase in investigations.
	Exp.	4,088	4,437	5,320	883	
Total Tariff Commission‡....	NOA	4,225	4,414	5,275	861	
	Exp.	4,088	4,437	5,320	883	

‡Totals for Tariff Commission are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
Federal funds:	*NOA*	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Enacted/transmitted.....	4,195	4,228	5,275	5,310
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	219	209	.....	10
Total Tariff Commission.....	4,414	4,437	5,275	5,320

TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission: Salaries and expenses.....502	NOA	917	.....	.....	.....	The Commission submitted its report to the President in December 1970, and has expired.
	Exp.	2,174	615	.....	−615	

Commission on American Shipbuilding: Salaries and expenses 502	NOA	----------	[A] 268	660	392	1971 supplemental will finance a commission to review the productivity of the U.S. shipbuilding industry.
	Exp.	----------	[A] 200	532 } [A] 68 }	400	
Commission on Government Procurement: Salaries and expenses 905	NOA	700	1,437	2,800	1,363	Provides funds for the completion of the Commission's work during 1972.
	Exp.	17	1,914	2,758	844	
Commission on Highway Beautification: Salaries and expenses 503	NOA	----------	[A] 200	----------	−200	The Commission will study existing highway beautification laws and programs.
	Exp.	----------	[A] 11	[A] 164	153	
Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse: Salaries and expenses 653	NOA	----------	[A] 1,000	----------	−1,000	1971 supplemental provides for studies of the control and use of marijuana, and its relationship to crime and other drugs.
	Exp.	----------	[A] 170	[A] 480	310	
Commission on Obscenity and Pornography: Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	1,092	----------	----------	----------	(The Commission expired on Sept. 30, 1970, and submitted its report to the Congress.)
	Exp.	930	570	----------	−570	
Commission on Population Growth and the American Future: Salaries and expenses 910	NOA	965	----------	635	635	The Commission is expected to complete its study by March 1972, and to go out of existence by May 30, 1972.
	Exp.	6	859	735	−124	
Commission on Railroad Retirement: Salaries and expenses 701	NOA	----------	300	----------	−300	The Commission, established in August 1970, will study and recommend reform of the railroad retirement system.
	Exp.	----------	300	----------	−300	
Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses 909	NOA	150	----------	----------	----------	The Commission was abolished by the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedures Act of 1970.
Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses 909	NOA	----------	325	175	−150	Appropriation will permit the Commission to complete its study and prepare its final report.
	Exp.	----------	310	190	−120	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Joint Commission on the Coinage: Salaries and expenses.....904	Exp.	37	4	.....	−4	(Established in 1967 to consider those matters relevant to maintenance of an adequate and stable coinage system.)
National Commission on Consumer Finance: Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	375	500	625	125	Estimate will provide for completing the Commission's work and reporting to the President and the Congress.
	Exp.	77	698	571	−127	
National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control.....506	NOA	.....	[A] 820	.....	−820	1971 supplemental will finance a 2-year study on ways to reduce the incidence and the destructive effects of fire.
	Exp.	.....	[A] 35	[A] 373	338	
National Commission on Materials Policy: Salaries and expenses.506	NOA	.....	[A] 85	500	415	The 1971 supplemental will provide initial funding for the Commission which was established by the Resource Recovery Act of 1970. The Commission will make a study and recommend a national materials policy.
	Exp.	.....	[A] 50	450 } [A] 35 }	435	
National Commission on Product Safety: Salaries and expenses.506	NOA	1,488	.....	.....	.....	(The Commission completed its study of hazardous household products in September 1970.)
	Exp.	1,188	336	.....	−336	
National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws: Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	305	100	.....	−100	(The Commission submitted its report to the President and the Congress in January 1971.)
	Exp.	247	181	.....	−181	

National Tourism Resources Review Commission.....506	NOA	.....	^ 750	.....	−750	The Commission will study the travel needs of U.S. citizens and foreign visitors.
	Exp.	.....	^ 125	^ 380	255	
National Water Commission: Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA	1,022	1,834	1,200	−634	Decrease is due to completion of the special studies program.
	Exp.	742	1,678	1,550	−128	
Intragovernmental funds:						
President's Commission on Campus Unrest: Advances and reimbursements.	Exp.	−10	8	.....	−8	(The Commission submitted its report in September 1970.)
General and special funds:						
Public Land Law Review Commission: Salaries and expenses...402	NOA	922	171	.....	−171	(The Public Land Law Review Commission completed its report in June 1970, and went out of existence in December 1970.)
	Exp.	1,695	682	.....	−682	
Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration: Salaries and expenses.....908	Exp.	17	4	.....	−4	(The Commission submitted its final report in 1968.)
Trust Funds						
Aviation Advisory Commission: Salaries and expenses.....501	NOA	.....	^ 1,500	.....	−1,500	1971 supplemental will finance a study of the long-range needs of aviation.
	Exp.	.....	^ 450	^ 1,050	600	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	7,936	7,790	6,595	−1,195	
	Exp.	7,130	8,750	8,286	−464	

^ Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	----------	1,500	----------	−1,500	
	Exp.	----------	450	1,050	600	
Total temporary study commissions:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	7,936	9,290	6,595	−2,695	
Total outlays	Exp.	7,120	9,200	9,336	136	

‡Totals for temporary study commissions are distributed as follows:

	1971		1972	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	4,667	8,159	6,595	6,786
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	3,123	591	----------	1,500
Total Federal funds	7,790	8,750	6,595	8,286
Trust funds:				
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	1,500	450	----------	1,050
Total temporary study commissions	9,290	9,200	6,595	9,336

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Federal Funds

Public enterprise funds:						
Tennessee Valley Authority fund: 401						
Appropriation and nonpower proceeds.	NOA	50,600	56,180	56,600	420	Provides for continuing operating and capital outlay programs at about the same level as 1971.
	Exp.	50,419	55,944	55,785	−159	
Authority to spend agency debt receipts.	NOA	.....	3,250,000	.....	−3,250,000	$3.25 billion in additional borrowing authority for the power program was enacted in 1971.
Power proceeds and borrowing..	Exp.	160,587	369,114	452,215	83,101	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	50,600	3,306,180	56,600	−3,249,580
	Exp.	211,006	425,058	508,000	82,942
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	NOA, Exp.	*−93*	*−87*	*−98*	*−11*
Total Tennessee Valley Authority:					
Total budget authority...	NOA	50,507	3,306,093	56,502	−3,249,591
Total outlays.....	Exp.	210,913	424,971	507,902	82,931

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....153	NOA	169,646	165,433 } [a] 4,517 }	175,450	5,500	Provides for nondiscretionary increases and radio broadcasts to Eastern Europe and Middle East.
	Exp.	168,580	170,820	174,647	3,827	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)..153	NOA	10,800	13,000	13,000	.....	Excess foreign currencies finance informational activities in excess currency countries.
	Exp.	11,572	12,105	12,894	789	
Special international exhibitions 153	NOA	2,870	4,033	3,477	−556	Decrease reflects completion of Osaka World Exposition and transfer of trade missions to Department of Commerce International Activities, Salaries and expenses account.
	Exp.	9,511	5,840	3,332	−2,508	
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program).....153	NOA	.....	332	306	−26	Excess foreign currencies are used to finance international exhibition activities.
	Exp.	241	260	269	9	
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....153	NOA	.....	600	1,200	600	Increase is for continuing maintenance of existing facilities.
	Exp.	8,311	8,567	6,278	−2,289	
Public enterprise funds:						
Informational media guaranty fund.....153	Exp.	−2	.....	.....	.....	(Program has been terminated.)
Trust Funds						
United States Information Agency trust funds (permanent, indefinite).....153	NOA	352	28	13	−15	Funds are primarily contributions for use at international exhibits.
	Exp.	163	80	28	−52	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	183,316	187,915	193,433	5,518
	Exp.	198,213	197,592	197,420	−172
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA / Exp.	*−617*	*−617*	*−617*	.....
Total Federal funds	NOA	182,699	187,298	192,816	5,518
	Exp.	197,596	196,975	196,803	−172
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	352	28	13	−15
	Exp.	163	80	28	−52
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA / Exp.	*−346*	*−25*	*−10*	*15*
Total trust funds	NOA	6	3	3	.....
	Exp.	−183	55	18	−37
Total United States Information Agency:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	182,704	187,301	192,819	5,518
Total outlays	Exp.	197,413	197,030	196,821	−209

‡Totals for United States Information Agency are distributed as follows:

	1971		*1972*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	183,398	193,257	193,433	197,238
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	4,517	4,335	.....	182
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−617	−617	−617	−617
Total Federal funds	187,298	196,975	192,816	196,803
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	28	80	13	28
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−25	−25	−10	−10
Total trust funds	3	55	3	18
Total United States Information Agency	187,301	197,030	192,819	196,821

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
U.S. SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO COMMISSION FOR BORDER DEVELOPMENT AND FRIENDSHIP						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....152	NOA	159	.....	.....	.....	(The Commission expired Jan. 31, 1970.)
	Exp.	223	29	.....	−29	
WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Water resources planning.....401	NOA	3,925	5,150	5,460	310	Provides for 7 new positions, contributions to river basin commissions, and grants to States.
	Exp.	3,378	5,435	5,420	−15	
Trust Funds						
River basin commissions (permanent, indefinite).....401	NOA	793	1,455	2,023	568	Increase provides fo. larger contributions to river basin commissions.
	Exp.	943	1,581	2,186	605	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	3,925	5,150	5,460	310	
	Exp.	3,378	5,435	5,420	−15	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	793	1,455	2,023	568	
	Exp.	943	1,581	2,186	605	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	NOA / Exp.	*−121*	.....	.....	.....	

Total trust funds	NOA	672	1,455	2,023	568
	Exp.	822	1,581	2,186	605
Intragovernmental transactions 400	NOA, Exp.	*−671*	*−1,455*	*−2,023*	*−568*
Total Water Resources Council:					
Total budget authority	NOA	3,925	5,150	5,460	310
Total outlays	Exp.	3,528	5,561	5,583	22

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,704,722	5,655,739	2,761,867	−2,660,465
	LA	3,242,269	449,111	682,518	
	Exp.	1,554,158	2,346,871	2,803,177	626,081
	NL	599,348	566,623	736,398	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA, Exp.	*−16*	*−16*	*−16*	.....
150	NOA, Exp.	*−618*	*−617*	*−617*	.....
350	NOA, Exp.	*−3,303*	*−1*	*−1*	.....
400	NOA, Exp.	*−111*	*−106*	*−117*	*−11*
500	NOA, Exp.	*−183*	*−171*	*−171*	.....
600	NOA, Exp.	*−1,277*	*−1,169*	*−1,169*	.....
700	NOA, Exp.	*−1*	.....	.....	.....
800	NOA, Exp.	*−2*	*−1*	*−1*	.....
850	NOA, Exp.	*−37*	*−14*	*−6*	*8*
900	NOA, Exp.	*−113*	*−2*	*−2*	.....
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA, NL	*(−39,542)*	*(−49,601)*	*(−45,790)*	*(3,811)*

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
Total Federal funds	NOA	1,699,061	5,653,642	2,759,767	−2,660,468	
	LA	3,242,269	449,111	682,518		
	Exp.	1,548,497	2,344,774	2,801,077	626,078	
	NL	599,348	566,623	736,398		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	6,433,729	7,138,438	7,606,224	467,786	
	Exp.	3,854,185	4,646,527	4,941,409	294,882	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 700	NOA, Exp.	−7,698	−8,375	−5,900	2,475	
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA, Exp.	−347	−25	−10	15	
400	NOA, Exp.	−121	----------	----------	----------	
500	NOA, Exp.	−729	−738	−840	−102	
600	NOA, Exp.	−2,672	−168	----------	168	
850	NOA, Exp.	−5,337	−1,150	----------	1,150	
900	NOA, Exp.	−230	−170	−170	----------	
Total trust funds	NOA	6,416,595	7,127,812	7,599,304	471,492	
	Exp.	3,837,051	4,635,901	4,934,489	298,588	
Intragovernmental transactions 400	NOA, Exp.	−671	−1,455	−2,023	−568	

500	NOA	*−932*	*−949*	*−1,060*	*−111*
	Exp.				
700	NOA	*−19,206*	*−19,969*	*−20,757*	*−788*
	Exp.				
900	NOA	*−230,817*	*−510,099*	*−714,396*	*−204,297*
	Exp.				
Total other independent agencies.‡	NOA	7,864,030	12,248,982	9,620,835	−2,394,740
	LA	3,242,269	449,111	682,518	
Total budget authority		11,106,299	12,698,093	10,303,353	−2,394,740
	Exp.	5,133,922	6,448,203	6,997,330	718,902
	NL	599,348	566,623	736,398	
Total outlays		5,733,270	7,014,826	7,733,728	718,902

‡Totals for the independent agencies are distributed as follows:

	1971				*1972*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	5,472,923	384,534	2,163,896	553,046	2,685,556	703,808	2,765,711	742,688
Repayments	----------	−49,601	----------	−49,601	----------	−45,790	----------	−45,790
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	162,551	114,178	163,626	63,178	38,011	----------	1,510	15,000
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	38,300	24,500	35,040	24,500
(C) Wage-board supplemental	379	----------	361	----------	----------	----------	18	----------
(D) Civilian pay	19,741	----------	18,879	----------	----------	----------	862	----------
(E) Military pay	145	----------	109	----------	----------	----------	36	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,097	----------	−2,097	----------	−2,100	----------	−2,100	----------
Total Federal funds	5,653,642	449,111	2,344,774	566,623	2,759,767	682,518	2,801,077	736,398
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	7,104,938	----------	4,621,077	----------	7,484,224	----------	4,878,759	----------
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	1,500	----------	450	----------	----------	----------	1,050	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	32,000	----------	25,000	----------	122,000	----------	61,600	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−10,626	----------	−10,626	----------	−6,920	----------	−6,920	----------
Total trust funds	7,127,812	----------	4,635,901	----------	7,599,304	----------	4,934,489	----------
Intragovernmental transactions	−532,472	----------	−532,472	----------	−738,236	----------	−738,236	----------
Total other independent agencies	12,248,982	449,111	6,448,203	566,623	9,620,835	682,518	6,997,330	736,398

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES						
Allowances for:						
Added amount for revenue sharing 999	NOA	----------	----------	**4,106,000**	**4,106,000**	Estimate provides for initiation of a program for distributing a portion of Federal tax revenues to State and local governments.
	Exp.	----------	----------	4,019,000	4,019,000	
Pay increases (excluding Department of Defense) 999	NOA	----------	**525,000**	**1,050,000**	**525,000**	Estimate reflects pay increases for the principle of pay comparability of civilian jobs with similar jobs in private industry.
	Exp.	----------	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	
Contingencies 999	NOA	----------	**500,000**	**1,250,000**	**750,000**	The allowance for contingencies covers unforeseen needs and smaller items of proposed legislation. Specific supplemental estimates will be transmitted as the need arises.
	Exp.	----------	300,000	950,000	650,000	
Total special allowances	NOA	----------	**1,025,000**	**6,406,000**	**5,381,000**	
	Exp.	----------	800,000	5,969,000	5,169,000	
BUDGET TOTALS						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**157,779,875**	**185,395,695**	**187,638,881**	**3,298,816**	
	LA	**6,601,601**	**877,971**	**1,933,601**		
	Exp.	157,112,690	167,698,960	180,742,880	12,366,928	
	NL	2,050,866	1,485,166	808,174		
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Interfund transactions	NOA, Exp.	*−802,382*	*−1,224,425*	*−1,311,291*	*−86,866*	

Proprietary receipts from the public.	NOA Exp.	*−2,060,124*	*−3,295,081*	*−3,382,810*	*−87,729*
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	*(−249,081)*	*(−264,966)*	*(−286,945)*	*(−21,979)*
Total deductions	NOA Exp.	*−2,862,506*	*−4,519,506*	*−4,694,101*	*−174,595*
Federal fund totals:					
	NOA	**154,917,369**	**180,876,189**	**182,944,780**	**3,124,221**
	LA	**6,601,601**	**877,971**	**1,933,601**	
Total budget authority		**161,518,970**	**181,754,160**	**184,878,381**	**3,124,221**
	Exp.	154,250,184	163,179,454	176,048,779	12,192,333
	NL	2,050,866	1,485,166	808,174	
Total outlays		156,301,050	164,664,620	176,856,953	12,192,333
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**62,140,144**	**67,758,894**	**77,995,661**	**10,142,794**
	LA	**194,802**	**197,886**	**103,913**	
	Exp.	51,086,808	61,412,214	66,250,372	4,849,733
	NL	80,456	126,170	137,745	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions	NOA Exp.	*−597,090*	*−625,575*	*−760,100*	*−134,525*
Proprietary receipts from the public.	NOA Exp.	*−1,504,975*	*−1,713,276*	*−1,636,271*	*77,005*
Total deductions	NOA Exp.	*−2,102,065*	*−2,338,851*	*−2,396,371*	*−57,520*

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1970 enacted	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
BUDGET TOTALS—Continued						
Trust funds—Continued						
Trust fund totals:						
	NOA	60,038,079	65,420,043	75,599,290	10,085,274	
	LA	194,802	197,886	103,913		
Total budget authority		60,232,881	65,617,929	75,703,203	10,085,274	
	Exp.	48,984,743	59,073,363	63,854,001	4,792,213	
	NL	80,456	126,170	137,745		
Total outlays		49,065,199	59,199,533	63,991,746	4,792,213	
Intragovernmental transactions:						
Employer share, employee retirement 951	NOA Exp.	−2,444,352	−2,485,788	−2,461,293	24,495	
Interest received by trust funds 952	NOA Exp.	−3,935,526	−4,711,158	−5,310,122	−598,964	
Applied by agency above	NOA Exp.	−2,398,578	−3,912,497	−3,845,363	67,134	
Total intragovernmental transactions.	NOA Exp.	−8,778,456	−11,109,443	−11,616,778	−507,335	

Budget totals: ‡					
	NOA	206,176,992	235,186,789	246,927,292	12,702,160
	LA	6,796,403	1,075,857	2,037,514	
Total budget authority		212,973,395	236,262,646	248,964,806	12,702,160
	Exp.	194,456,471	211,143,374	228,286,002	16,477,211
	NL	2,131,322	1,611,336	945,919	
Total outlays		196,587,793	212,754,710	229,231,921	16,477,211

‡Budget totals are distributed as follows:

	1971				1972			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	176,075,356	1,069,371	160,028,718	1,686,954	173,765,196	1,873,046	169,776,197	1,330,619
Repayments	----------	−264,966	----------	−264,966	----------	−286,945	----------	−286,945
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	3,511,510	114,178	2,694,680	63,178	434,111	---------	489,347	15,000
(B) Proposed legislation	495,368	---------	27,200	---------	3,273,574	347,500	837,640	−250,500
(C) Wage-board supplemental	231,733	---------	223,715	---------	----------	---------	8,017	---------
(D) Civilian pay	1,915,380	−40,612	1,848,876	---------	----------	---------	72,103	---------
(E) Military pay	1,141,348	---------	1,130,771	---------	----------	---------	10,576	---------
Allowances	2,025,000	---------	1,745,000	---------	10,166,000	---------	9,549,000	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−4,519,506	---------	−4,519,506	---------	−4,694,101	---------	−4,694,101	---------
Total Federal funds	180,876,189	877,971	163,179,454	1,485,166	182,944,780	1,933,601	176,048,779	808,174
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	67,599,379	197,886	60,015,682	126,170	75,097,961	103,913	63,495,189	137,745
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	1,690	---------	275,630	---------	----------	---------	1,060	---------
(B) Proposed legislation	157,400	---------	1,120,500	---------	2,897,700	---------	2,754,100	---------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	183	---------	171	---------	----------	---------	12	---------
(D) Civilian pay	230	---------	222	---------	----------	---------	8	---------
(E) Military pay	12	---------	9	---------	----------	---------	3	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,338,851	---------	−2,338,851	---------	−2,396,371	---------	−2,396,371	---------
Total trust funds	65,420,043	197,886	59,073,363	126,170	75,599,290	103,913	63,854,001	137,745
Intragovernmental transactions (−)	−11,109,443	---------	−11,109,443	---------	−11,616,778	---------	−11,616,778	---------
Budget totals	235,186,789	1,075,857	211,143,374	1,611,336	246,927,292	2,037,514	228,286,002	945,919

PART 7

THE BUDGET SYSTEM AND CONCEPTS

THE BUDGET SYSTEM AND CONCEPTS

The budget system of the U.S. Government is based upon a structure for financial administration which has as objectives the efficient management of programs in relation to the needs of the economy, and effective financial control.

COVERAGE OF THE BUDGET

Types of funds.—Agency activities are financed through Federal (Government-owned) funds and through trust funds, all of which are included in the budget.

The *Federal funds* are of four types. The *general* fund is credited with receipts not earmarked by law, and is charged with payments from such revenues and from general borrowing. *Special* funds contain Federal receipts earmarked for specific purposes, other than carrying out a cycle of operations. *Public enterprise* (revolving) funds finance a cycle of operations in which outlays generate receipts, primarily from the public. *Intragovernmental revolving and management* funds facilitate financing operations within and between Government agencies.

Trust funds are established to account for receipts which are held in a fiduciary capacity by the Government for use in carrying out specific purposes and programs. Within the category of trust funds there is a special subcategory of *trust revolving* funds which carry on a cycle of business-type operations.

Agencies and programs.—The budget covers all agencies and programs administered by the Federal Government, no matter how funded. Mixed-ownership (Government-private) and nonstock Government corporations are included as trust revolving funds. Privately owned corporations, even though Government-sponsored—such as the Federal land banks and Federal home loan banks—are excluded from the totals, as is the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These are presented as "annexed budgets." The budget for the municipal government of the District of Columbia is also excluded.

Current expense and capital outlay.—The budget embraces spending for both current operating costs and capital outlays such as the purchase of lands, structures, and equipment. It also includes capital outlays in the form of lending and the purchase of investments.

However, it excludes from obligations and outlays the acquisition of securities issued by either the Treasury Department or other Federal agencies.

THE SPENDING-LENDING DISTINCTION

Financial information in the unified budget is presented in terms of an *expenditure account* and a *loan account*, in order to focus attention on the difference in impact between *expenditures* which add directly to the income of the recipient, and *loans* which the borrower must repay, and which give the lender (the Government) a financial asset.

Transactions in the loan account are limited to those affecting the principal amount of loans outstanding and, in a few cases, the unamortized premium or discount where the loan is in the form of a mortgage purchase. Administrative and operating expenses, interest, writeoffs of loans, and other costs and revenues are counted in the expenditure account. Therefore, loan *disbursements* equal checks issued to make loans, less writeoffs and losses, and plus recoveries of loans previously written off. Loan *repayments* equal collections on the principal of loans.

The loan account *excludes* (and the expenditure account includes) lending programs which lack the characteristics of a normal loan program (for example, the nonrecourse loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation, those loans where repayment is contingent upon some future happening, such as the discovery of minerals, and foreign loans not on commercial terms).

BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Budget authority.—Government agencies are permitted to enter into obligations, requiring either immediate or future payment of money, only when they have been granted authority to do so by law. The amounts thus authorized by Congress are called budget authority. The portion of budget authority being requested for the expenditure account is called *new obligational authority* (NOA). The portion which is for the loan account is called *loan authority* (LA).

Budget authority controls the *obligations* to be incurred, and for most accounts the amount of the authority is related to the obligations expected to be incurred during the year. In some cases—especially construction (other than water resource projects), research, and procurement—budget authority is requested and granted to finance the full cost of each project at the time it is started, regardless of when obligations are expected to be incurred, and the expected time of completion.

Budget authority usually takes the form of *appropriations* which permit obligations to be incurred and payments to be made. Some

budget authority is in the form of *contract authority* which permits obligations, but requires an appropriation "to liquidate" in order to permit payment of the obligations. There is also *authority to spend debt receipts;* such budget authority permits the use of borrowed money to incur obligations and make payments. Where such authority pertains to use of Treasury borrowing, it is authority to spend *public* debt receipts; authority to borrow directly from private enterprise or from a Government-administered fund available for investment, is authority to spend *agency* debt receipts.

When budget authority is made available by Congress for a specific period of time, any part which is not used for obligations during that period expires, and cannot be used later. However, *reappropriations* are congressional actions to continue availability of unused balances which would otherwise expire, and they are counted as budget authority.

Congress sometimes enacts a *rescission* of budget authority previously granted but still unused. Such rescissions are offset against new budget authority in arriving at the total of budget authority for each year.

Most authority to obligate funds is granted year by year (*current authority*). Under certain laws, some budget authority in Federal funds and most budget authority in the trust funds becomes available from time to time without further action by Congress (*permanent authority*).

The amount of budget authority is usually named specifically in the act of Congress which makes it available (*definite authority*). In a few cases the amount is left indefinite to be determined by subsequent circumstances (*indefinite authority*); examples are the appropriation for interest on the public debt, and the trust fund appropriation equal to receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act for social security.

Most appropriations for current operations are made available for obligation only within the year (*1-year appropriations*). Some are for a specified longer period (*multiple-year appropriations*). Others, including most of those for construction, some for research, and nearly all trust fund appropriations are made available until expended (*no-year appropriations*), and therefore remain available for obligation until the objectives have been completed.

Obligations incurred.—Following the enactment of budget authority, *obligations* are incurred by Government agencies. Such obligations include the currently accruing liabilities for salaries and wages, certain contractual services, and interest; entering into contracts for purchase

of supplies and equipment, construction, and land; entering into contracts to make loans; and other commitments requiring the payment of money.

Outlays.—Obligations generally are liquidated by the issuance of checks or the disbursement of cash; such payments are called *outlays*. In some cases, in lieu of issuing checks, obligations are liquidated (and outlays occur) by the maturing of interest coupons in the case of some bonds, or by the issuance of bonds or notes (or increases in the redemption value of bonds outstanding).

Outlays during any fiscal year may be payments of obligations incurred in prior years or in the same year. Such outlays therefore flow in part from unexpended balances of prior year budget authority and in part from budget authority provided for the year in which the money is spent.

Outlays in the loan account, net of writeoffs and losses, and after offsets for repayments, are defined as *net lending* (NL). All remaining outlays relate to the expenditure account and are called *expenditures* (Exp.).

Balances of authority.—Not all budget authority enacted for a fiscal year is obligated and paid out in the same year. In the case of salaries and wages, 1 to 3 weeks elapse between the time of obligation and the time of payment. In the case of major procurement and construction, up to several years may elapse. Amounts which have been obligated, and the balances of budget authority to cover such obligations, are always carried forward until the subsequent payment of such obligations. Such amounts are known as *obligated balances*.

In addition, amounts may also be carried forward in multiple-year or no-year accounts which are still available for obligation. These are *unobligated balances*. Therefore, a change in the amount of budget authority for a given year does not necessarily result in a similar change either in the obligations incurred or the budget outlays in that same year. A change in budget authority in any 1 year may have an effect on obligations over 2 or more years, and may affect budget outlays for even a longer period.

Allocations between agencies.—In some cases, one or more agencies may share in the administration of a program for which appropriations are made to another agency or to the President. This is made possible, in the accounts, by the establishment of allocations from the "parent" account. Such allocations are included with the parent account in the *Budget* (without separate identification) and

in the *Budget Appendix* (where the total obligations thereunder of each participating agency are identified separately).

REVENUES

In general.—Revenues represent collections acknowledged by a depository or an accountable disbursing officer during the year. Revenues are classified into two types:

- *Budget receipts,* which are compared with outlays in determining the budget surplus or deficit.
- *Offsetting receipts,* which are deducted from spending and lending in determining outlays. A corresponding offset is made in totaling budget authority and in arriving at *net* obligations incurred.

Budget receipts.—The fundamental concept of budget receipts is one of collections from the public, resulting from the exercise of the Government's sovereign or *governmental* powers. These primarily consist of tax revenues, but also include revenues from court fines, regulatory requirements for licenses, war reparations (in applicable years), and the like. Gifts and contributions (as distinguished from payments for services or cost-sharing deposits by State and local governments) are also counted as budget receipts.

Offsetting receipts.—Offsetting receipts occur in four circumstances:

Certain funds.—For three types of funds—public enterprise, intragovernmental, and trust revolving funds—outlays are regularly stated net of receipts.

Reimbursements and refunds.—Some incidental sums received are by law treated as reimbursements to appropriations; these are netted in determining outlays from such appropriations. Most appropriation reimbursements are transactions within the Government, though some are from the public. The collection of refunds, representing a return of previous erroneous expenditures, is also usually offset against outlays of the account involved.

Proprietary receipts from the public.—Receipts which arise out of the *proprietary* activities of the Government and which are placed in the general fund, special funds, or trust funds—that is, interest, sale of property and products, charges for nonregulatory services, rents and royalties, etc.—are not counted as budget receipts, but are offset against outlays in total for each agency and for each function. They are offset against new obligational authority in the same amounts. Loan repayments are also offset against loan disbursements, but at the level of the specific program in the case of the loan account.

Intrabudgetary transactions.—Certain payments between funds are accounted for as outlays of one fund and as receipts of another in financial statements that relate to the individual funds. When all funds are consolidated into a single total in the budget, the duplication involved in the intrabudgetary transactions must be eliminated. This is generally done by deducting the amounts involved from both the outlays and the budget authority for the agency receiving the payment. However, in a few cases where the payment is in the nature of a transfer of receipts, the deduction is made instead from the figures for the agency making the payment.[1] Intrabudgetary transactions which are from one Federal fund to another or from one trust fund to another are called *interfund;* those which are from a Federal fund to a trust fund or vice versa are called *intragovernmental.*

OTHER TRANSACTIONS

Borrowing and repayments.—The proceeds from borrowing are not receipts. Repayments of borrowing are not expenditures. These rules are applied whether the borrowing is by the Treasury in the form of public debt, or by individual agencies in the form of agency debt. The sale of certificates representing participation in the ownership of a pool of loans under the Participation Sales Act of 1966 or under comparable circumstances is considered to be borrowing. So is the incurrence of other firm long-term liabilities, such as the issuance of mortgages on military family housing. However, borrowing from another fund (like the corresponding investment by the lending fund) is an intrabudgetary transaction and does not enter into the totals of borrowing from the public.

Proceeds of seigniorage.—Seigniorage is the difference between the monetary value of coins and their cost, including the manufacturing expense. The seigniorage on coins, arising from the exercise of the Government's monetary powers, differs from receipts coming from the public, since there is no corresponding payment on the part of another party. Therefore, seigniorage is excluded from receipts and treated, like borrowing, as a means of financing a budget deficit, or as a supplementary amount to be applied (to reduce debt or to increase the cash in Treasury) in the years of a budget surplus.

Liabilities in deposit fund accounts.—Accounts outside the budget, known as deposit funds, are established to record certain unearned income and certain unpaid liabilities, including savings

[1] In two situations the intrabudgetary transactions are not deducted from the figures of any agency or function, but appear as special deduct lines in computing total outlays and budget authority for the Government as a whole. One of these consists of the agencies' payments as employers into trust funds for retirement of employees. The other consists of the interest receipts of the trust funds.

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accounts for military personnel, State and local income taxes withheld from Federal employees' salaries, and payroll deductions for the purchase of savings bonds by civilian employees of the Government.

Exchange of cash.—The Government's deposits with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are considered similar to cash assets. Therefore the movement of money between the IMF and the Treasury Department is not in itself considered a receipt or expenditure, borrowing or lending.

Obligations to international lending organizations.—Debt instruments issued (in lieu of checks) in payment of subscriptions to international lending organizations are not considered borrowing or an expenditure, but remain a part of the obligated balances until they are cashed—at which time they become an expenditure. These differ only in form, and not in substance, from open-book balances for unpaid obligations.

BASIS FOR BUDGET FIGURES

In general.—Receipts and repayments reflect collections. Outlays are stated in terms of checks issued (including cash paid in lieu of checks, and, on the rare occasions when it happens, debt issued in lieu of checks). The accrual basis is generally used for interest on the public debt; in the case of bonds and notes where interest expense of the Government is reflected in periodic changes in redemption value, the interest expenditure is counted when the redemption value changes.

Data for 1970.—The 1970 column of this budget discloses the actual transactions and balances for that year, as recorded in agency accounts, and as summarized in the central financial reports prepared by the Treasury Department.

Data for 1971.—The figures for 1971 include budget authority actually made available by Congress, and estimates of the budget outcome for the year as a whole, taking account of action up to the time the budget schedules were prepared. Congress has, by now (January 1971), acted on most appropriations and other budget authority for 1971, except for one regular appropriation bill—the one for transportation and related agencies. However, additional supplemental appropriations are estimated to be required in certain cases. Where the word "enacted" is used with reference to 1971, as in tables 4 and 5, the amounts represent budget authority already voted by Congress or, in the case of the agencies in the one bill still pending, they represent a revised estimate of requirements based on congressional action to date. The enacted sums include the amounts

likely to be available in the case of indefinite appropriations. Where the word "estimate" is used, the amounts include needed supplementals as well as budget authority which has been enacted. Certain standard footnotes are used in part 6 of the *Budget* to distinguish the status of the several proposed items for 1971.

Data for 1972.—This budget is complete as to the estimates for 1972, except for specified reductions suggested for uneconomic or outmoded programs—the effects of which are not reflected in the budget totals. The *Budget Appendix* generally includes the proposed appropriation language for the various items identified in the budget. However, in some instances—mainly in cases of needed supplementals for unforeseen program costs and appropriations to finance proposed new legislation—estimates are included in the budget tables without being accompanied by proposed appropriation language. In such cases, formal transmittal of the proposed text of the appropriation language (or other proposal) will be made separately. In certain tables of the budget these items for separate transmittal and the related outlays are identified in separate columns, or by special footnotes. Where there is no separate identification, the estimate for 1972 includes both the amounts formally proposed herein and the amounts planned for separate transmittal.

Special allowances.—Lump-sum allowances are included in the tables to cover possible additional supplemental proposals which may be required for 1971 and 1972. The need for such supplementals may arise from requirements not now foreseen for existing programs, or from the enactment of legislation not specifically provided for in the budgets of the agencies concerned. Lump-sum allowances are also included to cover the estimated cost of pay increases for governmental personnel—those approved in January 1971, and those anticipated for January 1972. One of the allowances is for the Department of Defense (included in its figures), and one is for the rest of the Government. These increases cannot be reflected in the various program appropriation requests since the applicable amounts have not been determined. Another allowance covers the additional cost of proposed legislation providing for revenue sharing.

THE BUDGET CYCLE

The "budget cycle" is a continuous process in which there are four identifiable phases: (1) executive formulation and submission; (2) congressional authorization and appropriation; (3) budget execution and control; and (4) audit. Each of these phases interrelates and overlaps with the others.

Executive formulation and transmittal.—The President's transmission of his budget proposals to the Congress early in each calendar year climaxes many months of planning and analysis throughout the executive branch. Formulation of the 1972 budget, which covers the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971 and ending June 30, 1972, began in the spring of 1970.

During the period when a budget is being formulated in the executive branch, there is a continuous exchange of information, proposals, evaluations, and policy determinations among the President, the Office of Management and Budget, and the various Government agencies.

In the spring, each agency evaluates its programs, identifies policy issues, and makes budgetary projections, giving attention both to important modifications and innovations in its programs, and to alternative long-range program plans. After review in the agency and by the Office of Management and Budget, preliminary plans are presented to the President for his consideration. At about the same time, the President receives projections of the economic outlook and revenue estimates prepared jointly by the Treasury Department, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Office of Management and Budget.

Following a review of both sets of projections, the President establishes general budget and fiscal policy guidelines for the fiscal year which will begin about 12 months later. Tentative policy determinations and outlay ceilings are then given to the agencies as guidelines for the preparation of their budgets.

Individual agency budgets are reviewed in detail by the Office of Management and Budget throughout the fall and early winter, and are presented to the President for decision. Overall fiscal policy problems—relating to total budget receipts and outlays—are also reviewed again. Thus, the budget process involves the consideration simultaneously of individual program levels, and of total outlays and receipts in relation to the condition of the national economy. The budget reflects the results of both these considerations.

Congressional authorization and appropriation.—Congressional review starts when the President sends his budget to the Congress. The Congress can change programs, eliminate them, or add programs not requested by the President. It can increase or decrease the amounts recommended by the President to finance existing and proposed new programs. It also acts upon legislation determining taxes and other means of raising revenues.

The Congress does not normally vote on outlays directly, but rather upon budget authority. Under the traditional procedures, the Congress first enacts legislation which authorizes an agency to

carry out a particular program and, in many cases, sets a limit on the amount that can subsequently be considered, under its rules, for appropriation for the program. Many programs are authorized for a specified number of years, or even indefinitely; other programs, such as atomic energy, space exploration, defense procurement, and some construction programs, require annual authorizing legislation.

The granting of budget authority usually is a separate subsequent action. In most cases, budget authority becomes available each year only as voted by the Congress. However, in some cases, the Congress has voted "permanent" budget authority, under which funds become available annually without further congressional action. Most trust fund appropriations are "permanent," as is the appropriation to pay interest on the public debt.

Congressional consideration of requests for changes in revenue laws and for appropriations follows an established pattern. They are considered first in the House of Representatives. The Ways and Means Committee reviews proposed revenue measures; the Appropriations Committee, through its 13 subcommittees, studies the proposals for appropriations and examines in detail each agency's performance. Each committee then recommends the action to be taken by the House of Representatives.

As parts of the budget are approved by the House, the appropriation or tax bills are forwarded to the Senate, where a similar process is followed. In case of disagreement between the two Houses of Congress, a conference committee (consisting of Members of both bodies) meets to resolve the issues. The conference report is returned to both Houses for approval, and the measure is then transmitted to the President, in the form of an appropriation or tax bill, for his approval or veto.

Budget execution and control.—Once approved, the budget becomes the basis for the program operations of each agency during the fiscal year.

Central control over most of the budget authority made available to the executive branch is maintained through a system of "apportioning" the authority. Under the law and delegation by the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget distributes appropriations and other budget authority to each agency by time periods (usually quarterly), or by activities. Obligations may not be incurred in excess of the amount apportioned. The objective of the apportionment system is to plan the effective and orderly use of available authority and—for annual appropriations—to prevent the need for requesting additional or supplemental authority where possible.

It is, of course, necessary to insure flexibility if circumstances change. If developments indicate that an agency will not require all the authority made available, "reserves" are established by the Office of Management and Budget to withhold amounts not needed. Such reserves may be released subsequently, if necessary, but only for the purposes of the appropriation. On the other hand, changes in laws or other factors may indicate the need for more authority, and supplemental requests may have to be made of the Congress.

Another form of central control that has been employed in budget execution is a statutory Government-wide limitation imposed by the Congress on outlays. To effectively operate within such an overall limitation, the Office of Management and Budget: (1) establishes outlay ceilings for individual agencies which are not to be exceeded; and (2) requires each agency to prepare and maintain a financial plan to monitor outlays, and to control obligations so as to permit effective adherence to the outlay ceiling imposed. In this situation also, "reserves" may be established to control the use of available funds within the prescribed limits.

Audit.—This is the "final" step in the budget process. The individual agencies are responsible for assuring—through their own review and control systems—that the obligations they incur and the resulting outlays are in accordance with the provisions of the authorizing and appropriating legislation. The Office of Management and Budget reviews substantive and financial reports and keeps abreast of agency progress in attainment of program objectives. In addition, the General Accounting Office conducts a continuing program of examination and evaluation of Government activities and their administration, with particular attention to aspects which appear to be in need of improvement. Its findings and recommendations for corrective action are made to the President, to the Congress, and to the agencies concerned.

PART 8

SUMMARY TABLES

EXPLANATORY NOTE RELATING TO THE SUMMARY TABLES

Types of tables.—This part of the budget consists of tables as follows:

- Tables 1 through 11 are short summary tables of the budget, often only one page each.
- Tables 12 through 15 provide greater detail in support of data in the first three tables.
- Tables 16 through 21 are historical in nature, giving data, for earlier years, comparable to those in the first tables, and also giving information on the national income accounts and the gross national product over a longer period.

Concepts followed.—The concepts used in the current and historical tables are discussed in part 7 of this budget.

Other sources of data.—The Special Analyses volume, part 1, presents a series of data covering Government finances and operations as a whole. These include, for example:

- Special Analysis A—which compares budget totals with the Federal sector of the national income accounts.
- Special Analysis B—which provides a breakdown of selected data between Federal funds and trust funds.
- Special Analysis D—which focuses on the distinction between outlays that are of an investment or "capital" nature and outlays for operating or "current" purposes.
- Special Analysis H—which presents information on civilian employment in the executive branch.

Table 1. **BUDGET SUMMARY** (in millions of dollars)

Description	1969 actual	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Budget authority (largely appropriations):				
Available through current action by Congress:				
Previously enacted		141,592	156,418	----------
Proposed in this budget		----------	9,553	170,162
Available without current action by Congress		85,373	88,524	97,796
Deductions for offsetting receipts [1]		−13,992	−18,233	−18,994
Total budget authority		**212,973**	**236,263**	**248,965**
Receipts, expenditures, and net lending:				
Expenditure account:				
Receipts		193,743	194,193	217,593
Expenditures (excludes net lending)		194,456	211,143	228,286
Expenditure account deficit		714	16,951	10,693
Loan account:				
Loan disbursements		8,313	8,807	9,440
Loan repayments		6,182	7,196	8,494
Net lending		2,131	1,611	946
Total budget:				
Receipts		193,743	194,193	217,593
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)		196,588	212,755	229,232
Budget deficit		2,845	18,562	11,639
Budget financing:				
Net borrowing from the public		3,814	17,600	10,600
Other means of financing		−969	962	1,039
Total budget financing		**2,845**	**18,562**	**11,639**
Outstanding debt, end of year:				
Gross Federal debt	367,144	382,603	407,033	429,400
Held by the public	279,483	284,880	302,480	313,080
MEMORANDUM				
Outstanding loans, end of year:				
Direct loans:				
Loan account	29,484	31,615	33,226	34,172
Expenditure account	17,042	19,463	20,564	22,299
Guaranteed and insured loans [2]	[3] 104,014	106,382	119,449	140,300
Government-sponsored agency loans [4]	27,024	37,584	45,370	53,233

[1] These consist of interfund and intragovernmental transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.
[2] Excluding loans held by Government and Government-sponsored enterprises.
[3] Includes $1.6 billion of certificates of interest as reclassified agency debt (Commodity Credit Corporation, Agriculture) July 1, 1969.
[4] Excluding Federal Reserve banks.

Table 2. **BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND BUDGET AUTHORITY**
(in millions of dollars)

Description	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Receipts by source:			
Individual income taxes	90,412	88,300	93,700
Corporation income taxes	32,829	30,100	36,700
Social insurance taxes and contributions:			
Employment taxes and contibutions	39,133	42,297	50,225
Unemployment insurance	3,464	3,604	4,183
Contributions for other insurance and retirement	2,701	3,072	3,151
Excise taxes	15,705	16,800	17,500
Estate and gift taxes	3,644	3,730	5,300
Customs duties	2,430	2,490	2,700
Miscellaneous receipts	3,424	3,800	4,134
Total receipts	193,743	194,193	217,593
Outlays by function:			
National defense [1]	80,295	76,443	77,512
International affairs and finance	3,570	3,586	4,032
Space research and technology	3,749	3,368	3,151
Agriculture and rural development	6,201	5,262	5,804
Natural resources	2,480	2,636	4,243
Commerce and transportation	9,310	11,442	10,937
Community development and housing	2,965	3,858	4,495
Education and manpower	7,289	8,300	8,808
Health	12,995	14,928	16,010
Income security	43,790	55,546	60,739
Veterans benefits and services	8,677	9,969	10,644
Interest	18,312	19,433	19,687
General government	3,336	4,381	4,970
Allowances for:			
Added amount for revenue sharing	----------	----------	4,019
Pay increase (excluding Department of Defense)	----------	500	1,000
Contingencies	----------	300	950
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	−6,380	−7,197	−7,771
Total outlays	**196,588**	**212,755**	**229,232**
Budget deficit	2,845	18,562	11,639
Budget authority by function:			
National defense [1]	76,689	74,838	80,211
International affairs and finance	3,568	3,892	5,108
Space research and technology	3,746	3,297	3,270
Agriculture and rural development	6,725	5,172	6,363
Natural resources	3,195	6,172	4,907
Commerce and transportation	12,257	26,195	12,320
Community development and housing	9,137	4,372	4,470
Education and manpower	7,307	8,628	10,391
Health	13,211	17,013	20,384
Income security	52,808	58,490	66,892
Veterans benefits and services	8,780	10,204	10,991
Interest	18,314	19,433	19,687
General government	3,616	4,730	5,335
Allowances for:			
Added amount for revenue sharing	----------	----------	4,106
Pay increase (excluding Department of Defense)	----------	525	1,050
Contingencies	----------	500	1,250
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	−6,380	−7,197	−7,771
Total budget authority	**212,973**	**236,263**	**248,965**

[1] Includes allowance for all-volunteer force and civilian and military pay increases for Department of Defense.

Table 3. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Legislative Branch	359	430	519	343	396	430
The Judiciary	126	148	169	128	143	167
Executive Off. of the President	38	49	56	36	50	55
Funds approp. to the President	4,980	5,680	5,248	4,774	4,924	4,676
Agriculture	8,929	8,357	10,493	8,307	8,702	9,510
Commerce	1,056	1,235	1,428	1,079	1,203	1,281
Defense—Military [1]	74,153	71,408	77,663	77,150	73,370	74,975
Defense—Civil	1,202	1,338	1,452	1,210	1,426	1,508
Health, Education, & Welfare	58,313	66,660	78,790	52,249	61,940	68,719
Housing & Urban Develop	5,384	3,432	3,629	2,603	3,333	3,888
Interior	1,119	509	1,532	823	357	1,434
Justice	861	1,238	1,540	640	1,071	1,412
Labor	5,167	6,418	7,115	4,356	7,521	7,224
State	456	517	530	448	482	525
Transportation	8,685	11,169	8,448	6,417	7,367	7,805
Treasury	19,546	20,909	21,205	19,509	20,893	21,180
Atomic Energy Commission	2,220	2,308	2,251	2,453	2,275	2,318
Environ. Protect. Agency	1,004	1,286	2,451	350	679	1,364
General Services Admin	394	441	−188	446	335	−275
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin	3,746	3,297	3,270	3,749	3,368	3,151
Postal Service	1,758	12,735	1,472	1,510	2,353	1,333
Veterans Administration	8,750	10,171	10,954	8,653	9,948	10,622
Other independent agencies	11,106	12,698	10,303	5,733	7,015	7,734
Allowances for:						
Added am't—revenue sharing	--------	--------	4,106	--------	--------	4,019
Pay increases (excl. DOD)	--------	525	1,050	--------	500	1,000
Contingencies	--------	500	1,250	--------	300	950
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:						
Employer share, employee retirement	−2,444	−2,486	−2,461	−2,444	−2,486	−2,461
Interest rec'd—trust funds	−3,936	−4,711	−5,310	−3,936	−4,711	−5,310
Total budget authority and outlays	**212,973**	**236,263**	**248,965**	**196,588**	**212,755**	**229,232**
MEMORANDUM						
Portion available through current action by Congress [2]	141,592	165,971	170,162	120,241	132,352	147,872
Portion available without current action by Congress	85,373	88,524	97,796	10,896	10,548	12,996
Outlays from obligated balances	--------	--------	--------	46,220	48,483	48,217
Outlays from unobligated balances	--------	--------	--------	33,223	39,604	39,141
Deduct offsetting receipts:						
Intrabudgetary transactions	−10,178	−12,959	−13,688	−10,178	−12,959	−13,688
Proprietary receipts	−3,814	−5,273	−5,306	−3,814	−5,273	−5,306
Total	212,973	236,263	248,965	196,588	212,755	229,232

[1] Includes allowance for all-volunteer force and civilian and military pay increases for Department of Defense.

[2] Budget authority excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authority. Outlays from such appropriations are included as outlays from balance below.

Table 4. **BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS (in millions of dollars)**

Department or other unit	1970 actual	1971 estimate			1972 estimate		
		Enacted	Later transmittal	Total	Transmitted herein	Later transmittal	Total
Legislative Branch	367	424	15	439	528	------	528
The Judiciary	130	148	4	152	174	------	174
Executive Off. of the President	38	47	1	49	56	------	56
Funds approp. to the President	5,138	4,949	793	5,742	4,431	845	5,276
Agriculture	8,465	7,851	249	8,100	9,724	318	10,042
Commerce	932	1,059	24	1,082	1,295	------	1,295
Defense—Military [1]	74,288	68,706	2,878	71,584	74,039	3,760	77,799
Defense—Civil	1,243	1,375	15	1,390	1,504	------	1,504
Health, Education, & Welfare	16,316	20,419	1,604	22,023	24,495	4,226	28,722
Housing & Urban Develop	4,121	3,357	41	3,397	2,551	1,000	3,551
Interior	1,420	1,865	113	1,978	1,997	42	2,039
Justice	863	1,151	89	1,239	1,542	------	1,542
Labor	1,092	2,054	70	2,124	2,169	------	2,169
State	436	455	43	498	508	------	508
Transportation	2,773	7,353	95	7,448	3,059	------	3,059
Treasury	1,240	1,288	211	1,498	1,503	211	1,714
Atomic Energy Commission	2,222	2,308	------	2,308	2,251	------	2,251
Environ. Protect. Agency	1,004	1,269	18	1,286	2,366	85	2,451
General Services Admin	582	786	18	804	861	------	861
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin	3,749	3,269	30	3,298	3,271	------	3,271
Postal Service	1,758	11,644	1,091	12,735	1,472	------	1,472
Veterans Administration	13,163	11,139	1,119	12,258	12,978	225	13,203
Other independent agencies	250	3,504	9	3,513	267	------	267
Allowances for:							
Added am't—revenue sharing	------	------	------	------	------	4,106	4,106
Pay increases (excl. DOD)	------	------	525	525	------	1,050	1,050
Contingencies	------	------	500	500	------	1,250	1,250
Total budget authority available through current action by Congress	**141,592**	**156,418**	**9,553**	**165,971**	**153,043**	**17,119**	**170,162**
MEMORANDUM							
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority:							
Legislative Branch	*	*	------	*	*	------	*
Funds approp. to the President	175	175	------	175	175	------	175
Agriculture	1,228	998	------	998	945	------	945
Commerce	141	140	80	220	176	------	176
Housing & Urban Develop	252	1,200	------	1,200	600	------	600
Interior	68	78	------	78	80	------	80
Transportation	4,526	4,545	275	4,820	5,051	------	5,051
Other independent agencies	3	5	------	5	4	------	4
Total appropriations to liquidate contract authority	6,394	7,142	355	7,497	7,031	------	7,031

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Includes allowance for all-volunteer force and civilian and military pay increases for Department of Defense.

Table 5. **OUTLAYS FROM BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS** (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1970 actual	1971 estimate			1972 estimate		
		Enacted	Later transmittal	Total	Transmitted herein	Later transmittal	Total
Legislative Branch	333	361	15	376	413	*	413
The Judiciary	123	138	4	142	162	*	162
Executive Off. of the President	32	42	1	44	50	*	50
Funds approp. to the President	1,552	1,760	32	1,792	1,538	105	1,643
Agriculture	7,487	6,704	247	6,951	8,803	−273	8,530
Commerce	509	485	102	587	565	1	566
Defense—Military [1]	54,116	49,891	2,793	52,685	51,022	3,610	54,633
Defense—Civil	856	1,079	14	1,093	1,247	1	1,248
Health, Education, & Welfare	12,499	15,979	2,207	18,186	19,188	3,228	22,417
Housing & Urban Develop	459	746	41	787	1,187	150	1,337
Interior	1,062	1,263	107	1,370	1,424	45	1,469
Justice	578	775	44	819	1,012	45	1,056
Labor	4,087	5,136	65	5,201	6,357	5	6,361
State	409	418	12	431	463	9	473
Transportation	1,334	1,989	355	2,344	2,373	12	2,385
Treasury	20,411	21,979	168	22,147	22,495	233	22,728
Atomic Energy Commission	976	990	------	990	922	------	922
Environ. Protect. Agency	117	276	8	284	455	56	511
General Services Admin	515	584	14	598	615	1	616
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin	2,534	2,070	28	2,098	1,934	1	1,936
Postal Service	1,368	1,107	1,054	2,162	991	36	1,027
Veterans Administration	8,688	9,247	1,011	10,258	11,047	247	11,293
Other independent agencies	199	202	6	208	213	3	215
Allowances for:							
Added am't—revenue sharing	------	------	------	------	------	4,019	4,019
Pay increases (excl. DOD)	------	------	500	500	------	1,000	1,000
Contingencies	------	------	300	300	------	950	950
Total outlays from budget authority available through current action by Congress	**120,241**	**123,222**	**9,130**	**132,352**	**134,476**	**13,486**	**[2] 147,962**
MEMORANDUM							
From appropriations to liquidate contract authority:							
Legislative Branch	------	------	------	------	*	------	*
Agriculture	1,205	992	------	992	940	------	940
Commerce	139	140	80	220	176	------	176
Interior	44	68	------	68	75	------	75
Transportation	4,471	4,490	275	4,765	5,026	------	5,026
Other independent agencies	------	5	------	5	4	------	4
Total outlays from appropriations to liquidate contract authority	5,859	5,695	355	6,050	6,221	------	6,221

* Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Includes allowance for all-volunteer force and civilian and military pay increases for Department of Defense.

[2] Includes outlays related to supplementals proposed in this budget.

Table 6. RELATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS

(in millions of dollars)

Description	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Budget authority available through current action by Congress:			
Enacted or transmitted herein:			
Appropriations [1]	134,377	135,839	151,748
Authority to spend debt receipts	5,751	13,843	447
Contract authority	1,461	6,110	620
Reappropriations and reauthorizations	4	626	229
Transmitted separately:			
Appropriations [1]	--------	9,511	16,831
Authority to spend debt receipts	--------	42	288
Total budget authority available through current action by Congress (table 4)	141,592	165,971	170,162
Budget authority available without current action by Congress (permanent authorizations):			
Appropriations [1]	77,086	83,079	90,110
Authority to spend debt receipts	501	76	290
Contract authority	7,787	5,370	7,396
Deductions for offsetting receipts (table 13):			
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−10,178	−12,959	−13,688
Proprietary receipts from the public	−3,814	−5,273	−5,306
Total budget authority for the year (table 3)	212,973	236,263	248,965
Unobligated balances and adjustments:			
Unobligated balances:			
Brought forward at start of year (table 9)	141,730	156,449	171,541
Written off (rescinded, lapsed, etc.)	−3,972	−2,464	−3,327
Carried forward at end of year (table 9)	−156,440	−171,541	−179,493
Application of new authority to prior obligations:			
Budget authority of year, obligated previously	−1,594	−2,227	−2,577
Budget authority of subsequent year, obligated currently	2,227	2,577	2,877
Obligations incurred, net (table 8)	194,915	219,057	237,986
Obligated balances:			
Brought forward at start of year, funded (table 9)	83,755	81,662	87,967
Adjustments in expired accounts	−425	2	4
Deficiency in expired accounts	--------	−14	--------
Deficiency appropriations	19	16	--------
Carried forward at end of year:			
Funded (table 9)	−81,662	−87,967	−96,726
Unfunded	−14	--------	--------
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)	**196,588**	**212,755**	**229,232**

MEMORANDUM

Federal funds included above:			
Budget authority available through current action by Congress	140,724	163,396	165,595
Budget authority for the year	161,519	181,754	184,878
Obligations incurred [2]	153,440	170,191	185,012
Outlays (expenditures and net lending) [2]	156,301	164,665	176,857

[1] Excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authority:

	1970 actual	*1971 estimate*	*1972 estimate*
Transmitted separately	------	$355	------
All other	$7,962	8,129	$7,932

[2] Amounts are net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.

Table 7. **CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS** (in billions of dollars)

	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Relatively uncontrollable outlays under present law:			
Open-ended programs and fixed costs:			
Social insurance trust funds:			
Social security trust funds	30.3	34.4	35.9
Medicare trust funds	7.1	8.3	9.4
Unemployment trust funds	3.6	6.0	5.2
Retirement and other trust funds	4.2	4.9	5.3
Subtotal, social insurance trust funds	45.2	53.6	55.8
Interest	18.3	19.4	19.7
Veterans benefits: Pensions, compensation, education, and insurance	6.6	7.8	8.4
Medicaid program	2.7	3.3	3.8
Other public assistance grants	4.7	6.4	7.6
Farm price supports (Commodity Credit Corporation)	3.8	3.2	3.6
Food stamp program	.6	1.5	2.0
Military retired pay	2.8	3.4	3.7
Postal Service	1.5	2.4	1.3
Legislative and Judiciary	.5	.5	.6
Other	2.1	2.9	3.6
Outlays from prior-year contracts and obligations:			
National defense	24.9	22.4	22.4
Civilian programs	16.6	19.2	19.6
Subtotal, relatively uncontrollable outlays	130.2	146.0	152.2
Allowance for pay raises:			
Department of Defense	--------	.9	2.4
Civilian agencies	--------	.5	1.0
Relatively controllable outlays:			
National defense:			
Proposed volunteer army program	--------	--------	1.2
Other	52.3	49.6	47.8
Civilian programs:			
Proposed added amounts for revenue sharing	--------	--------	4.0
Proposed social security benefit increase	--------	1.1	3.0
Other	20.5	21.5	24.5
Allowance for contingencies	--------	.3	1.0
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	−6.4	−7.2	−7.8
Total budget outlays	196.6	212.8	229.2

Table 8. OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Legislative Branch	334	399	514
The Judiciary	127	146	169
Executive Office of the President	38	49	56
Funds appropriated to the President:			
International security assistance	954	1,940	1,902
International development assistance	1,427	1,548	2,080
Office of Economic Opportunity	1,932	1,279	772
Other	616	604	192
Agriculture	7,303	7,871	9,531
Commerce	1,053	1,307	1,411
Defense—Military [1]	73,240	73,756	76,204
Defense—Civil	1,146	1,486	1,632
Health, Education, and Welfare	53,441	63,172	70,679
Housing and Urban Development	2,606	3,312	5,018
Interior	989	360	1,432
Justice	862	1,225	1,550
Labor	4,618	8,125	7,344
State	457	510	527
Transportation	6,923	7,633	8,207
Treasury	19,532	20,920	21,187
Atomic Energy Commission	2,282	2,540	2,355
Environmental Protection Agency	628	1,487	2,357
General Services Administration	441	530	−153
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,860	3,513	3,270
Postal Service	1,567	2,862	1,538
Veterans Administration	8,727	10,042	10,557
Civil Service Commission	2,837	3,316	3,728
Export-Import Bank	304	1,112	1,227
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	−312	−316	−386
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	−203	−62	−76
Railroad Retirement Board	1,608	1,924	1,942
Other independent agencies	1,957	2,640	2,584
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:			
Employer share, employee retirement	−2,444	−2,486	−2,461
Interest received by trust funds	−3,936	−4,711	−5,310
Allowances for:			
Added amount for revenue sharing	----------	----------	4,106
Pay increase (excluding Department of Defense)	----------	525	1,050
Contingencies	----------	500	1,250
Total	**194,915**	**219,057**	**237,986**
MEMORANDUM			
Federal funds	153,440	170,191	185,012
Trust funds	50,254	59,975	64,591
Intragovernmental transactions	−8,778	−11,109	−11,617

[1] Includes allowance for all-volunteer force and civilian and military pay increases for Department of Defense.

Table 9. BALANCES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Start 1970		End 1970		End 1971		End 1972	
	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated
Legislative branch	33	61	23	71	27	90	112	84
The Judiciary	11	5	9	6	12	7	14	7
Executive Off. of the President	5	1	6	*	5	*	6	*
Funds approp. to the President:								
Int'l security assistance	2,143	1,549	1,900	2,237	2,206	2,132	2,425	2,032
Int'l development assistance	3,983	7,287	4,082	7,533	4,289	8,025	4,886	8,023
Office of Econ. Opportunity	1,075	5	1,147	17	806	21	533	27
Other	662	1,110	825	190	1,101	56	828	176
Agriculture	6,872	1,864	5,859	1,607	5,031	1,967	5,057	2,792
Commerce	1,211	236	1,156	237	1,260	166	1,391	183
Defense—Military	29,506	14,921	25,487	14,778	25,873	11,751	27,101	12,584
Defense—Civil	306	290	241	345	300	198	424	17
Health, Education, & Welfare	10,110	32,639	11,223	38,208	12,452	42,054	14,412	50,030
Housing & Urban Develop	7,509	13,527	7,502	15,471	7,481	14,451	8,612	11,598
Interior	622	555	788	656	790	758	787	820
Justice	56	37	277	30	430	38	567	25
Labor	507	12,889	682	13,486	1,286	11,743	1,406	11,488
State	45	61	46	60	74	68	77	70
Transportation	8,152	5,080	8,654	6,839	8,921	10,300	9,324	10,537
Treasury	117	28	137	41	163	30	170	48
Atomic Energy Commission	1,268	398	1,096	336	1,362	104	1,398	-------
Environ. Protect. Agency	557	93	828	468	1,636	271	2,629	365
General Services Admin	125	363	120	307	315	207	437	171
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin	1,407	331	1,516	217	1,661	1	1,780	1
Postal Service	803	51	863	217	1,371	10,090	1,577	10,023
Veterans Administration	1,177	8,419	1,248	8,397	1,342	8,418	1,277	8,714
Civil Service Commission	888	20,342	1,078	22,336	1,250	24,387	1,426	26,349
Export-Import Bank	2,818	2,569	2,903	2,215	3,887	1,052	4,825	-------
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	318	6,842	334	7,154	326	7,471	342	7,856
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	48	3,994	12	7,206	87	7,352	143	7,513
Railroad Retirement Board	131	4,502	138	4,705	155	4,720	157	4,878
Other independent agencies	1,293	1,680	1,482	1,080	1,842	3,612	1,939	3,081
Allowances	-------	-------	-------	-------	225	-------	662	-------
Total	**83,755**	**141,730**	**81,662**	**156,449**	**87,967**	**171,541**	**96,726**	**179,493**
MEMORANDUM								
Federal funds	72,432	54,709	69,151	59,100	74,680	68,449	82,840	65,289
Trust funds	11,323	87,021	12,511	97,349	13,287	103,092	13,886	114,204

*Less than $500 thousand.

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Table 10. **BUDGET FINANCING AND OUTSTANDING DEBT** (in millions of dollars)

BUDGET FINANCING

	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Borrowing from the public:			
Increase or decrease (−) in debt held by the public:			
Nonbank investors	4,553		
Commercial banks	−2,775		
Federal Reserve banks	3,619		
Subtotal, increase in debt held by the public	5,397	17,600	10,600
Reclassification of debt [1]	−1,583	.....	.....
Net borrowing from the public	3,814	17,600	10,600
Other means of financing (or disposition of surplus (−)):			
Decrease or increase (−) in available cash and monetary assets	−1,570	.....	.....
Increase or decrease (−) in liabilities for:			
Checks outstanding, etc.[2]	−179	73	−37
Deposit fund balances	157	437	438
Transactions, other than debt, not applied to surplus of the current year:			
Seigniorage on coins	255	352	638
Other [1]	368	100	.....
Subtotal, other means of financing	−969	962	1,039
Total, financing transactions	2,845	18,562	11,639

OUTSTANDING DEBT, END OF YEAR

	1969 actual	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Gross Federal debt:				
Public debt (issued by Treasury)	352,895	370,094	396,020	419,576
Agency debt (issued by agencies)	14,249	12,510	11,013	9,824
Total gross Federal debt	367,144	382,603	407,033	429,400
Holdings by Government agencies (−):				
Public debt	−84,815	−95,170	−102,484	−114,594
Agency debt	−2,846	−2,553	−2,069	−1,726
Total, Federal debt held by the public	279,483	284,880	302,480	313,080

Table 10. BUDGET FINANCING AND OUTSTANDING DEBT (in millions of dollars)—Continued

DEBT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT, END OF YEAR

	1969 actual	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Public debt (issued by Treasury) [3]	352,895	370,094	396,020	419,576
Notes issued by Treasury to International Monetary Fund (not in debt above)	825	825	825	825
Agency and District of Columbia debt subject to general limit on public debt	3,847	3,137	1,953	1,951
Portion of public debt not subject to limit (—)	−636	−631	−430	−430
Total, debt subject to public debt limit [3]	356,932	373,425	398,368	421,922

[1] These transactions consist of: (a) the collections resulting from redemption of securities owned by Government-administered funds which had been issued by 2 formerly mixed-ownership enterprises, now privately owned (treated as extraordinary, as a continuation of the policy adopted at the time of conversion in 1969, that the elimination of such enterprises from the budget would not be included in budget results), and (b) the charges resulting from the reclassification, in 1970, of certificates of interest issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation, from their status as an evidence of the sale of assets to status as debt of the Corporation. The amounts, classified by enterprise, are as follows, in millions:

	1970				
	Debt	*Other*	*1971*	*1972*	*After 1972*
Enterprises converted to private ownership:					
Federal National Mortgage Association	-------	350	100	--	4
Federal intermediate credit banks	-------	18	---	--	-
Conversion of asset sales to debt: Commodity Credit Corporation	−1,583	---	---	--	-
Total	−1,583	368	100	--	4

[2] Includes military payment certificates, accrued interest (less unamortized discount) on public debt; and as an offset, certain collections in transit.

[3] The applicable limitations are: Apr. 7, 1969 to June 30, 1970, $377 billion; and July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971, $395 billion, after which the permanent limit of $380 billion becomes effective. Legislation is needed to change the limitation.

Table 11. FULL-TIME PERMANENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Agency	As of June [1]		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Agriculture	[2] 82,553	85,600	87,300
Commerce	25,427	28,400	29,600
Defense—Military [3]	1,129,642	1,079,500	1,061,600
Defense—Civil	30,293	30,900	31,300
Health, Education, and Welfare	[2] 99,667	105,300	102,100
Housing and Urban Development	14,661	16,000	16,700
Interior	[2] 56,570	58,000	59,100
Justice	38,013	43,600	46,800
Labor	10,217	11,600	12,100
State	23,618	23,600	23,700
Transportation	63,879	69,600	71,900
Treasury	86,020	93,500	100,400
Atomic Energy Commission	7,033	7,000	7,000
Environmental Protection Agency	[2] 5,778	6,700	8,900
General Services Administration	36,400	39,900	41,600
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	31,223	29,900	28,400
Postal Service	565,618	585,200	590,500
Veterans Administration	148,497	154,400	160,800
Other agencies:			
Agency for International Development	14,486	14,000	11,100
Civil Service Commission	5,214	5,500	5,900
Office of Economic Opportunity	2,387	2,500	2,500
Selective Service System	6,665	6,500	6,500
Small Business Administration	4,015	4,100	4,200
Tennessee Valley Authority	12,657	13,300	13,300
The Panama Canal	14,635	14,800	14,900
United States Information Agency	9,989	9,900	9,900
Miscellaneous agencies	[2] 27,414	29,700	31,200
Subtotal	2,552,571	2,569,000	2,579,300
Allowance for contingencies [4]	----------	5,000	10,000
Total	**2,552,571**	**2,574,000**	**2,589,300**

[1] Excludes disadvantaged worker-trainees in the Public Service Careers program.
[2] Reflects reallocations of positions to the Environmental Protection Agency.
[3] Consists of civilian employment for military functions and military assistance.
[4] Subject to later distribution.

Note.—Totals may not add due to rounding. More detailed information on employment is contained in Special Analysis H, "Civilian Employment in the Executive Branch," Special Analyses—Budget of the United States Government.

Table 12. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)

Source	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Individual income taxes:			
Withheld	77,416	76,000	79,800
Other	26,236	26,300	28,400
Gross individual income taxes	103,652	102,300	108,200
Refunds	−13,240	−14,000	−14,500
Net individual income taxes	90,412	88,300	93,700
Corporation income taxes	35,037	33,500	39,500
Refunds	−2,208	−3,400	−2,800
Net corporation income taxes	32,829	30,100	36,700
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds):			
Employment taxes and contributions:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	29,396	31,685	36,148
Proposed legislation	.....	−1,067	−625
Disability insurance	4,063	4,539	4,910
Proposed legislation	.....	−377	−646
Hospital insurance	4,755	4,929	5,330
Proposed legislation	.....	1,582	4,071
Railroad retirement	919	974	981
Proposed legislation	.....	32	56
Total employment taxes and contributions	39,133	42,297	50,225
Unemployment insurance:			
State taxes deposited in Treasury [1]	2,564	2,700	3,200
Federal unemployment tax receipts [1]	770	776	858
Railroad unemployment tax receipts [1]	131	128	125
Total unemployment insurance	3,464	3,604	4,183
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:			
Supplementary medical insurance	936	1,255	1,347
Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions	1,735	1,785	1,770
Other retirement contributions [2]	29	31	34
Total contributions for other insurance and retirement	2,701	3,072	3,151
Total social insurance taxes and contributions	45,298	48,973	57,559

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Source	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Excise taxes:			
Federal funds:			
Alcohol taxes:			
Distilled spirits	3,445	3,590	3,680
Beer	1,076	1,140	1,150
Rectification tax	25	30	30
Wines	180	190	200
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations	20	20	20
Refunds	−136	−110	−110
Total alcohol taxes	4,610	4,860	4,970
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigarettes	2,036	2,140	2,075
Cigars	57	60	60
Cigarette papers and tubes	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1
Refunds	−1	−2	−2
Total tobacco taxes	2,093	2,200	2,135
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Gasoline	28	28	28
Passenger automobiles	1,753	1,800	1,950
Firearms, shells, and cartridges	33	36	37
Fishing rods, creels, etc	14	16	18
Pistols and revolvers	7	8	9
Other	*		
Refunds	−6	−4	−4
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	1,829	1,884	2,038
Miscellaneous excise taxes:			
General and toll telephone and teletype service	1,470	1,620	1,800
Transportation of persons	251	.....	.....
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes	5	5	5
Sugar tax	113	119	124
Coin-operated gaming devices	14	15	16
Interest equalization tax	86	50	85
Tax on foundations	.....	35	35
Foreign insurance policies	9	9	9
Other (including repealed taxes)	3	3	3
Refunds	−24	−21	−21
Total miscellaneous excise taxes	1,926	1,835	2,056
Undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections	−106	−129	−84
Total Federal fund excise taxes	10,352	10,650	11,115

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Source	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Excise taxes—Continued			
Trust funds:			
Highway:			
Gasoline	3,447	3,702	3,746
Trucks, buses, and trailers	700	710	700
Tires, innertubes, and tread rubber	643	652	681
Diesel fuel used on highways	263	295	310
Use tax on certain vehicles	137	145	155
Truck parts and accessories	87	92	91
Lubricating oils	109	93	92
Refunds	−32	−119	−116
Total highway trust fund	5,354	5,570	5,659
Airport and airway:			
Transportation of persons	--------	461	540
Proposed legislation	--------	4	34
Waybill tax	--------	26	32
Tax on fuels	--------	43	47
International departure tax	--------	22	29
Proposed legislation	--------	2	19
Aircraft registration fees	--------	20	22
Tires and innertubes	--------	3	3
Refunds	--------	−1	--------
Total airport and airway trust fund		580	726
Total trus. fund excise taxes	5,354	6,150	6,385
Total excise taxes	15,705	16,800	17,500
Estate and gift taxes	3,644	3,730	5,300
Customs duties	2,430	2,490	2,700
Miscellaneous receipts: [3]			
Miscellaneous taxes	66	97	85
Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System	3,266	3,500	3,600
Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services:			
Immigration, passport, and consular fees	45	50	53
Patent and copyright fees	28	31	36
Registration and filing fees	37	40	51
Miscellaneous fees for permits, licenses, etc	19	21	21
Miscellaneous fees for regulatory and judicial services	14	15	16
Fees for legal and judicial services	*	*	*
Total fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services	144	157	177
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures:			
Existing law	29	27	27
Proposed legislation	--------	--------	228
Total fines, penalties, and forfeitures	29	27	255

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Source	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Miscellaneous receipts [3]—Continued			
War reparations and recoveries under military occupation	5	5	5
Gifts and contributions	9	14	12
Undistributed collections	−94	--------	--------
Total miscellaneous receipts	3,424	3,800	4,134
Total budget receipts	**193,743**	**194,193**	**217,593**
MEMORANDUM			
Federal funds	143,158	139,137	153,720
Trust funds	59,362	66,165	75,490
Intragovernmental transactions	−8,778	−11,109	−11,617

* Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Deposits by States are State payroll taxes that cover the benefit part of the program. Federal unemployment tax receipts cover administrative costs at both the Federal and State level. Railroad unemployment tax receipts cover both the benefits and administrative costs of the program for the railroads.

[2] Represents employer and employee contributions to the civil service retirement and disability fund for covered employees of Government-sponsored, privately owned enterprises and the District of Columbia municipal government.

[3] Includes both Federal and trust funds. Trust fund amounts in miscellaneous receipts are: 1970, $17 million; 1971, $22 million; 1972, $20 million.

Note.—Estimates for 1971 and 1972 include effects of proposed legislation.

Table 13. **OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE** (in millions of dollars)

Type	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
INTRABUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS			
Federal interfund transactions:			
Interest on Government capital in enterprises	783	1,200	1,272
Reimbursements by Panama Canal Company	19	24	25
Other	*	*	15
Total Federal interfunds	802	1,224	1,311
Trust interfund transactions (interchange receipts): [1]			
Railroad retirement/social security	594	622	759
Civil service retirement/foreign service retirement and other	3	4	1
Total trust interfunds	597	626	760
Intragovernmental transactions:			
Federal fund payments to trust funds:			
Contributions to insurance programs:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	364	371	351
Military service credits, various programs	124	125	256
Supplementary medical insurance	928	1,245	1,376
Hospital insurance	617	863	503
Supplementary retirement contributions	231	515	721
Veterans life insurance	3	4	4
Miscellaneous:			
Payments to airport and airways trust fund	----------	621	522
Awards, Indian Claims Commission	31	58	----------
Other	15	22	22
Subtotal	2,314	3,823	3,755
Trust fund payments to Federal funds:			
Charges for administrative expenses of Social Security Act	84	89	90
Other	*	*	*
Subtotal	84	89	91
Total distributed intragovernmental transactions	2,399	3,912	3,845
Intragovernmental transactions undistributed by agency or function:			
Employee share, employee retirement:			
Civil service retirement and disability insurance	1,709	1,750	1,732
Old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance (contribution as employer) [2]	728	728	721
Other Federal employees retirement	8	8	9
Total employer share, employee retirement	2,444	2,486	2,461
Interest received by trust funds	3,936	4,711	5,310
Total intrabudgetary transactions	**10,178**	**12,959**	**13,688**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Type	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC			
Interest:			
Interest on Rural Electrification Administration loans	108	116	120
Interest on foreign loans and deferred foreign collections	165	147	160
Other interest (domestic) [3]	58	34	53
Total interest	332	297	334
Dividends and other earnings	15	56	2
Rents:			
Rent on Outer Continental Shelf lands	73	933	----------
Rent of land and other real property [3]	46	50	52
Rent of equipment and other personal property	39	38	38
Total rents	158	1,021	90
Royalties:			
Royalties on Outer Continental Shelf lands	114	140	190
Miscellaneous royalties [3]	157	164	174
Total royalties	271	304	364
Sale of products:			
Sale of timber and other natural land products [3]	388	442	479
Sale of power and other utilities	286	311	327
Sale of other products	26	25	236
Recovery of mint manufacturing expense	20	23	29
Total sale of products	719	802	1,071
Fees and other charges for services and special benefits:			
Veterans life insurance	471	488	503
Other [3]	231	254	256
Total fees and other charges	702	742	759
Sale of Government property:			
Sale of land and other real property [3]	47	73	89
Sale of equipment and other personal property:			
Sale from the stockpile of strategic and critical materials	115	275	895
Military assistance program sales (trust fund)	813	980	900
Other	31	38	39
Profit on sale of silver bullion	26	8	----------
Sale of scrap and salvage material [3]	25	29	26
Total sale of property	1,057	1,403	1,949

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Type	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC—Con.			
Realization upon loans and investments:			
Loan repayments offset in the expenditure account:			
Repayment of loans to United Kingdom	63	65	66
Recoveries from Japan	37	38	39
Other	40	75	121
Loan repayments offset in the loan account:			
Rural Electrification Administration	175	174	172
Other	74	91	115
Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs and realization on other investments (offset in the expenditure account):			
Repayments, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961	89	77	87
Other [3]	25	76	38
Total realization upon loans and investments	504	596	639
Recoveries and refunds [3]	51	42	91
Undistributed collections	5	13	9
Total proprietary receipts from the public [4]	3,814	5,273	5,306
Total offsetting receipts	13,992	18,233	18,994

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Interchange receipts between the Social Security and Railroad Retirement funds place the Social Security funds in the same position they would have been in if there were no separate railroad retirement system. Interchange receipts between Federal retirement funds occur when an employee transfers from coverage by one system to coverage by another system.

[2] Includes provision for covered Federal civilian employees and military personnel.

[3] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

[4] Consists of:

	1970	1971	1972
Federal funds:			
Receipts applied at agency level	2,060	3,295	3,383
Loan repayments applied at account level	249	265	287
Trust funds	1,505	1,713	1,636

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE						
051 Department of Defense—Military:						
Military personnel	22,995	21,971	20,164	------	------	------
Retired military personnel	2,858	3,387	3,744	------	------	------
Operation and maintenance	21,529	20,161	20,270	------	------	------
Procurement	17,867	15,938	19,570	------	------	------
Research, development, test, and evaluation	7,406	7,013	7,888	------	------	------
Military construction	960	1,322	1,479	------	------	------
Other [1]	686	799	935	------	------	------
Allowances for:						
Civilian and military pay increases	-------	1,000	2,560	------	------	------
All-volunteer force	-------	-------	1,200	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−7	−6	−6	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−141	−177	−141	------	------	------
Total 051	74,153	71,408	77,663	------	------	------
057 Military assistance: [2]						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	330	1,290	1,080	------	------	------
058 Atomic energy: [2]						
Atomic Energy Commission [1]	2,220	2,308	2,251	------	------	------
059 Defense-related activities:						
Executive Office of the President	3	3	3	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	4	4	4	------	------	------
Department of the Treasury [1]	*	*	*	—*	—*	—*
General Services Administration	20	27	30	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Selective Service System	77	76	78	------	------	------
Total 059	104	110	115	—*	—*	—*
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−118	−278	−898	------	------	------
Total national defense	76,689	74,838	80,211	—*	—*	—*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE						
151 Conduct of foreign affairs:						
Department of State [1 3]	383	428	436	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	9	9	9	------	------	------
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1	1	1	------	------	------
Tariff Commission	4	4	5	------	------	------
Total 151	398	441	451	------	------	------
152 Economic and financial assistance:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	2,248	2,780	3,096	------	------	------
Department of State [1]	12	8	9	------	------	------
Department of Transportation [1]	1	8	24	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States	------	------	------	------	------	225
U.S. Section of the United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship	*	------	------	------	------	------
Total 152	2,261	2,796	3,128	------	------	225
153 Foreign information and exchange activities:						
Department of State [1]	38	43	51	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: United States Information Agency [1]	184	188	193	------	------	------
Total 153	222	231	245	------	------	------
154 Food for peace:						
Department of Agriculture	920	702	1,320	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [5]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—*	—*	—*	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	—232	—279	—261	------	------	------
Total international affairs and finance	3,568	3,892	4,883	------	------	225

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
250 SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY						
251 Manned space flight:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,263	1,770	1,638	------	------	------
252 Space science and applications:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	637	693	890	------	------	------
253 Space technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	288	275	208	------	------	------
254 Aircraft technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	199	196	215	------	------	------
259 Supporting space activities:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration [1]	365	377	333	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−6	−13	−13	------	------	------
Total space research and technology	3,746	3,297	3,270	------	------	------
350 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
351 Farm income stabilization:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	5,166	3,445	4,419	80	75	82
352 Rural housing and public facilities:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	137	210	138	289	292	593
354 Agricultural land and water resources:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	359	368	321	------	------	------
355 Research and other agricultural services:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	735	820	846	------	------	------
Environmental Protection Agency	------	4	7	------	------	------
Total 355	735	823	852	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−41	−42	−43	------	------	------
Total agriculture and rural development	6,356	4,804	5,687	370	367	675

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
400 NATURAL RESOURCES						
401 Water resources and power:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	108	117	115	------	------	------
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	1,169	1,335	1,443	------	------	------
Department of the Interior [1]	569	500	498	3	7	9
Department of State	5	19	11	------	------	------
Environmental Protection Agency [1]	887	1,123	2,143	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Power Commission	18	19	21	------	------	------
Intergovernmental agencies	*	*	*	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	1	2	1	------	------	
Tennessee Valley Authority	51	3,306	57	------	------	------
Water Resources Council [1]	5	7	7	------	------	------
Total 401	2,812	6,428	4,296	3	7	9
402 Land management:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	627	696	668	------	------	------
Department of the Interior [1]	194	200	206	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	1	*	------	------	------	------
Total 402	822	897	874	------	------	------
403 Mineral resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	110	138	72	------	------	------
405 Recreational resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	430	662	788	------	------	------
409 Other natural resources programs:						
Department of Defense—Civil	*	*	*	------	------	------
Department of the Interior	120	131	142	------	------	------
Department of State	2	3	3	------	------	------
Total 409	123	134	145	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−1	−1	−2	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1,104	−2,092	−1,274	------	------	------
Total natural resources	3,192	6,165	4,899	3	7	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION						
501 Air transportation:						
Department of Transportation [1 3]	2,128	1,549	1,708	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Civil Aeronautics Board	34	50	------	------	------	------
Temporary study commission (trust fund)	------	2	------	------	------	------
Total 501	2,161	1,601	1,708	------	------	------
502 Water transportation:						
Department of Commerce	251	463	505	−7	−6	−6
Department of Transportation [1]	584	654	659	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	1	*	1	------	------	------
Total 502	836	1,117	1,165	−7	−6	−6
503 Ground transportation:						
Department of Transportation [1]	5,859	8,844	6,025	100	100	------
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	------	*	------	------	------	------
Total 503	5,859	8,844	6,025	100	100	------
505 Postal Service:						
Postal Service	1,758	12,735	1,472	------	------	------
506 Advancement of business:						
Department of Commerce [1]	559	513	555	------	------	108
Department of Transportation	34	40	55	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Small Business Administration	26	24	27	175	380	400
Temporary study commissions	1	2	1	------	------	------
Total 506	620	579	638	175	380	508
507 Area and regional development:						
Funds appropriated to the President	282	302	277	------	------	------
Department of Commerce [1]	219	243	244	61	63	64
Department of the Interior [1]	215	255	218	------	------	5
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska	*	*	------	------	------	------
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	3	3	3	------	------	------
National Council on Indian Opportunity	*	*	*	------	------	------
Total 507	719	803	742	61	63	69

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
508 Regulation of business:						
Department of Commerce	9	9	8	------	------	------
Department of Justice	10	11	11	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board	11	12	13	------	------	------
Federal Communications Commission	25	26	30	------	------	------
Federal Maritime Commission	4	5	5	------	------	------
Federal Trade Commission	21	22	24	------	------	------
Interstate Commerce Commission	28	28	27	−1	44	−*
Securities and Exchange Commission	22	23	23	------	------	------
Total 508	129	136	143	−1	44	−*
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [6]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−39	−72	−14	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−115	−128	−128	------	------	------
Total commerce and transportation	11,928	25,613	11,749	328	582	571
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING						
551 Concentrated community development:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	792	894	778	6	------	------
Department of Housing and Urban Development	575	575	------	------	------	------
Total 551	1,367	1,469	778	6	------	------
552 Community environment:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1,096	1,302	805	------	------	------
553 Community facilities:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	184	404	1,063	2	−2	------
554 Community planning and administration:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	110	138	202	------	------	------
555 Low and moderate income housing aids:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	554	895	1,421	2,795	45	40

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING—Continued						
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	14	14	16	------	75	60
Other independent agencies: Federal Home Loan Bank Board	8	85	85	3,000	------	------
Total 556	22	99	101	3,000	75	60
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	—*	—53	—*	------	------	------
Total community development and housing	3,334	4,254	4,370	5,803	118	100
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER						
601 Elementary and secondary education:						
Funds appropriated to the President	396	429	------	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2,356	3,165	3,951	1	*	—*
Department of the Interior	217	262	307	------	------	------
Total 601	2,970	3,857	4,258	1	*	—*
602 Higher education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	913	1,013	1,575	12	—19	403
Department of Housing and Urban Development	53	42	22	------	------	------
Total 602	966	1,055	1,597	12	—19	403
603 Vocational education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	378	527	480	------	------	------
604 Manpower training and employment services:						
Funds appropriated to the President	754	------	------	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	102	98	275	------	------	------
Department of Labor [1]	1,117	1,965	2,046	------	------	------
Total 604	1,973	2,064	2,321	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER—Continued						
605 Science education and basic research:						
Other independent agencies: National Science Foundation [1]	440	506	622	------	------	------
608 Other education aids:						
Legislative branch [1]	51	57	74	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	256	235	191	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	15	23	35	------	------	------
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities [1]	20	39	70	------	------	------
Smithsonian Institution [1]	47	46	60	5	------	------
Total 608	389	399	430	5	------	------
609 Other manpower aids:						
Department of the Interior	26	57	71	------	------	------
Department of Labor [1]	96	125	154	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	13	16	26	------	------	------
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	*	------	------	------	------	------
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	9	10	10	------	------	------
National Labor Relations Board	39	41	44	------	------	------
National Mediation Board	2	2	3	------	------	------
Occupational Health Safety Review Commission	------	*	*	------	------	------
President's Committee on Consumer Interests	*	1	1	------	------	------
President's Council on Youth Opportunity	*	*	------	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	*	1	1	------	------	------
Total 609	187	253	310	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−14	−12	−29	------	------	------
Total education and manpower	7,289	8,647	9,989	18	−19	402

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
650 HEALTH						
651 Development of health resources:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2,014	2,337	2,418	5	10	—*
652 Providing or financing medical services:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1 3]	10,587	13,937	17,147	------	------	------
653 Prevention and control of health problems:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	495	582	621	------	------	------
Environmental Protection Agency	117	147	216	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	------	1	------	------	------	------
Total 653	611	730	837	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [7]						
Proprietary receipts from the public	—6	—2	—18	------	------	------
Total health	13,207	17,003	20,384	5	10	—*
700 INCOME SECURITY						
701 Retirement and social insurance:						
The Judiciary (trust fund)	1	2	2	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1 3]	35,553	37,395	42,569	------	------	------
Department of Labor [1 3]	3,898	4,223	4,828	------	------	------
Department of State (trust fund)	22	24	26	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission [1 3]	4,682	5,231	5,515	------	------	------
Railroad Retirement Board [1 3]	1,737	1,888	2,075	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	------	*	------	------	------	------
Total 701	45,894	48,763	55,014	------	------	------
702 Public assistance:						
Department of Agriculture	998	2,180	2,579	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	4,440	5,725	7,323	4	4	5
Total 702	5,438	7,905	9,902	4	4	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
700 INCOME SECURITY—Con.						
703 Social and individual services:						
The Judiciary (trust fund)	1	1	2	------	------	------
Funds appropriated to the President	245	65	85	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1,228	1,653	1,902	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: National Credit Union Administration	------	100	------	------	------	------
Total 703	1,474	1,819	1,989	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [6]						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1	−1	−18	------	------	------
Total income security	52,804	58,486	66,887	4	4	5
800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES						
801 Income security for veterans:						
Veterans Administration [1]	5,995	6,544	6,924	105	111	120
802 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:						
Veterans Administration	1,044	1,696	1,932	------	------	------
803 Veterans housing:						
Veterans Administration	−68	159	133	73	−153	−127
804 Hospital and medical care for veterans:						
Veterans Administration [1]	1,837	2,055	2,214	------	------	------
809 Other veterans benefits and services:						
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	25	29	34	------	------	------
Veterans Administration	243	252	266	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: American Battle Monuments Commission [1]	3	3	3	------	------	------
Total 809	270	284	303	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−3	−4	−4	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−473	−489	−504	------	------	------
Total veterans benefits and services	8,602	10,246	10,998	178	−42	−7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
850 INTEREST						
851 Interest on the public debt:						
Department of the Treasury	19,304	20,800	21,150	------	------	------
852 Interest on refunds of receipts:						
Department of the Treasury	113	117	117	------	------	------
853 Interest on uninvested funds:						
Department of the Treasury	9	7	6	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−783	−1,200	−1,272	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−327	−291	−314	------	------	------
Total interest	18,314	19,433	19,687	------	------	------
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
901 Legislative functions:						
Legislative branch	238	271	338	------	------	------
902 Judicial functions:						
The Judiciary	130	152	174	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Indian Claims Commission	1	1	1	------	------	------
Total 902	131	153	175	------	------	------
903 Executive direction and management:						
Executive Office of the President	35	45	53	------	------	------
Funds appropriated to the President	1	1	2	------	------	------
Department of the Treasury	1	1	1	------	------	------
Environmental Protection Agency	*	*	*	------	------	------
General Services Administration	*	*	*	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	1	------	------	------	------	------
Total 903	39	48	56	------	------	------
904 Central fiscal operations:						
Legislative branch [1]	73	82	103	------	------	------
Department of the Treasury [1]	1,219	1,327	1,497	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Renegotiation Board	4	4	5	------	------	------
Total 904	1,297	1,414	1,605	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued						
905 General property and records management:						
General Services Administration [1]	518	727	781	20	21	−4
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	1	1	3	------	------	------
Total 905	519	728	784	20	21	−4
906 Central personnel management:						
Department of Labor [1]	61	110	90	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Civil Service Commission [3]	85	118	175	------	------	------
Total 906	146	228	265	------	------	------
908 Law enforcement and justice:						
Funds appropriated to the President	------	2	------	------	------	------
Department of Justice [1]	853	1,229	1,530	------	------	------
Department of the Treasury	35	51	94	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Administrative Conference of the United States	*	*	*	------	------	------
Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People	1	1	1	------	------	------
Civil Service Commission	------	------	1	------	------	------
Commission on Civil Rights	3	3	4	------	------	------
Subversive Activities Control Board	*	*	*	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	*	*	------	------	------	------
Total 908	891	1,287	1,631	------	------	------
909 National Capital region:						
Other independent agencies:						
Commission of Fine Arts	*	*	*	------	------	------
District of Columbia	112	143	164	63	25	58
Intergovernmental agencies	126	180	188	------	------	------
National Capital Planning Commission [1]	*	1	1	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	*	*	*	------	------	------
Total 909	239	325	354	63	25	58
910 Other general government:						
Legislative branch	10	34	18	------	------	------
Department of Defense—Civil	65	57	59	−*	−*	−*
Department of the Interior	73	89	100	4	4	5
Department of the Treasury [1]	138	285	308	------	------	------
Environmental Protection Agency	------	13	85	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Continued						
910 Other general government—Con.						
Other independent agencies:						
Historical and memorial commissions [1]	*	*	4	------	------	------
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	1	1	1	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	1	------	1	------	------	------
Total 910	288	480	575	4	4	5
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [9]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−103	−113	−115	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−156	−141	−391	------	------	------
Total general government	3,529	4,680	5,277	88	50	58
OTHER						
Allowances for:						
Added amount for revenue sharing	------	------	4,106	------	------	------
Pay increases (excluding Department of Defense)	------	525	1,050	------	------	------
Contingencies	------	500	1,250	------	------	------
Undistributed intragovernmental payments:						
Employer share, employee retirement	−2,444	−2,486	−2,461	------	------	------
Interest received by trust funds	−3,936	−4,711	−5,310	------	------	------
Total new obligational authority and loan authority	206,177	235,187	246,927	6,796	1,076	2,038
MEMORANDUM						
Federal funds	154,917	180,876	182,945	6,602	878	1,934
Trust funds	60,038	65,420	75,599	195	198	104
Intragovernmental transactions	−8,778	−11,109	−11,617	------	------	------

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Includes both Federal and trust funds.

[2] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions, and proprietary receipts from the public.

[3] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions.

[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $978 million; 1971, $1,193 million; 1972, $1,133 million.

[5] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $0; 1971, $5 million; 1972, $6 million.

[6] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $0; 1971, $621 million; 1972, $522 million.

[7] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $1,556 million; 1971, $2,119 million; 1972, $1,928 million.

[8] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $1,074 million; 1971, $1,110 million; 1972, $1,333 million.

[9] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $0.2 million; 1971, $0.6 million; 1972, $0.7 million.

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE						
051 Department of Defense—Military:						
Military personnel	23,031	21,698	20,105	------	------	------
Retired military personnel	2,849	3,394	3,744	------	------	------
Operation and maintenance	21,609	20,380	20,234	------	------	------
Procurement	21,584	18,448	17,936	------	------	------
Research, development, test, and evaluation	7,166	7,281	7,504	------	------	------
Military construction	1,168	1,200	1,523	------	------	------
Other [1]	−109	207	496	−1	−*	−*
Allowances for:						
Civilian and military pay increases	------	945	2,430	------	------	------
All-volunteer force	------	------	1,150	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−7	−6	−6	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−141	−177	−141	------	------	------
Total 051	77,150	73,370	74,975	−1	−*	−*
057 Military assistance: [2]						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	731	1,130	1,025	------	------	------
058 Atomic energy: [2]						
Atomic Energy Commission [1]	2,453	2,275	2,318	------	------	------
059 Defense-related activities:						
Executive Office of the President	3	3	3	------	------	------
Funds appropriated to the President	−14	−166	−24	−1	−1	−1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1	7	6	------	------	------
Department of the Treasury [1]	*	*	*	−*	−*	−*
General Services Administration	15	27	30	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Selective Service System	75	75	78	------	------	------
Total 059	80	−53	93	−1	−1	−1
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−118	−278	−898	------	------	------
Total national defense	80,296	76,444	77,513	−2	−1	−1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE						
151 Conduct of foreign affairs:						
Department of State [1 3]	382	406	438	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	11	10	9	------	------	------
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1	1	1	------	------	------
Tariff Commission	4	4	5	------	------	------
Total 151	398	421	453	------	------	------
152 Economic and financial assistance:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	1,995	2,040	2,316	------	3	12
Department of Agriculture	*	------	------	------	------	------
Department of State [1]	10	10	8	------	------	------
Department of Transportation [1]	7	8	10	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States	−73	−120	−108	292	248	398
U.S. Section of the United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship	*	*	------	------	------	------
Total 152	1,939	1,939	2,225	292	251	410
153 Foreign information and exchange activities:						
Funds appropriated to the President	1	2	------	------	------	------
Department of State [1]	36	40	46	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: United States Information Agency [1]	198	198	197	------	------	------
Total 153	235	240	243	------	------	------
154 Food for Peace:						
Department of Agriculture	937	1,014	962	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [5]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−*	−*	−*	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−232	−279	−261	------	------	------
Total international affairs and finance	3,278	3,336	3,622	292	251	410

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
250 SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY						
251 Manned space flight:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,209	1,887	1,662	------	------	------
252 Space science and applications:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	656	631	727	------	------	------
253 Space technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	328	286	234	------	------	------
254 Aircraft technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	188	184	195	------	------	------
259 Supporting space activities:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration [1]	374	393	347	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−6	−13	−13	------	------	------
Total space research and technology	3,749	3,368	3,151	------	------	------
350 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
351 Farm income stabilization:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	4,653	4,065	4,488	−63	11	−261
Other independent agencies: Farm Credit Administration	−*	−*	------	------	------	------
Total 351	4,655	4,065	4,488	−63	10	−261
352 Rural housing and public facilities:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	169	180	202	395	−126	227
Department of Housing and Urban Development	14	6	3	------	------	------
Total 352	183	186	205	395	−126	227
354 Agricultural land and water resources:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	344	353	334	*	*	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
350 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
355 Research and other agricultural services						
Department of Agriculture [1]	730	813	848	------	------	------
Environmental Protection Agency	------	3	7	------	------	------
Total 355	730	816	855	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−41	−42	−43	------	------	------
Total agriculture and rural development	5,869	5,377	5,838	332	−115	−34
400 NATURAL RESOURCES						
401 Water resources and power:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	115	124	120	*	1	1
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	1,184	1,396	1,495	------	------	------
Department of the Interior [1]	441	503	551	3	4	13
Department of State	5	9	15	------	------	------
Environmental Protection Agency [1]	262	535	1,131	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Power Commission	18	20	21	------	------	------
Intergovernmental agencies	*	*	*	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	1	2	2	------	------	------
Tennessee Valley Authority	211	425	508	------	------	------
Water Resources Council [1]	4	7	8	------	------	------
Total 401	2,242	3,020	3,851	3	4	14
402 Land Management:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	556	658	632	------	------	------
Department of the Interior [1]	197	205	198	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	2	1	------	------	------	------
Total 402	754	864	830	------	------	------
403 Mineral resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	94	173	68	------	------	------
405 Recreational resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	370	536	615	------	------	------
409 Other natural resources programs:						
Department of Defense—Civil	*	*	*	------	------	------
Department of the Interior	119	130	140	------	------	------
Department of State	3	3	3	------	------	------
Total 409	122	133	143	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
400 NATURAL RESOURCES—Con.						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−1	−1	−2	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1,104	−2,092	−1,274	------	------	------
Total natural resources	2,477	2,631	4,230	3	4	14
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION						
501 Air transportation:						
Department of Transportation [13]	1,186	1,588	1,811	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board	37	32	23	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions (trust fund)	------	*	1	------	------	------
Total 501	1,223	1,620	1,835	------	------	------
502 Water transportation:						
Department of Commerce	326	441	467	−9	−7	−7
Department of Defense—Civil	−6	16	4	------	------	------
Department of Transportation [1]	588	615	658	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	2	1	1	------	------	------
Total 502	911	1,073	1,130	−9	−7	−7
503 Ground transportation:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	2	2	2	------	------	------
Department of Transportation [1]	4,626	5,108	5,272	3	35	35
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	------	*	*	------	------	------
Total 503	4,629	5,110	5,275	3	35	35
505 Postal service:						
Postal Service	1,510	2,353	1,333	------	------	------
506 Advancement of Business:						
Funds appropriated to the President	*	------	------	------	------	------
Department of Commerce [1]	539	531	537	1	*	58
Department of Housing and Urban Development	−4	−5	8	------	------	------
Department of Transportation	26	40	43	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (trust fund)	−328	−308	−402	------	------	------
Small Business Administration	126	114	95	127	163	195
Temporary study commissions	1	1	1	------	------	------
Total 506	359	372	283	128	163	253

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
507 Area and regional development:						
Funds appropriated to the President	195	276	289	------	------	------
Department of Commerce [1]	192	209	222	58	71	45
Department of the Interior [1]	148	184	241	−5	3	2
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska	*	*	*	------	------	------
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	3	3	3	------	------	------
National Council on Indian Opportunity	*	*	*	------	------	------
Total 507	537	672	755	53	74	46
508 Regulation of business:						
Department of Commerce	9	9	8	------	------	------
Department of Justice	9	11	11	------	------	------
Department of the Treasury (trust fund)	−5	−2	−*	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board	11	12	13	------	------	------
Federal Communications Commission	24	26	30	------	------	------
Federal Maritime Commission	4	5	5	------	------	------
Federal Trade Commission	20	21	23	------	------	------
Interstate Commerce Commission	27	28	27	−1	44	−*
Securities and Exchange Commission	22	23	23	------	------	------
Total 508	121	132	141	−1	44	−*
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [6]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−39	−72	−14	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−115	−128	−128	------	------	------
Total commerce and transportation	9,136	11,134	10,610	174	308	327
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING						
551 Concentrated community development:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	740	795	796	−10	−7	−11
Department of Housing and Urban Development	86	380	450	------	------	------
Total 551	825	1,175	1,246	−10	−7	−11
552 Community environment:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1,111	1,126	1,396	−6	47	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING—Continued						
553 Community facilities:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	142	188	383	39	40	33
554 Community planning and administration:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	69	133	153	*	−2	−2
555 Low and moderate income housing aids:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	493	883	1,441	787	750	507
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	−185	−297	−238	−135	10	−282
Other independent agencies: Federal Home Loan Bank Board	−257	−136	−137	90	−1	5
Total 556	−443	−433	−375	−44	10	−276
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−*	−53	−*	------	------	------
Total community development and housing	2,198	3,020	4,243	766	838	252
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER						
601 Elementary and secondary education:						
Funds appropriated to the President	369	396	261	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2,384	2,572	2,985	−*	−*	−*
Department of the Interior	215	276	316	------	------	------
Total 601	2,968	3,245	3,562	−*	−*	−*
602 Higher education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1,081	1,235	1,240	101	84	14
Department of Housing and Urban Development	58	30	4	139	107	42
Department of the Treasury	2	1	2	------	------	------
Total 602	1,141	1,267	1,246	240	191	56
603 Vocational education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	289	423	501	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER—Continued						
604 Manpower training and employment services:						
Funds appropriated to the President	697	436	-------	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	87	146	231	------	------	------
Department of Labor [1]	818	1,435	1,924	------	------	------
Total 604	1,602	2,017	2,156	------	------	------
605 Science education and basic research:						
Other independent agencies: National Science Foundation [1]	464	502	546	------	------	------
608 Other education aids:						
Legislative branch [1]	50	61	72	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	298	239	225	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	15	23	35	------	------	------
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities [1]	15	40	64	------	------	------
Smithsonian Institution [1]	52	56	67	------	------	------
Total 608	429	419	463	------	------	------
609 Other manpower aids:						
Department of the Interior	17	56	70	------	------	------
Department of Labor [1]	91	120	155	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	12	18	25	------	------	------
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	*	*	-------	------	------	------
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	9	9	10	------	------	------
Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Board of Review	-------	*	*	------	------	------
National Labor Relations Board	38	41	44	------	------	------
National Mediation Board	2	2	3	------	------	------
Occupational Health Safety Review Commission	-------	*	*	------	------	------
President's Committee on Consumer Interests	*	1	1	------	------	------
President's Council on Youth Opportunity	—*	1	*	------	------	------
Temporary study commission	*	1	1	------	------	------
Total 609	169	248	308	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES 1970 actual	EXPENDITURES 1971 estimate	EXPENDITURES 1972 estimate	NET LENDING 1970 actual	NET LENDING 1971 estimate	NET LENDING 1972 estimate
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−14	−12	−29	------	------	------
Total education and manpower	7,048	8,109	8,752	240	191	56
650 HEALTH						
651 Development of health resources:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2,091	2,223	2,369	6	5	11
Department of Housing and Urban Development	*	*	−*	------	------	------
Total 651	2,091	2,223	2,369	6	5	11
652 Providing or financing medical services:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1 3]	10,368	12,036	12,954	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Civil Service Commission (trust fund)	−25	1	−9	------	------	------
Total 652	10,344	12,037	12,945	------	------	------
653 Prevention and control of health problems:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	473	526	533	------	------	------
Environmental Protection Agency	88	137	169	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	------	*	*	------	------	------
Total 653	561	664	703	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [7]						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−6	−2	−18	------	------	------
Total health	12,990	14,922	15,999	6	5	11
700 INCOME SECURITY						
701 Retirement and social insurance:						
The Judiciary (trust fund)	1	1	1	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1 3]	29,695	35,161	38,615	------	------	------
Department of Labor [1 3]	3,369	5,888	5,058	------	------	------
Department of State (trust fund)	17	20	22	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission [1 3]	2,590	3,027	3,396	------	------	------
Railroad Retirement Board [1 3]	1,603	1,907	1,940	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	------	*	------	------	------	------
Total 701	37,275	46,003	49,030	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
700 INCOME SECURITY—Continued						
702 Public assistance:						
Department of Agriculture	960	2,159	2,546	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	4,223	5,697	7,238	3	3	5
Total 702	5,182	7,856	9,785	3	3	5
703 Social and individual services:						
The Judiciary (trust fund)	1	1	2	------	------	------
Funds appropriated to the President	145	100	80	------	------	------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1,186	1,588	1,864	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: National Credit Union Administration	—*	—5	—9	------	------	------
Total 703	1,331	1,684	1,937	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [8]						
Proprietary receipts from the public	—1	—1	—18	------	------	------
Total income security	43,787	55,543	60,735	3	3	5
800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES						
801 Income security for veterans:						
Veterans Administration [1]	5,916	6,440	6,853	105	111	120
802 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation:						
Veterans Administration	1,015	1,715	1,981	*	------	------
803 Veterans housing:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—8	—13	—14	------	------	------
Veterans Administration	—37	—11	30	99	—123	—350
Total 803	—45	—24	17	99	—123	—350
804 Hospital and medical care for veterans:						
Veterans Administration [1]	1,802	2,056	2,230	------	------	------
809 Other veterans benefits and services:						
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	27	30	32	------	------	------
Veterans Administration	231	255	265	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: American Battle Monuments Commission [1]	2	3	3	------	------	------
Total 809	260	288	301	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−3	−4	−4	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−473	−489	−504	------	------	------
Total veterans benefits and services	8,473	9,981	10,874	204	−12	−230
850 INTEREST						
851 Interest on the public debt:						
Department of the Treasury	19,304	20,800	21,150	------	------	------
852 Interest on refunds of receipts:						
Department of the Treasury	113	117	117	------	------	------
853 Interest on uninvested funds:						
Department of the Treasury	6	7	6	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−783	−1,200	−1,272	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from public	−327	−291	−314	------	------	------
Total interest	18,312	19,433	19,687	------	------	------
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
901 Legislative functions:						
Legislative branch	229	262	277	------	------	------
902 Judicial functions:						
The Judiciary	132	148	172	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Indian Claims Commission	1	1	1	------	------	------
Total 902	133	149	173	------	------	------
903 Executive direction and management:						
Executive Office of the President	33	46	52	------	------	------
Funds appropriated to the President	1	2	2	------	------	------
Department of the Treasury	1	1	1	------	------	------
Environmental Protection Agency	*	*	*	------	------	------
General Services Administration	*	*	*	------	------	------
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	1	1	------	------	------	------
Total 903	37	50	56	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.						
904 Central fiscal operations:						
Legislative branch [1]	73	81	89	------	------	------
Department of the Treasury [1]	1,194	1,331	1,477	------	—*	—*
Other independent agencies:						
Renegotiation Board	4	4	4	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	*	*	------	------	------	------
Total 904	1,271	1,417	1,570	------	—*	—*
905 General property and records management:						
General Services Administration [1]	575	621	694	20	20	—5
Other independent agencies:						
Central Intelligence Agency	------	*	------	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	*	2	3	------	------	------
Total 905	575	623	697	20	20	—5
906 Central personnel management:						
Department of Labor [1]	82	85	90	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission [3]	84	118	164	------	------	------
Total 906	166	202	255	------	------	------
908 Law enforcement and Justice:						
Funds appropriated to the President	------	1	------	------	------	------
Department of Justice [1]	632	1,061	1,402	------	------	------
Department of the Treasury	29	48	69	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Administrative Conference of the United States	*	*	*	------	------	------
Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People	*	1	1	------	------	------
Civil Service Commission	1	------	------	------	------	------
Commission on Civil Rights	3	3	4	------	------	------
Subversive Activities Control Board	*	*	*	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	*	*	------	------	------	------
Total 908	666	1,116	1,477	------	------	------
909 National capital region:						
Other independent agencies:						
Commission of Fine Arts	*	*	*	------	------	------
District of Columbia	119	147	162	90	114	138
Intergovernmental agencies	16	100	112	------	------	------
National Capital Planning Commission [1]	1	2	1	—*	*	------
Temporary study commissions	------	*	*	------	------	------
Total 909	136	249	276	90	114	138

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.						
910 Other general government:						
Legislative branch	4	5	5	------	------	------
Department of Defense—Civil	63	67	60	—*	—*	—*
Department of the Interior	65	81	105	2	5	4
Department of the Treasury [1]	138	269	327	------	------	------
Environmental Protection Agency	------	4	56	------	------	------
Other independent agencies:						
Historical and memorial commissions [1]	*	1	3	------	------	------
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	1	1	1	------	------	------
Temporary study commissions	*	1	1	------	------	------
Total 910	271	428	557	2	5	4
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [9]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−103	−113	−115	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−156	−141	−391	------	------	------
Total general government	3,224	4,242	4,833	112	138	137
OTHER						
Allowances for:						
Added amount for revenue sharing	------	------	4,019	------	------	------
Pay increases (excluding Department of Defense)	------	500	1,000	------	------	------
Contingencies	------	300	950	------	------	------
Undistributed intragovermental payments:						
Employer share, employee retirement	−2,444	−2,486	−2,461	------	------	------
Interest received by trust funds	−3,936	−4,711	−5,310	------	------	------
Total expenditures and net lending	**194,456**	**211,143**	**228,286**	**2,131**	**1,611**	**946**
MEMORANDUM						
Federal funds	154,250	163,179	176,049	2,051	1,485	808
Trust funds	48,985	59,073	63,854	80	126	138
Intragovernmental transactions	−8,778	−11,109	−11,617	------	------	------

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Includes both Federal and trust funds.
[2] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions, and proprietary receipts from the public.
[3] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions.
[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $978 million; 1971, $1,193 million; 1972, $1,133 million.
[5] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $0; 1971, $5 million; 1972, $6 million.
[6] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by function above: 1970, $0; 1971, $621 million; 1972, $522 million.
[7] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $1,556 million; 1971, $2,119 million; 1972, $1,928 million.
[8] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $1,074 million; 1971, $1,110 million; 1972, $1,333 million.
[9] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1970, $0.2 million; 1971, $0.6 million; 1972, $0.7 million.

Table 16. **BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, FINANCING, AND DEBT, 1962-1972** (in millions of dollars)

Description	Actual									Estimate	
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Receipts, expenditures, and net lending:											
Expenditure account:											
Receipts	99,676	106,560	112,662	116,833	130,856	149,552	153,671	187,784	193,743	194,193	217,593
Expenditures (excludes net lending)	104,462	111,456	118,039	117,181	130,820	153,201	172,802	183,072	194,456	211,143	228,286
Expenditure account surplus or deficit (−)	−4,786	−4,896	−5,377	−347	36	−3,649	−19,131	4,712	−714	−16,951	−10,693
Loan account:											
Loan disbursements	9,621	9,646	10,237	10,911	14,628	17,676	20,327	13,117	8,313	8,807	9,440
Loan repayments	7,271	9,791	9,693	9,662	10,796	12,623	14,297	11,640	6,182	7,196	8,494
Net lending	2,351	−145	545	1,249	3,832	5,053	6,030	1,476	2,131	1,611	946
Total budget:											
Receipts	99,676	106,560	112,662	116,833	130,856	149,552	153,671	187,784	193,743	194,193	217,593
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)	106,813	111,311	118,584	118,430	134,652	158,254	178,833	184,548	196,588	212,755	229,232
Budget surplus or deficit (−)	−7,137	−4,751	−5,922	−1,596	−3,796	−8,702	−25,161	3,236	−2,845	−18,562	−11,639
Budget financing:											
Net borrowing from the public or repayment of borrowing (−)	9,769	6,088	3,092	4,061	3,076	2,838	23,100	−1,044	3,814	17,600	10,600
Other means of financing	−2,632	−1,337	2,830	−2,465	720	5,863	2,061	−2,192	−969	962	1,039
Total means of financing	7,137	4,751	5,922	1,596	3,796	8,702	25,161	[1]−3,236	[1]2,845	18,562	11,639
Outstanding debt, end of year:											
Gross Federal debt	303,291	310,807	316,763	323,154	329,474	341,348	369,769	367,144	382,603	407,033	429,400
Held by the public	248,373	254,461	257,553	261,614	264,690	267,529	290,629	279,483	284,880	302,480	313,080

[1] Excludes changes due to reclassification and to conversion of mixed-ownership enterprises to private ownership. See footnotes to table 9 in the 1971 budget and table 10 in the 1972 budget.

Table 17. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, 1962–1972 (in millions of dollars)**

Source	Actual									Estimate	
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Individual income taxes	45,571	47,588	48,697	48,792	55,446	61,526	68,726	87,249	90,412	88,300	93,700
Corporation income taxes	20,523	21,579	23,493	25,461	30,073	33,971	28,665	36,678	32,829	30,100	36,700
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds):											
Employment taxes and contributions:											
Old-age and survivors insurance	11,267	13,117	15,242	15,567	17,556	22,197	22,265	25,484	29,396	30,618	35,523
Disability insurance	1,004	1,058	1,124	1,156	1,530	2,204	2,651	3,469	4,063	4,162	4,264
Hospital insurance	-------	-------	-------	-------	893	2,645	3,493	4,398	4,755	6,511	9,401
Railroad retirement	564	572	593	636	683	776	814	885	919	1,006	1,037
Total employment taxes and contributions	12,835	14,746	16,959	17,359	20,662	27,823	29,224	34,236	39,133	42,297	50,225
Unemployment insurance	3,337	4,112	4,045	3,819	3,777	3,659	3,346	3,328	3,464	3,604	4,183
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:											
Supplementary medical insurance	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	647	698	903	936	1,255	1,347
Employees' retirement—employee contributions	863	932	993	1,065	1,111	1,201	1,334	1,426	1,735	1,785	1,770
Other retirement contributions	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	24	29	31	34
Total contributions for other insurance and retirement	875	946	1,008	1,081	1,129	1,867	2,052	2,353	2,701	3,072	3,151
Total social insurance taxes and contributions	17,046	19,804	22,012	22,258	25,567	33,349	34,622	39,918	45,298	48,973	57,559

See footnote at end of table.

Table 17. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, 1962–1972** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Source	Actual									Estimate	
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Excise taxes:											
Federal funds:											
Alcohol	3,268	3,366	3,499	3,689	3,720	3,980	4,189	4,482	4,610	4,860	4,970
Tobacco	2,022	2,075	2,048	2,142	2,066	2,077	2,121	2,136	2,093	2,200	2,135
Other	4,295	4,474	4,664	5,081	3,358	3,221	3,390	3,967	3,649	3,590	4,010
Total Federal excise taxes	9,585	9,915	10,211	10,911	9,145	9,278	9,700	10,585	10,352	10,650	11,115
Trust funds:											
Highway	2,949	3,279	3,519	3,659	3,917	4,441	4,379	4,637	5,354	5,570	5,659
Airport and airway	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	580	726
Total trust excise taxes	2,949	3,279	3,519	3,659	3,917	4,441	4,379	4,637	5,354	6,150	6,385
Total excise taxes	12,534	13,194	13,731	14,570	13,062	13,719	14,079	15,222	15,705	16,800	17,500
Estate and gift taxes	2,016	2,167	2,394	2,716	3,066	2,978	3,051	3,491	3,644	3,730	5,300
Customs duties	1,142	1,205	1,252	1,442	1,767	1,901	2,038	2,319	2,430	2,490	2,700
Miscellaneous receipts:											
Deposit of earnings by Federal Reserve System	718	828	947	1,372	1,713	1,805	2,091	2,662	3,266	3,500	3,600
Other miscellaneous receipts [1]	125	194	138	222	162	303	400	247	158	300	534
Total miscellaneous receipts	843	1,023	1,084	1,594	1,875	2,108	2,491	2,908	3,424	3,800	4,134
Total budget receipts	**99,676**	**106,560**	**112,662**	**116,833**	**130,856**	**149,552**	**153,671**	**187,784**	**193,743**	**194,193**	**217,593**
MEMORANDUM											
Federal funds	79,703	83,550	87,205	90,943	101,427	111,835	114,726	143,321	143,158	139,137	153,720
Trust funds	22,652	25,799	28,518	29,230	32,997	42,935	44,716	52,009	59,362	66,165	75,490
Intragovernmental transactions	−2,680	−2,788	−3,061	−3,339	−3,568	−5,218	−5,771	−7,547	−8,778	−11,109	−11,617

[1] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Table 18. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1962-1972 (in millions of dollars)

Function	Actual									Estimate	
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
050 National defense:											
051 Department of Defense—Military [1]											
Military personnel	12,138	11,985	12,986	13,387	15,162	17,956	19,859	21,374	23,031	21,698	20,105
Retired military personnel	894	1,015	1,209	1,384	1,591	1,830	2,095	2,444	2,849	3,394	3,744
Operation and maintenance	11,594	11,874	11,932	12,349	14,710	19,000	20,578	22,227	21,609	20,380	20,234
Procurement	14,532	16,632	15,351	11,839	14,339	19,012	23,283	23,988	21,584	18,448	17,936
Research and development	6,319	6,376	7,021	6,236	6,259	7,160	7,747	7,457	7,166	7,281	7,504
Military construction and other	1,602	513	1,236	928	2,279	2,636	3,975	525	1,059	1,407	2,019
Allowances [2]										945	3,580
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−163	−251	−159	−150	−160	−138	−164	−143	−148	−183	−147
Subtotal, Department of Defense—Military	46,916	48,143	49,577	45,973	54,178	67,457	77,373	77,872	77,150	73,370	74,975
057 Military assistance [1]	1,337	1,406	1,209	1,125	1,003	858	654	789	731	1,130	1,025
058 Atomic energy [1]	2,806	2,758	2,764	2,625	2,403	2,264	2,466	2,450	2,453	2,275	2,318
059 Defense-related activities	92	24	172	136	−62	−17	139	260	79	−54	92
Deductions for offsetting receipts [3]	−53	−74	−130	−281	−738	−481	−116	−138	−118	−278	−898
Total national defense	**51,097**	**52,257**	**53,591**	**49,578**	**56,785**	**70,081**	**80,517**	**81,232**	**80,295**	**76,443**	**77,512**
150 International affairs and finance:											
151 Conduct of foreign affairs [1]	248	346	296	347	315	336	354	371	398	421	453
152 Economic and financial assistance	2,325	1,968	1,756	2,041	2,329	3,057	3,053	2,420	2,231	2,190	2,636
153 Foreign information and exchange activities	197	201	207	223	227	245	253	237	235	240	243
154 Food for Peace	1,947	2,040	2,049	1,852	1,784	1,452	1,204	975	937	1,014	962
Deductions for offsetting receipts [3]	−226	−441	−191	−123	−165	−542	−245	−217	−232	−279	−261
Total international affairs and finance	**4,492**	**4,115**	**4,117**	**4,340**	**4,490**	**4,547**	**4,619**	**3,785**	**3,570**	**3,586**	**4,032**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1962-1972 (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Function	Actual									Estimate	
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
250 Space research and technology:											
251 Manned space flight	565	1,516	2,768	3,538	4,210	3,649	3,096	2,781	2,209	1,887	1,662
252 Space science and application	420	576	754	751	778	796	700	569	656	631	727
253 Space technology	159	303	432	484	435	440	410	344	328	286	234
254 Aircraft technology	31	36	40	58	75	89	128	168	188	184	195
259 Supporting space activities	82	122	178	262	435	452	390	390	374	393	347
Deductions for offsetting receipts	—*	—*	—1	—2	—1	—2	—3	—6	—6	—13	—13
Total space research and technology	**1,257**	**2,552**	**4,170**	**5,091**	**5,933**	**5,423**	**4,721**	**4,247**	**3,749**	**3,368**	**3,151**
350 Agriculture and rural development:											
351 Farm income stabilization	3,143	4,060	4,134	3,667	2,536	3,167	4,542	5,000	4,589	4,075	4,227
352 Rural housing and public facilities	291	375	326	354	309	330	474	318	579	60	432
354 Agricultural land and water resources	368	324	325	342	347	353	351	343	344	353	334
355 Research and other agricultural services	363	415	441	485	531	570	618	645	730	816	855
Deductions for offsetting receipts	—42	—36	—42	—42	—44	—44	—42	—85	—41	—42	—43
Total agriculture and rural development	**4,123**	**5,139**	**5,185**	**4,807**	**3,679**	**4,376**	**5,943**	**6,221**	**6,201**	**5,262**	**5,804**
400 Natural resources:											
401 Water resources and power	1,578	1,718	1,798	1,867	2,061	2,158	2,251	2,256	2,245	3,025	3,864
402 Land management	382	422	459	509	556	618	639	643	754	864	830
403 Mineral resources	30	25	46	59	62	73	85	71	94	173	68
405 Recreational resources	151	180	202	215	241	285	331	372	370	536	615
409 Other natural resources programs	58	67	70	79	90	93	102	107	122	133	143
Deductions for offsetting receipts	—535	—929	—632	—701	—1,011	—1,408	—1,753	—1,368	—1,105	—2,094	—1,276
Total natural resources	**1,665**	**1,483**	**1,944**	**2,028**	**1,999**	**1,821**	**1,655**	**2,081**	**2,480**	**2,636**	**4,243**

500 Commerce and transportation:											
501 Air transportation [1]	781	808	835	875	879	945	951	1,042	1,223	1,620	1,835
502 Water transportation	654	672	658	728	708	765	844	864	902	1,066	1,123
503 Ground transportation	2,817	3,057	3,686	4,092	4,043	4,093	4,367	4,413	4,632	5,145	5,310
505 Postal service	797	770	578	805	888	1,141	1,080	920	1,510	2,353	1,333
506 Advancement of business	304	239	252	405	351	332	447	152	487	535	536
507 Area and regional development	132	242	538	557	315	318	472	584	590	747	802
508 Regulation of business	72	82	91	98	99	118	98	107	120	176	141
Deductions for offsetting receipts [3]	−126	−104	−128	−160	−112	−119	−165	−162	−154	−200	−142
Total commerce and transportation	**5,430**	**5,765**	**6,511**	**7,399**	**7,171**	**7,594**	**8,094**	**7,921**	**9,310**	**11,442**	**10,937**
550 Community development and housing:											
551 Concentrated community development	-------	-------	-------	51	302	452	648	684	816	1,168	1,235
552 Community environment	227	173	240	331	365	465	486	632	1,105	1,173	1,397
553 Community facilities	27	36	51	46	38	74	106	146	181	229	416
554 Community planning and administration	11	24	29	32	16	33	37	47	69	131	151
555 Low and moderate income housing aids	170	198	37	81	391	478	948	871	1,280	1,633	1,948
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market	169	−1,289	−511	−237	1,545	1,133	1,863	−406	−487	−423	−651
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−16	−22	−31	−16	−13	−19	−12	−13	−*	−53	−*
Total community development and housing	**589**	**−880**	**−185**	**288**	**2,644**	**2,616**	**4,076**	**1,961**	**2,965**	**3,858**	**4,495**
600 Education and manpower:											
601 Elementary and secondary education	429	527	566	645	1,804	2,439	2,595	2,480	2,968	3,245	3,562
602 Higher education	357	419	383	414	705	1,159	1,393	1,230	1,381	1,458	1,302
603 Vocational education	40	41	41	132	136	250	265	262	289	423	501
604 Manpower training and employment services	194	209	299	534	989	1,236	1,587	1,560	1,602	2,017	2,156
605 Science education and basic research	183	206	310	309	368	415	449	490	464	502	546
608 Other education aids	98	98	110	158	155	264	334	373	429	419	463
609 Other manpower aids	110	7	49	100	112	100	132	142	169	248	308
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−4	−5	−5	−9	−11	−11	−16	−13	−14	−12	−29
Total education and manpower	**1,406**	**1,502**	**1,751**	**2,284**	**4,258**	**5,853**	**6,739**	**6,525**	**7,289**	**8,300**	**8,808**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1962-1972** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Function	Actual									Estimate	
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
650 Health:											
651 Development of health resources	786	949	1,170	1,039	1,212	1,556	1,826	1,918	2,097	2,228	2,380
652 Providing or financing medical services [1]	264	318	386	476	1,094	4,866	7,455	9,315	10,344	12,037	12,945
653 Prevention and control of health problems	91	128	182	215	238	301	394	465	561	664	703
Deductions for offsetting receipts [2]	−3	−3	−1	−1	−1	−2	−3	−2	−6	−2	−18
Total health	**1,139**	**1,393**	**1,737**	**1,730**	**2,543**	**6,721**	**9,672**	**11,696**	**12,995**	**14,928**	**16,010**
700 Income security											
701 Retirement and social insurance [1]	19,800	21,478	22,234	22,530	25,563	27,351	29,566	32,540	37,275	46,003	49,030
702 Public assistance	2,604	2,909	3,085	3,119	3,151	3,180	3,726	4,272	5,186	7,860	9,790
703 Social and individual services	133	176	199	249	410	692	831	888	1,331	1,684	1,937
Deductions for offsetting receipts [2]	−7	−479	−409	−196	−109	−59	−16	−1	−1	−1	−18
Total income security	**22,530**	**24,084**	**25,110**	**25,702**	**29,016**	**31,164**	**34,108**	**37,699**	**43,790**	**55,546**	**60,739**
800 Veterans benefits and services:											
801 Income security for veterans	4,476	4,706	4,646	4,710	4,700	5,209	4,997	5,528	6,021	6,551	6,973
802 Veterans education, training, and rehabilitation	159	101	77	58	54	305	478	701	1,015	1,715	1,981
803 Veterans housing	236	−109	44	*	169	304	210	102	54	−147	−334
804 Hospital and medical care for veterans	1,085	1,147	1,231	1,271	1,320	1,393	1,472	1,566	1,802	2,056	2,230
809 Other veterans benefits and services	180	176	185	179	196	195	218	237	260	288	301
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−511	−501	−502	−497	−518	−509	−492	−493	−477	−493	−508
Total veterans benefits and services	**5,625**	**5,520**	**5,681**	**5,722**	**5,920**	**6,897**	**6,882**	**7,640**	**8,677**	**9,969**	**10,644**
850 Interest:											
851 Interest on the public debt	9,120	9,895	10,666	11,346	12,014	13,391	14,573	16,588	19,304	20,800	21,150
852 Interest on refunds of receipts	68	74	88	77	104	120	120	120	113	117	117
853 Interest on uninvested funds	10	11	11	12	14	13	10	7	6	7	6
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−877	−765	−955	−1,078	−846	−936	−959	−925	−1,110	−1,490	−1,586
Total interest	**8,321**	**9,215**	**9,810**	**10,357**	**11,285**	**12,588**	**13,744**	**15,791**	**18,312**	**19,433**	**19,687**

900 General government:											
901 Legislative functions	135	131	126	142	159	167	180	192	229	262	277
902 Judicial functions	57	63	66	76	79	87	94	110	133	149	173
903 Executive direction and management	22	21	22	23	24	25	27	31	37	50	56
904 Central fiscal operations	668	733	808	844	886	968	1,024	1,094	1,271	1,416	1,570
905 General property and records management	355	416	553	565	550	617	569	567	595	644	692
906 Central personnel management [1]	106	110	110	107	107	116	140	146	166	202	255
908 Law enforcement and justice	300	323	335	366	385	426	452	534	666	1,116	1,477
909 National capital region	73	70	58	61	73	84	104	162	226	363	414
910 Other general government	136	139	189	190	192	218	243	268	272	433	561
Deductions for offsetting receipts [3]	−204	−196	−226	−165	−162	−199	−272	−238	−259	−254	−506
Total general government	**1,650**	**1,810**	**2,040**	**2,210**	**2,292**	**2,510**	**2,561**	**2,866**	**3,336**	**4,381**	**4,970**
Allowances for:											
Added amount for revenue sharing	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	4,019
Pay increases (excluding Department of Defense)	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	500	1,000
Contingencies	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	300	950
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:											
Employer share, employee retirement	−1,069	−1,159	−1,256	−1,329	−1,447	−1,661	−1,825	−2,018	−2,444	−2,486	−2,461
Interest received by trust funds	−1,444	−1,485	−1,621	−1,780	−1,917	−2,275	−2,674	−3,099	−3,936	−4,711	−5,310
Total outlays	**106,813**	**111,311**	**118,584**	**118,430**	**134,652**	**158,254**	**178,833**	**184,548**	**196,588**	**212,755**	**229,232**
MEMORANDUM											
Federal funds	86,594	90,141	95,761	94,807	106,512	126,779	143,105	148,811	156,301	164,665	175,857
Trust funds	22,898	23,958	25,884	26,962	31,708	36,693	41,499	43,284	49,065	59,200	63,992
Intragovernmental transactions	−2,680	−2,788	−3,061	−3,339	−3,568	−5,218	−5,771	−7,547	−8,778	−11,109	−11,617

*Less than $500 thousand.
[1] Entries net of offsetting receipts.
[2] For all-volunteer force and civilian and military pay increases for Department of Defense.
[3] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above.

Table 19. **FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS, 1961-1972** (in billions of dollars)

Description	Actual										Estimate	
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
RECEIPTS, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS												
Personal taxes and nontaxes	43.6	47.3	49.6	50.7	51.3	57.6	64.5	71.0	89.5	93.7	90.6	99.0
Corporate profits tax accruals	20.3	22.9	23.5	25.7	27.7	31.0	31.2	34.0	38.9	36.8	35.8	43.5
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	13.3	14.2	15.0	15.6	16.9	15.7	15.8	17.1	18.6	19.4	20.3	21.8
Contributions for social insurance	18.1	19.9	22.1	23.5	24.6	28.5	35.7	38.3	44.2	48.9	53.2	61.6
Total receipts, national income basis	**95.3**	**104.2**	**110.2**	**115.5**	**120.5**	**132.8**	**147.2**	**160.4**	**191.3**	**198.7**	**200.0**	**225.9**
EXPENDITURES, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS												
Purchases of goods and services	55.5	60.9	63.4	65.7	64.4	71.7	85.3	95.2	100.6	100.8	97.9	102.2
Defense	(46.7)	(50.5)	(50.4)	(50.9)	(48.9)	(54.4)	(67.7)	(75.8)	(78.6)	(78.7)	(74.1)	(74.0)
Nondefense	(8.9)	(10.4)	(13.0)	(14.7)	(15.5)	(17.3)	(17.6)	(19.4)	(22.0)	(22.1)	(23.8)	(28.2)
Transfer payments	25.6	27.2	28.5	29.5	30.5	34.2	39.4	44.5	50.5	56.5	69.2	75.0
Domestic ("to persons")	(23.6)	(25.1)	(26.4)	(27.3)	(28.3)	(31.8)	(37.2)	(42.4)	(48.3)	(54.5)	(67.0)	(72.5)
Foreign	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.5)
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments	6.9	7.6	8.4	9.8	10.9	12.7	14.8	17.6	19.1	22.1	27.0	34.4
Net interest paid	6.8	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.9	12.3	14.0	14.6	14.3
Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	6.2	4.2
Wage accruals less disbursements	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	−.1	.1	-------
Total expenditures, national income basis	**98.0**	**106.4**	**111.4**	**116.9**	**118.5**	**131.9**	**154.5**	**172.3**	**186.7**	**197.9**	**215.0**	**230.1**
Excess of receipts or expenditures (—), national income basis	**−2.7**	**−2.1**	**−1.2**	**−1.4**	**+2.0**	**+.9**	**−7.2**	**−11.9**	**+4.6**	**+.8**	**−15.0**	**−4.2**

Source.—Actual data for 1961-70 are based on the estimates prepared by the Department of Commerce. Data for 1971 and 1972 are based on estimates by the Office of Management and Budget in cooperation with the Department of Commerce.

Table 20. FEDERAL FINANCES AND THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1954-1971 (dollar amounts in billions)

Fiscal year	Gross national product	Budget receipts		Budget outlays (expenditures and net lending)				Federal debt, end of year			
				Total		Budget expenditures (excludes net lending)		Total		Held by the public	
		Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP
1954	362.1	69.7	19.3	70.9	19.6	(1)	(1)	270.8	74.8	224.5	62.0
1955	378.6	65.5	17.3	68.5	18.1	(1)	(1)	274.4	72.5	226.6	59.9
1956	409.4	74.5	18.2	70.5	17.2	(1)	(1)	272.8	66.6	222.2	54.3
1957	431.3	80.0	18.5	76.7	17.8	(1)	(1)	272.4	63.1	219.4	50.9
1958	440.3	79.6	18.1	82.6	18.8	81.0	18.4	279.7	63.5	226.4	51.4
1959	469.1	79.2	16.9	92.1	19.6	89.4	19.1	287.8	61.3	235.0	50.1
1960	495.2	92.5	18.7	92.2	18.6	90.3	18.2	290.9	58.7	237.2	47.9
1961	506.5	94.4	18.6	97.8	19.3	96.6	19.1	292.9	57.8	238.6	47.1
1962	542.1	99.7	18.4	106.8	19.7	104.5	19.3	303.3	55.9	248.4	45.8
1963	573.4	106.6	18.6	111.3	19.4	111.5	19.4	310.8	54.2	254.5	44.4
1964	612.2	112.7	18.4	118.6	19.4	118.0	19.3	316.8	51.7	257.6	42.1
1965	654.2	116.8	17.9	118.4	18.1	117.2	17.9	323.2	49.4	261.6	40.0
1966	721.2	130.9	18.1	134.7	18.7	130.8	18.1	329.5	45.7	264.7	36.7
1967	769.8	149.6	19.4	158.3	20.6	153.2	19.9	341.3	44.3	267.5	34.8
1968	827.3	153.7	18.6	178.8	21.6	172.8	20.9	369.8	44.7	290.6	35.1
1969	897.7	187.8	20.9	184.5	20.6	183.1	20.4	367.1	40.9	279.5	31.1
1970	956.0	193.7	20.3	196.6	20.6	194.5	20.3	382.6	40.0	284.9	29.8
1971 estimate	1,012.0	194.2	19.2	212.8	21.0	211.1	20.9	407.0	40.2	302.5	29.9

[1] Not available.

Table 21. BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS, 1789-1972
(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (−)
ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET			
1789–1849	1,160	1,090	+70
1850–1900	14,462	15,453	−991
1901	588	525	+63
1902	562	485	+77
1903	562	517	+45
1904	541	584	−43
1905	544	567	−23
1906	595	570	+25
1907	666	579	+87
1908	602	659	−57
1909	604	694	−89
1910	676	694	−18
1911	702	691	+11
1912	693	690	+3
1913	714	715	−*
1914	725	726	−*
1915	683	746	−63
1916	761	713	+48
1917	1,101	1,954	−853
1918	3,645	12,677	−9,032
1919	5,130	18,493	−13,363
1920	6,649	6,358	+291
1921	5,571	5,062	+509
1922	4,026	3,289	+736
1923	3,853	3,140	+713
1924	3,871	2,908	+963
1925	3,641	2,924	+717
1926	3,795	2,930	+865
1927	4,013	2,857	+1,155
1928	3,900	2,961	+939
1929	3,862	3,127	+734
1930	4,058	3,320	+738
1931	3,116	3,577	−462
1932	1,924	4,659	−2,735
1933	1,997	4,598	−2,602
1934	3,015	6,645	−3,630
1935	3,706	6,497	−2,791
1936	3,997	8,422	−4,425
1937	4,956	7,733	−2,777
1938	5,588	6,765	−1,177
ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET—Con.			
1939	4,979	8,841	−3,862
CONSOLIDATED CASH STATEMENT			
1940	6,879	9,589	−2,710
1941	9,202	13,980	−4,778
1942	15,104	34,500	−19,396
1943	25,097	78,909	−53,812
1944	47,818	93,956	−46,138
1945	50,162	95,184	−45,022
1946	43,537	61,738	−18,201
1947	43,531	36,931	+6,600
1948	45,357	36,493	+8,864
1949	41,576	40,570	+1,006
1950	40,940	43,147	−2,207
1951	53,390	45,797	+7,593
1952	68,011	67,962	+49
1953	71,495	76,769	−5,274
UNIFIED BUDGET			
1954	69,719	70,890	−1,170
1955	65,469	68,509	−3,041
1956	74,547	70,460	+4,087
1957	79,990	76,741	+3,249
1958	79,636	82,575	−2,939
1959	79,249	92,104	−12,855
1960	92,492	92,223	+269
1961	94,389	97,795	−3,406
1962	99,676	106,813	−7,137
1963	106,560	111,311	−4,751
1964	112,662	118,584	−5,922
1965	116,833	118,430	−1,596
1966	130,856	134,652	−3,796
1967	149,552	158,254	−8,702
1968	153,671	178,833	−25,161
1969	187,784	184,548	+3,236
1970	193,743	196,588	−2,845
1971 est	194,193	212,755	−18,562
1972 est	217,593	229,232	−11,639

Notes.—Certain interfund transactions are excluded from receipts and outlays starting in 1932. For years prior to 1932 the amounts of such transactions are not significant.

Refunds of receipts are excluded from receipts and outlays starting in 1913; comparable data are not available for prior years.

*Less than $500 thousand.

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